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25 Be Extract Aconits, in 1 B jars.

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HOLIDAY GOODS. HANGING VASES. Ornamental Flower Pots,
Parlor Vases for Growing Flowers.
Baskets for Jardiniers.
Pedestals with Yuse for Flowers.
Antiquo Vases for Mantels.
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Rustic and Terra Cotta Vases.
Lava Flower Pots and Vases.
Java Flower Pots and Vases. Lave Flower Pots and vaces.
Garden Vaces and Pedestals.
Brackets for Busts and Figures.
With a great variety of articles suitable for Christas presents, for sale retail and to the Trade.
Wavennama 1010 CHESTNIT? Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES. IMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

JAMES S. EARLE & SON. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, announce the reduction of 25 per cent. In the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in.— Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paint-ings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the sountry. A rare opportuni "s now offered to make pure hance in this line For Cashi at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES.

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CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-BLUURE & CAMPION,
No. 201 South SECOND Street,
m. connection with their extensive Cabinot Business are
new thanufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MODE & OAMPION'S IMPROVED OUBHIONS,
which are gromomed, by all who have used them, to be
superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. MOORE & CAMPION,

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, MALMON, &c. 3000 bbls fiess Nos. 1, 2, and 8 ACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish, 5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Kastport, and Labrador Herings, of choice qualities.

6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
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850 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
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1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codifsi.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codifsi.
500 boxes Herkimer County Gheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
1055

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 23, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT nas a rendezvous for shipping men at each of the following places:
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts.

New York.

Philadelphia and Erie, Pennsylvania.

Baltmore, Maryland; and
Washington, District of Columbia.

Beamen, ordinary seamen, and landsmen who can pass the usual surgeon's examination, by presenting themselves at the rendezvous nearest their residence, with an official certificate from the city or tows clerk signifying that they are residents and have expressed a desire to leave to enter the navy, will be received on the following terms:

erms : Ist. An allowance of three cents per mile for travelling 1st. An allowance of three cents per mile for travelling expenses.

2d. An advance of three months to seamen and ordinary seamen, and of two months to landsmen.

3d. Permission to leave an allotmont of half pay to their families, to commence the date of their emilistment.

4th. To go on board ship in their ordinary clothes, where an outfit will be furnished and charged as per list, being their expenses of the pea-jackst.

310 One pair blue cloth frowsors.

329 One blue flannel overshirt.

330 One blue flannel overshirt.

330 One pair blue cloth rowsors.

331 One mouter flannel shirts.

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433 One mattress.

434 One mattress.

445 One mattress.

450

831 27

ordinary seamon..... landsmen..... food found, and sallowed to take the benefit of this and sman will be allowed to take the benefit of this tion who has not been four months at see, or on the or rivers.

GIDEON WELLES,
Geneavor of the Navy. PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.

We are now prepared to supply this STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Z. LOCKE & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 1010 MARKET STREET, DRESH MINCED MEAT.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHISEY.
Buchanan's Goel Ils Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Echlen's Gin,
In bond and stores
OANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GREMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is again prepared to offer his justly celebrated NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT, In large or small quantities. Orders through De-spatch Post will be punctually attended to. JOSHUA WRIGHT, SPRING GABDEN and FRANKLIN Streets, ols-2m Philadelphia.

REST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE miways on hand and for sale at Union Whart, Idli mack Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS, any-ly MF WALEUIT treet. Philadelphic OLD LEAD-8 barrels just received er achooner Amalic, for sale by

JAURETOHE & CARSTAIRS,

202 and 204 South FRONT Street. BILL-HEAD PRINTING, BEST AND and Cheapest in the city, at BINGWALT & BROWN S, M Bouth THIED Street.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 133.

GREAT BARGAINS

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

FINE CLOAKS.

OF THE

AND FUR EMPORIUM.

708 CHESTAUT STREET.

SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTIONS.

Frosted Braver Closes. From \$26 to \$20—From \$22 to \$17.

FROSTED BEAVES CLOAKS, From \$18 to \$14—From \$10 to \$7.50.

Brown Sealskin of Sable Cloth Cloaks, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12.

BLACK SEALSKIN OR OTTER CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12.

VELVET CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$30 to \$22—From \$35 to \$26.

FIRE BLACK BEAVER CLOARS, From \$45 to \$35—From \$35 to \$26.

FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$25 to \$19.50-From \$20 to \$16.

FINE BLACK BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$16 to \$12-From \$12 to \$9.

FANCY BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$40 to \$30—From \$30 to \$22.

FANCY COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$24 to \$18—From \$18 to \$12.50.

LYONS VELVET CLOARS, From \$90 to \$65—From \$70 to \$55.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT,

Which is roplete with every desirable style and descrip-tion, will be open to inspection at prices corresponding to the general reduction; particularization, among such an infinity of qualities, being, if not impossible, at all events, unsatisfactory.

Have now on hand A LARGE STOCK

MUSLINS.

Which will be sold at prices
LOWER THAN THE MARKET RATES,
Also, GREAT BABGAINS IN PUINTS,
2,000 yards of which will be sold very low. 194-6m

The following goods are desirable for Christmas Gifts:
Low priced DeLaines and Calicoes,
Wide English and French Chiutzos,
Brilliant Figures now American De Laines,
Dressing Gow. Stuffs of Gay Cashmeros,
French Figured De Laines and Fancy Morinos,
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Plaid Fiannels, Dright Broche Dress Goods,
Blankets, Table and Piano Covers, Quilts,
Kid Gloves, Warm Silk and Cloth Gloves,
Embroidered Collars and Lace Goods,
Silk Handkerchieft, French Linen Cambric Hdkfs
Black Silk Cravats, Searfs, and Nock Ties,
Plain and Fancy Silks, Rich Black Silks,
Blanket Shawls, Broche Morino Shawls.
SHARPLESS GROTHERS,
OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

Delaines, at 18% cents; Calicose, 12% cents. Dlack and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs. Neck-Tics, Gloves, Gents' Shawls. Blisses' and Ladis' Shawls in variety. Nice assortment of Dress Goods.

Nice assortment of Dress Goods.

Balmoral Skirts in great variety, at STOKES, 702 ARCH Street.

N. B.—On hand, Jack-straws and Solitaires, made by and sold for an invalid. They are nice games as well as presents, and any one would confer a favor by purchasing the same.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY

GOODS.—SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, &
IRRISON, Importers and Dealers in Linen, and House
Furnishing Dry Goods, etc.
Have now on hand a full assortment of Linen Sheeting,
Rable Citchs, Fapkins, Table, Diaper Towelling, etc.,
to, imported under the old tariff, or bought a great sac-

N.B.—Five per cent. allowed on purchases as above, it paid for on delivery. no27tf

CLOARS AND MANTILLAS.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS

In endless variety. Also, . largest and best assorted

SEAL SKIN CLOAKS

EVERY NEW STYLE; EVERY NEW MATERIAL.

PRICES THAT ASTONISH EVERY ONE.

IVENS,

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS!

in endless variety;

of every shade; BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS,

BLACK SILK-VELVET OLOARS,
EVERY NEW STYLE,
EVERY NEW MATERIAL;
THE LARGEST STOOK

THE MOST BEASONABLE PRICES IN THE CITY
IVENS,
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LADIES' CLOAKS,

Handsome styles of well-made, serviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to select. COOPER & UONABU, ed.14 S. E. cor. NINTE and MARKET.

NEW FIRMS AND CHANGES.

Merchants and Public Institutions supplied with

BLANK BOOKS

LINEN PAPERS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY IS

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LETTER, NOTE, and BILL PAPERS.
TRIPLE-EXTRA GOLD PENS.
LETTER PRESS and LITHOGRAPH PRINTING.

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PRACTICAL BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

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**ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new** 

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN.

HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one coren bottles cach; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by OANTWELL & KEFFER, south-cast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street

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WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

Street.

brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale price to suit the times, by OANTWELL & KEF-southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and

DURE PORT WINE.

339 CHESTNUT STREET.

HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market.

GREAT BARGAINS

N. W. corner TENTH and ARC JACOB HORSFALL.

C L O A K 8 !

Of all sizes, made of the best

nd warranted durable.

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NO. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

In the City.

MAGNIFICENT

CLOAKS!

The very best work, at

k Cassimeres at old prices.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E cor. NINTH and MARKET.

MOWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

TOLIDAY DRESS GOODS.

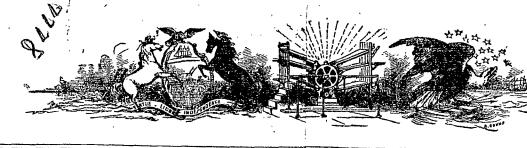
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HEAVY CLOAKINGS.

The following goods are desirable for

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL

PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK.



PHILADELPHIA, WIDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862.

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862.

Shakspeariana—No. VII. Nearly three years ago, Little, Brown, & a new edition of Shakspeare's complete works, to be prefaced by an original biography of the great poet, an Essay on his Genius, a History of the Text, and an account of the Rise and Progress of the English Drama. Of this publication Mr. Richard Grant White, of New York, is the able, judicious, and pains-taking editor. To the first six volumes, post 8vo, containing the Comedies and Histories, have recently been added other five, giving all the Tragedies. The poems proper will form part of the first volume, yet to be publishedthus completing, in twelve volumes, not only the best Shakspeare yet produced on this side of the Atlantic, but, all points considered, what we are inclined to regard as the best edition ever published. This is no small praise, but is advisedly bestowed.

Mr. White, availing himself of the labors of his predecessors, has culled the few pearls out of the heaps of unwinnowed grain which had accumulated under their hands. The leading peculiarities of his edition are these: he adheres as much as possible to the text of the folio of 1623, the earliest complete and collected edition of Shakspeare: he eschews foot-notes, which encumber and disfigure the page, and distract the reader's attention; he puts his notes at the end of each play, with easy references to the text; he corrects evident corruptions of the text; he fairly credits preceding editors with suggestions made by them; and, above all, he has carefully attended to the punctuation. His notes show philological familiarity with the English language, and knowledge of English literature particularly of that contemporary with Shakspeare. Add to this, the fine typography, for which Boston has latterly become celebrated, good paper, and handsome external appearance, and we have summed up the leading peculiarities and merits of White's Shaks-

"Love's Labor Lost,"-now got up and being performed at Mrs. John Drew's Archstreet theatre, in a style and with a grace never before even approached here-Mr. White accounts as among one of the very first of Shakspeare's plays, rewritten at a later time, and thus pruned down and improved into its present form. His arguments in favor of this point are not diffuse, but are unanswerable. He says that "no source of the plot of 'Love's Labor's Lost' has been discovered," but conjectures, from internal evidence, that it was founded upon some older work," and that "the story is of French origin." In few instances do we find Mr. White un duly claiming credit for his own suggestions; in numerous instances he makes sensible corrections, to which he does not draw attention. In the opening scene of Othello, where Iago has his first conversation with Roderigo,

he thus alludes to the man who had been put over his head, and asks: And what was he? Forsooth, a great arithmetician, One Michael Cassio, a Florestine, (A fellow almost damn'd in a fair wise;) That never set a squadron in the field, Nor the division of a battle knows

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL UN-More than a spinster Mr. White, the first who throws the fourth TIL JANUARY 1st, our entire stock of BLANKETS at the old prices.
Will open THIS DAY a large stock of all Wool Flanne into a parenthesis, as above, says: "The old copies have, in a fair wife, and the difnels.
Our 25 cent White Flannels are the best in the city.
Very handsome neat styles DoLaines at 18%; handsome dark grounds, all Wool, at 31 and 37 cents.
COWPERTNWAIT & CO.,
de5-tf N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET. ference between 'wife' and 'wife,' with the commentators, who have even been driven to poose that Cassio was really about to mar-Bianca,—as to the probability of which see his reply to Iago's impudent presumption upon the subject, Act IV., Sc. I. And, basides, if Cassio had been betrothed to a customer, a fitchew,' what had that to do with his sol-FRENCH SILK PLUSH CLOAKS dierly qualifications? There are two pages of discussion and conjecture upon the passage on the Variorum of 1821, but the reading of the text is now, for the first time, promul-

gated." As far back as the year 1819, John Major, the London publisher, (whose beautiful edition of Isaak Walton's Complete Angler, is known and valued by book-collectors,) issued a thick octavo volume, entitled "Restorations and Illustrations of Seven Hundred Passages in Shakspeare's Plays." One Zachariah Jackson, author of this book, rested his claim to attention as a restorer of corrupt texts on the fact of his practical knowledge of the typographic art. He commenced his labors while a prisoner in France, during the war with Napocase." To assist the reader's comprehension, he gave, on a reduced scale, the plan of a pair of letter-cases, by referring to which, it might be seen how close is the connection between certain types, and how, when in their respective boxes, the least shaking of the frame, on which the cases rest, may dislodge the types from their own compartments, and scatter them into those of their neighbors. He conceived this to be the principal cause of the numerous corruptions of Shakspeare, and believed that his typographic eye gave him an intuitive power of reason" by which he could instantly pounce upon such blunders. Many of his suggestions are feeble; many are absurd; but many are judicious and probably correct. Jackson pointed out the frequent error of substituting the long s for the f, in editions published before 1800. Thus, "in a fair wife" was substituted for Iago's words "in a fair wise." Some other time, we may give some of Zacharlah's new and good read-

In most editions we have the familiar line: A bachelor, Cassio could not be damned, nearly or altogether, in a wife. Mr. White records, properly to condemn, the idea that Iago desires to intimate that Cassio, who had fair and frail Bianca for his mistress, was about to damn (that is, to ruin,) himself by marry-

ing her. In the first scene of Act IV., (usually omitted in representation,) Cassio flouts the notion of taking her to wife. There are readings, "almost damned in fair phiz," and "in a fair life," (which last was suggested by Mr. Tyrwhitt, and approved of by Dr. Johnson,) but the first would make Iago to commend Cassio's personal beauty, which is never subsequently referred to, and "fair life" is scarcely more admissible, seeing that Cassio was notoriously a loose liver, as his intrigue with Bianca proved. Professor Wilson, no mean authority, contended, in the "Dies Boreales," that Iago was an ill-used man, with considerable grounds

DIQUE DO POETO WINE, BOTTLED IN ORTIGAL IN 1820.
Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of ure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the bove wine at CANTWELL & KEFFEB'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. for hating Cassio, whom he represents as "a fellow almost damned in a fair life"-subse TENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROprictors, Biguit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet,
and other approved brands of OGGNAO BRANDY, for
sele, in bond and from store, by
CANTWELL & KEFFEB,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avonue
and MASTER Street. quently saying that he "has a daily beauty in his life"-and that he hated him for his "fair life," as a bronzed soldier would despise a milk-sop. But was Cassio's life "fair?"considering his liaison with Bianca. Dr. Johnson, reading "a fair life," goincides with Tyrwhitt in thinking that Cassio, being amiable and a general favorite, "Shakspeare alludes to the judgment denounced in the Gospel against those of whom all speak well." This s far-fetched, but ingenious.

Iago's purpose is to persuade Roderigo, his dupe, that he was not privy to Othello's escape with Desdemona, and he urges his own cause of hatred to him—namely, because he had been placed over his head, in spite of service, solicitations, and recommendations. He ironically seeks to depreciate Cassio's character as a Who can understand the meaning of the

words which Mr. White parenthetically iso-("A fellow almost damn'd in a fair wise?") though wet admit the propriety of his substituting wise for wife. It surely made no difference to Jago, wroth with what he considered the slight cast upon him by Othello, whether Cassio wrote himself bachelor or married man. A friend, who is no mean Shakspeareau critic, | His ago is 93.

contends that when Iago talks of Cassi he, a Venetian, sneers at him as a Florentic, and, unable to restrain his rancor, interjets he words "A fellow almost damned," as if he were to exclaim. "Damn the fellow!" ad that, recollecting some rumor of a pupoed marriage with Bianca, the courtesan, which would probably ruin Cassio, he console ha self with the reflection that he is "alost damned in a fair wife," which Iago cold | THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, AND Co., of Boston, published the first moiety of readily comprehend, as he suspected his an

wife with Othello. Let us suggest another reading, franklydmitting that we can make nothing of he words "A fellow almost damned," expt that, in his wrath, Iago uses them as an edamation of hatred and anger. Our readin is

Forsooth, a great arithmetician,
One Michael Cassio, a Florentine,
(A fellow almost danned!) in a fair wise
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a spinstor; unless the bookish they,
Wherein the tongued consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without petice, Is all his soldiership.

The new punctuation which we suggest, ar ries out, we submit, the feeling which animtes the bitter words of Iago, whose anger nde him depreciate Cassio's fitness for the leutenancy-which, be it noted, placed him sound in command, next to Othello himself. He sneers at him for being no soldier-a pro mathematician—a theorist—a fellow not kiwing how to do the smallest service of histhcial duty in the field-ignorant of actual was a green girl-all talk, and no practice-out as fit to be Othello's Lieutenant as theate Prince Albert was, at the age of twity, to be made a Field Marshal, vis-a-vi to the Iron Duke. But, he continues, this fellow had the election, while I, whohad warlike experience at Rhodes, at Cy:us, and on other grounds. Christian and begon I am to be only Othelio's ensign, (ancist,) and he is promoted over my head to the pre responsible lieutenancy," the holder of which will command the army in the ald, should the General be placed hors de comit in any way-which is likely enough, as Otheo is going to the wars in Cyprus, as Iago tellsrabantio in the same scene, a quarter can hour after this depreciation of Cassio t-Ro-

Wheneve the first volume of this Sakspeare shall appear, it will be welcome by numerous admirers of the great bard, ancwe have little fear of its failing to maintainind eyen to extend Mr. White's reputation of a scholar and a ripe one" in the literatur of the Elizabethan era. Mr. McFarlan, 33 suth Sixth street, is sole agent in this city forthe work, which is published by subscription aly. Disloyalty in Baltimore.

(For The Press.] Treason is not dead in Baltimore, but is about to be revived in a new form, by a small portion ( the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Having failed to put the State of Maryland in th position of disloyalty to the Union, they seem eter-

mined that the Church shall take its place 'a an-

In the Baltimore American, of Thursday ast,

tagonistic to the Government.

there appeared a most singular and significan pa-per, addressed to the members of the M. E. Chrch in that city. It hears the character of a pitest against holding the Baltimore Annual Conforme at the time and place appointed. It is to be good by the Secession members of the Church, and presented to the Bishops, in order that they may ostpone the meeting, and thus give the dioyal preachers an opportunity of controlling the stion of the Conference. The history of this may nent is as follows: The last General Conference paed a newchapter on the subject of slavery, which gave great offence to certain parties within the bunds of the Baltimore Conference. Those parties, king advantage of the critical states. advantage of the excitement in the country 1 tho long s, has hitherto been left as a crux to the | early part of last year, determined to dissolv the connection of the Conference with the M. E. Carch, and set up for themselves. Having they set at defiance the authority of the produing memory, and, in Flolation of the Discipling frant a "Secession Ordinance," to go into effectat a more "convenient season." They then resured the business of the Conference, and adjourned meet in the city of Baltimore at the call of the ishops. The object of this movement, as avowed at to time. was to resist the action of the General Colerence on the subject of slavery. But subsequent wonts go to show that sympathy with the Southerrebel-lion is at the bottom of the whole action The largest portion of the Conference liesa the State of Virginia, where most of Secessionts are at present located. Quito a number ( the preachers have joined actively in the reblion;

some are in the rebel army, and nearly all as suspected of disloyalty to the Government. 4 the other hand, the preachers in Maryland and H Dietrict of Columbia are mostly loyal men, bu in Church and State. The 5th of March haboen fixed as the time for holding the Conference, id it is not probable that many of the disloyal premers from Virginia will be able to reach Balticre. Under these circumstances the Secessionist are leon I, and completed them after his return to likely to be foiled, and hence the present effa to editions of Shakspeare, believing that most of the obscure passages could readily be put right by a sensible man accustomed to meet the conference at the time appointed, becase a large majority of the preachers cannot be a sensible man accustomed to meet the conference at the time appointed, becase a large majority of the preachers cannot be a sensible man accustomed to meet the conference at the time appointed, becase a large majority of the preachers cannot be a sensible man accustomed to meet the conference at the time appointed, because the conference at the time appointed at the conference at the conferenc tend from a sense of right and decency. Thathe characters of the majority-the friends of the onference and its future occlesiastical relations-ull all be in the hands of a small portion of the preshers. That the holding of its session will resulte great embarrassment and injury to the Church.

The meaning of all this is, that the Secessionts have been caught in the net which they set for 16 feet of others, and will not be able to carry at their plans if the Conference be held at the tro and place appointed by themselves. To cor-up their real design, the protest is to be circulad among men known to be loyal to the Governmet, and thus hide the treasonable character of the mon ment. But it is not likely to succeed to any gret extent, and but few will attach their names to to paper, except these who are strongly suspectedf disloyalty. The truth is, the people of Baltimo have already discovered that treason in the Churc and rebellion in the State, are so closely allied the

disloyalty. The truth is, the people of Baltime have already discovered that treason in the Ohner and rebellion in the State, are so closely stilled the it is impossible to distinguish between them. The both originate from the same cause, and are carried the potential of the same cause, and are carried they are called the other content maintain itself and crushes out this wicked rebellion, a clear from all suspicion of disloyalty. The protest therefore—as all the other action—will be combant, which is the refore—as all the other action—will be combant, which is the refore—as all the other action—will be company they with the rebellion; should any others join in this tide in the relative of the company they keep. We knope, therefore, that no Union man will late movement, they will be suspected of the same feelings, as men are known by the company they considered the caught in this Seccession trap; for while the Secsion is are trying to prevent the mediag in Baltimore, they are also making arrangements to head. It was evident the company know nothing of same procession is are trying to prevent the mediag in Baltimore, they are also making arrangements to head.

It is about it is not the consequences which an ilregal session in Virgina. The game is, therefore, too transparent to deceive any sensition man; and if mny are deceived, they will have no core to hame but themselves for the consequences which the first company, but that it arrived at Washington to the call of the President, In a subsequent issue, and of the President is about the call of the President is and it is about time they receive the ordit for so doing, on the morning of the 10th of April, at hind colone, the Logan Guards received orders from the first to answer the President's call, and least one hour before the arrived at Washington of the President's company that produce orders from command the protect the arrived at Washington of the President's company and the company and the company and the company and the protect order in the protect order sworn in together; and on the morning of the 18th the five companies left Harrisburg for Washington city. During their passage through Baltimore, and their entrance into Washington, the Logan Guards had the right, and were the first company to report themselves for duty to the Adjutant General. It is but just, therefore, that the credit Logan Guards, Captain John B. Selheimer, of Lewistown, Missin county, Pennsylvania.

A VETERAN.-David Stafford, the last survivor of the "Wyoming Massacro," still resides near Fenner Corners, Madison county, New York.

THE REBELLION

THE BATTLE AT PORT ROYAL. Particulars of the Engagement.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE MEN ENGAGED.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN.

CANADIAN VIEW OF ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

JOHN MITCHEL ON A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

&c., The Engagement at Port Royal Ferry— The Rebels Driven Back with Loss—Dis-position of the National Forces—Names of the Wounded, &c.

The Rebels Driven Back with Loss—Disposition of the Nontoinal Forces—Names of the Wounded, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Hilton Head, S. C., Friday, Jan. 3, 1862.

The tediousness of affairs at this point has been agreeably relieved within a few days, by an attack upon the rebels at Fort Royal Ferry, which has resulted in dislodging them from their position, capturing one of their guns, and killing a large number of their men. As far as the plan of attack is concerned, the affair has been a success; but as the enemy searcely made a show of resistance, I have no brilliant engagement to record.

I had known for some time that Gon. Stovens was averse to leaving the rebels unmofested in front of his lines, but, for some reason or other, Gon. Sherman would not consent to driving them away. Recently, however, information was brought by our secuts, who had crossed over to the mainland, that the enemy was gradually strengthening himself in front of us, and that his force numbered at least three thousand men. In addition to the fortification at Port Royal Ferry, mounting five guns, a description of which I have already sent you, another earthwork lind been commonced at a place about two miles to the left, also in plain sight of our outposts, making our troops restive at the restraint which hindered them from punishing the impudence of the fee.

Under these circumstances, Gen. Shorman was induced to permit the attack, not for the purpose of occupying the enemy's works, but to destroy them, capturing their guns, and making as many prisoners as possible. In accordance with those views, Gen Stevens, to whom the plan of assault was confided, fixed upon New Year's Day for his operations, merely that the troops might pay a short visit, and give the Carollnians an opportunity to welcome them to the "hospitable graves" which have been so frequently promised.

It was decided to take the enemy by surprise, and, with this object in view, the arrangements for the attack were made with much secrecy. Flatboats, upon wh

I first learned of what was to take place on Tuesday, the 31st, by seeing the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York Regiments, respectively commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Fraser and Colonel Perry, marching down to the bench at Hitton Head, to embark on the steamers Boston and Delaware. I took passage on the latter vessel to Beaufort, where we arrived about dark, and having called upon General Stevens, learned what he proposed to accomplish. He was kind enough to inform me also that the best place from which I could view the fight would be at Port Royal Forry, and ordered that a pass should be furnished to me.

I mounted my Resinante and was soon down at the river, directly abreast of the Seneca and Ellen. which were throwing a shower of shell into the woods for a mile or two on either side, and in the rear of the earthwork which the robels had creeted.

which were throwing a shower of shell into the woods for a mile or two on either side, and in the rear of the earthyork which the robels had creeted. The analysis of the earthy or whole, and presented a formidabeen trying their hand at throwing up earthworks, behind which logs, printed black, had been mounted upon carriage wheels, and presented a formidaben trying their hand at throwing up earthworks, behind which logs, printed black, had been mounted upon carriage wheels, and presented a formidable appearance when viewed from a distance.

Some of our men were already across the river, and marching through the marshes towards the fort, which the enemy (about two hundred strong here) had deserted, as soon as the fire opened, without firing a shet, from which it is charitable to suppose that he had no guns mounted. These men, I was told, were two companies of the Roundheads and two of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, under the command of Capt Elliott, of the latter regiment, a brave young officer, who has won much commendation for his services with scouting parties since the occupation of Beaufort.

The gunbeats were meered aboat the centre of the channel, not more than one hundred feet from shore, and I was greatly interested in watching the movements of the sailors as they briskly handled their guns. They worked as if they liked the fun, as I have no doubt they did. The effect of the fire in the woods was terrific. Thick limbs, were broken by the fragments of shell, as though they were but twigs and branches, and tree teps were moved off as with saythes. It must have been a fearful place for human beings, if any were in the neighborhood.

I stood watching this shell practice for about half an hour, almost deafened by the reports and the sharp, might whistling of a shell within fifty yards of whore I stood. The missile, however, did not come from the enemy. It was fired from the Ellen, and exploded soon after leaving the humans beings, if any were in the neighborhod.

Is stood watching this shell practice for abou

The Geography of the Seat of Operations. | Manufacturing Public Opinion in Pavor of Port Royal Island, on which Beaufort is situated, is thirteen miles long and seven miles wide, and is formed by the Broad river on its western side and formed by the Broad river on its western side and the Port Royal on the eastern shore. These are connected at the north of the infand by the Cocaw river; and the Port Royal itself, which is really only a strait, loses its name in its upper portlor, and is called Brickyard creek. Opposite the junction of the Broad and the Cocaw is Boyd's Neck. To t. enorth of Port Royal Island is the main land, and about half way between the two points where the Cocaw intersects the Broad and the Port Royal (or Brickyard creek) is Port Royal ferry, distant ten miles across the island from Beaufort. A correct apprehension of the geography of the country

rect apprehension of the geography of the country is necessary to render intelligible any account of the fight the fight. Rebel Troops Engaged.

Brigadier General......Maxey Gregg. Brigadier General......Pope. TROOPS. South Carolina German Artillery, Battery A, Cap-South Carolina German Artillery, Battery A, Lepain Kinapaux.
South Carolina German Artillery, Battery B.
South Carolina First Artillery, Col. De Saussurc:
South Carolina First Regiment, Col. Gregg.
South Carolina Fourth Regiment, Col. Sloan.
South Carolina Ninth Regiment, Col. Blondin.
South Carolina Regiment, Col. J. L. Orr.
South Carolina Regiment, Col. J. L. Orr.
South Carolina Regiment, Col. De Saussurc.

The Union Troops Engaged. The following is a list of the officers engaged in

COMMANDING OFFICER Brigadier General...... Isaac I. Stevens. STAFF. Ass't Adjutant General...Capt. Stevens, (son Gen.) Ass't Quarterm'r Gen....Captain Wm. Lilley. Ass't Commissary Gen....Captain L. A. Warfield. Surgeon......Dr. George S. Kemble. THE ROUNDHEAD REGIMENT, OF PENNSYLVANIA. Colonel. . . . . . . . . . Dan'l Leasure, Newcastle Lieutenant Colonel . . James A. Ekin, Elizabeth CAPTAINS.

APTAINS.

Templeton, Washington.

Dawson, New Witmington.

Cornelius, Porterville.

Shurlook, Darlington.

Bentley, Harlansburg.

Cline, Princeton.

Brown, Hendersonville.

Moore, Newcastlo.

Squires, Newcastlo.

Van Gorder, Newcastlo.

Dick, Sewickly.

Lackey Washington FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS. Colonel......B. C. Christs.
Lieutenant Colonel....Thomas S: Bronholtz
Major......Edward Overton, Jr. Adjutant......J. A. Rogers: Quartermaster......Alfred Jones. Surgeon...... Daniel McKibben. Arsistant Surgeon......Joseph Flickers: Chaplain......

A..... Jeremiah Brandt.
B..... Hervey Herman.
C.... Daniel F. Burkert. D......Gordon Z Din Company F......Adolphus W. Beleriu Company G.....William H. Telford EIGHTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel, William M. Fenton; licutenant colonel, Frank Graves; major, Amasa B. Watson (mortally wounded); adjutant, David B. Harbaugh; quartermastor, Asa Gregory; surgeon, H. B. Shank; assistant surgeon, B. B. Woostor; chaplain, William Mahon; quartermaster sergeant, J. B. Fenton; commissary sergeant, Elias G. Williams.

Captains—Company A; Simon C. Guild; Company B, Gilbert E Pratt; Company C, Ralph Ely; Gompany D, Benjamin B. Church; Company E, Matthew Elder; Company F, — Walbridgo, Company U, E. W. Lyon; Company H, A. B. Turner; Gompany I, J. L. Quackenbush; Company K, John Pierson.

SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK STATE MILITIA. SEVENTY-NISTH NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

Major Commanding, David Morrison; adjutant, Lawrence Biattie; quartermastor,
; surgeon, James E. MoDonald; assistant surgeon, Henry Hoffron; chaplain, Rov. Mr. Rizer; sergoant major, Robert Armour.
Company Leaders—Company A, First Lieut. John Falconer; Company B, Brevet Lieut, John Windsor; Company C, First Lieut. Wm. Simpson; Company D, Captain John Moore; Company E, Brovet Second Lieut G. Hamilton; Company F, Captain Robert McNie; Company G, Brevet Second Lieut. K. Gilmore; Company H, Brevet Second Lieut. W. Elliott; Company K, Second Lieut. W. Elliott; Company K, Second Lieut. W. Lieut. W. Elliott; Company K, Second Lieut. W. T. Lusk. FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Licutenant Colonel Commanding, James L.
Fraser; major, Daniel Lloyd; adjutant, E. B.
Cox; quartermaster, G. C. Bingham; paymaster,
P. A. Sawyer; commissary, G. B. Van Brunt;
surgeon, W. V. White; assistant surgeon, W. H.
Tanner; chaplain, Rev. Joshua Butts; sorgeant
major, O. Greenville: quartermaster sergeant, J.
Anderson; commissary sorgeant, E. H. Brown;
color sergeants, D. Simpson and G. F. Stephens,
hospital steward, E. Pendleton.

Captains—Company A, A. R. Nicholson; Company B, S. G. Johnson; Company C, J. Noble
Warren; Company D, J. L. Smith; Company E,
George Tucker; Company F, R. George Newell;
Company G, Charles A. Moore; Company H, lieutenant commanding, J. J. O'Malley; Company I,
David Allen; Company K, J. H. Reynold.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel, James H. Perry; lieutenant colonel, William B. Bartoz; major, Olivor T. Beard; adjutant, Anthony W. Goodale; quartermaster, Irving M. Avery; surgeon, A. Perry, M. D.; assistant surgeon, J. Mulford, M. D.; chaplain, W. P. Strickland, D. D.; aergeant major, Samuel H. Mosor.

Captains—Company A, L. H. Lent; Company B, E. K. Travis; Company C, Jas. Farrell; Company D, D. C. Knowles; Company E, W. B. Coan; Company F, J. M. Green; Company G, A. Elmeadorf; Company H, D. W. Strickland; Company I, J. G. Ward; Company K, S. J. Foster.

From Fortress Monroe and the South. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 6, via Baltimore.-The accumulation of letters sent to this place to be transmitted to the prisoners of war and others, has become so large that the members of Gon. Wool's staff, who are employed in their examination, cannot attend to a third of those than arrive here daily. way the number which are allowed to pass, and meantime all persons desiring to communicate with their friends in the South, are requested to make their letters as few and as brief as possible. There are now several thousand waiting to be examined, and many of these, which are too long, will be destroyed without being read. The United States steamer Spaulding sails for Hatterns this afternoon. Among her passengers is Charles Henry Foster, United States marshal for North Carolina.

The United States sloop-of-war Janustown arrived last night from New York.

The coast survey schooner Bibb arrived this morning. The coast survey schooner Bibb arrived this morning.

A flag of truce from the flag ship, this afternoon, brought down from Norfolk Captain Ralph Hunt, Company C, First Kentucky Regiment, and Lieut. Ives, of Company G, Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, released prisoners of war from Richmond, completing the number of two hundred and fifty, in exchange for the Hatteras prisoners sent South.

The Southern papers received contain no nows except a telegraphic despatch to the effect that the Federal troops had been repulsed in South Carolina, and forced to take refuge under cover of their gunboats on North Edisto Island.

Affairs at Fort Warren.

Affairs at Fort Warren.

We make the following extracts from the letter of a correspondent at Fort Warren to the Lynn Reporter:

We have now sixty-one guns mounted—sixty-four and thirty-two pounders, the former capable of sending a ball, doing execution, two and a half miles. There are more that are not mounted, owing to the want of carriages, which are expected soon. The magazines are all finished, and we feel quite safe in this our noble fort.

Let me state a very remarkable thing in this connection. Out of the number drawn to go home, quite a number—some dozon or fifteen, perhaps more—declined going, and gave up their places to others. I have since conversed with several of them in regard to it. Some of them gave one reason, some another, but all giving as a main reason that they had no wish to go back to their regiment, which they say they would have to do if they were exchanged, and saying, as it was winter, they could get nothing to do at home, and their living here was much better than they expected. I assure you they will go home with much better feelings toward the people of this State than when they came here, having had opportunities of associating somewhat with the soldiers and workmen here. They all appear to be contented with their lot—that is, so far as treatment is concerned. They have more privileges than they expected.

To give your readers some idea of the amount of provision required for the sustenance of the soldiers, and five hundred and filty-three prisoners. The prisoners receive one loaf of bread each, while six hundred and an inety pounds of meat—beef and pork—one bushel and twelve quarts beans, fifty five pounds raw coffee, eighty pounds sugar, five and a half gallous vinegar, five and a half pounds candles, twenty-three pounds soep, twelve quarts salt, two hundred and fity bounds potatoes, are divided among them daily. The soldiers receive in the same ratio, with the addition of molasses on certain days. Tea I have not named, as I do not know the quantity. The loaf weighs twenty-two

o-buildings, which the rebels had used for barries.

The following are the names of our wounded:
Asjor Watson, Michigan Eighth, shot in the lith by a Minio ball, probably mortally wounded:
Asjor and Miler, Company A, same regiment, warded and missing.

In following members of the Ferty-eighth New Yok Regiment were slightly wounded: Martin Va Aiken, Company F; Wm. H. Irvin, Company G; the MoVeigh, Company C.

The force of the enemy is estimated at 3,000, bot, ythe socuts and by the officers on the gunbous, who saw them retreat across the fields into the cooks. Their loss must have been heavy, as abetdusk on the night of the attack they sent in a fly of truce to get their killed and wounded.

H. J W.

[From the Montreal Witness.]

The slaveholders of the Southern States have one characteristic of the children of this world in a very high degree. They are wise in their generation. They have been proparing for their generates secsation for years with all the satellety of the serpent; and they have, as one means of securing sid and confort for their cause, sought and extained a strong feeling in their favor in Britain and her dependencies. By artful representations that the Bucession movement was for liberty mid-free trade, when it we results for slavery. They flave secured when it were ally for slavery, they have secured many powerful advecates; and they have been, it is believed, skilful in the use of still more direct inductments to manufacture public opinion in favor

inductments to memafacture public opinion in favor of their cause.

The results of this engineering are obvious. In the West Indies, for fastance, British neutrality is very one-sided Everything that can be don't without transgressing the law of nations is done for Southern belligerents; and everything, within the same limits, against Norskern belligerents. This is not very extraordinary, seing the frequent intérecurse between the West Indies and the Southern States, and the arkiterance pro-slavery feeling which almost everywhere grevails among officiels and officers. States, and the arkstocram pro-slavery feeling which almost overywhere grevails among officiels and officers.

The leading paper of Britain, and perhaps of the world, followed by whost of satellites, has gone the world, followed by whost of satellites, has gone thoroughly for the South, and sguinst the North, in o way that is a perfect degreece to British fairness. Everything that tells in favor of one side is magnified and set in the most favorable light, whilst everything injurious to the other "is set in a note-book, learned, and conned by rote, to east into her teeth." The anenimity, vigor, patricetum, and self-sacrifice of the Northern States are sneered at and misropresented in a manner worthy of Mephistophiles him self; whilst their overy error, weekness, and fault, is made the most of. It is not, however, surprising that the Trimes should take the pro-slavery side; it has always done so. In all questions respecting West India slavery is has been on the side of the planters, morchants; and capitalists; and when their views conflicted with humanity and justice, the Times was always: in antagosism with both. The unscruyulous character of the "lending journal," in this respect, hes been the subject of remark for many years; and it is one of the reproaches of Fagland that such a wrong-principled paper should be its most prominent organ. The Trimes, we believe, cannot be bribed with Secession gold; but its instincts are upon the side of aristocracy, slavery, and cotton, others, humon rights and human freedom; and those instincts are shown in the present struggle, in the next malignant manner. It is doing its very best to notite the British

and biuman freedom; and those institucts are snown in the present struggle, in the most malignant manner. It is doing its very best to incite the British nation to war will the United States at this time, as the best opportunity for overthrowing what it calls "unbridled democracy"—aiding slavery and other aristocratic institutions, and obtaining cotton to promote commerce and manufactures: other aristocratic institutions, and obtaining cotton to promote commerce and manufactures:

It is in Canada, however, that the greatest triamphs of Secession intrigue may be seen. The West Indies—on account of near neighborhood, long-mutual acquaintance, and frequent intercourse—was, doubtless, predisposed to favor the South. England has the powerful inducements of free trade and cotton to draw her sympathies in that direction; but the intercourse and interests of Canada were all with the North, and to have secured so much as they have done of public opinion here in favor of Dirie, shows no little ability in manufacturing; public opinion on the part of the knot of clever Secessionists who have been residing for some ments in Canada.

in Canada.

Jolin Mitchel Anxious to Fight Englandi
John Michel writes to the Dublin News from
Paris as follows:

"As I am an American citizen; and of the Southern States, I will say at once that, although England seems inclined to thrust her unwholesome friendship upon the South-which has not asked and does not need either friendship or help fromher-I declare for myself, and on bohalf of all the Irishmen whom I know in the South, that surhearts go with any enemy of Enghand. If there is to be a war botween that Power and the Northern States of America, and if Mr. Lincoln's Government follow the wise advice of Mr. O'Brien, and end the Union war at once, as end it must at last, by recognizing frest the Southern Confederation; and so settling American affairs without the malignant intermeddling of Europe—then I venture to promise that the Brishmen now in the ranks of the South will furnish a very handsome contingent to any force of our countrymen which Mr. Soward may in his wisdom think proper to commission upon any special service. No statesman in America knows so intimately as Mr. Seward the vast Irish element of that country, its resembnents and its aspirations; and if this gracious and promising war is happily to burst out; he will understand that Canada may well be left to be taken care of by the native Americans and Germans; and that a few chosen Irish regiments might be judiciously employed in another field of usefulness. I express myself enigmatically out of respect to the Attorney General.

"But in order that the Irishmen serving in the South may have the privilege and happiness of taking part in any such expedition, the Confederate States must be recognized, and all Yankee troops removed from Southern soil. So long as the present stupid wer, lasts; so long as the independence of their own adopted country, whose uniform they wear, is not yet fully acknowledged, not a man of them will leave the banners of the South Further, if England, after all, should have the pluck to make still persist in hight for the John Mitchel Anxious to Fight England! wenr, is not yet fully acknowledged, not a man of them will leave the banners of the South Farther, if England, after all, should have the pluck to make still persist in her attempt to coeree the South, of course the South will avail herself of the diversion and press her enemy hard on the flank while Britain assails him on the front; but it will be with disgust and sheme that Southern men, and especially frishmen, will find themselves aided by a Power whose mean pecuniary motives they understand so well, and whose apostacy to her own vaunted croed of 'human freedom' they so thoroughly despise. But let us not be too sanguino. I hold it to be probable that out of this affair of the Tent uo war will arise If, on the other hand, it bo Mr. Soward's settled policy—and it is the true policy of that Government—to force a quarrel upon England, I rather think Americans will have to devise some new and more tolerable insult to the glorieus union jesk, and try whether that will be swallowed. In the meantime Irishmen at home can only watch and wait, and form such organizations, with a view to preparation, as the foul 'laws' of their country will permit."

From our Suffering and Sick Soldiers.

The following extract from a letter written by one of our chaplains, will not only interest your readers, but move them to make liberal contributions of such articles as are needed, and as they can well afford to give. We add nothing to such an appeal as this, coming from such a source, and in behalf of those so dear to us, and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude we can never pay. But for the Army of the Potemac we might be suffering all that many parts of Virginia are now enduring: for the Army of the Potomac we might be suffering all that many parts of Virginia are now enduring:

I have spent the day principally among the sick and dying. Measles, inflammation of the lungs, severe colds, typhoid fever, &c. &c. are making sad ravages in our regiments. Disease is slaying more than builets seem likely to do in the "Army of the Potomac." Yesterday, at the "Seldiers' Home?" burying-ground, where I was, burying one of our poor New England boys (they don't stand it as well as those from more southerly regions, New York, &c.), I saw ten men buried. You ask mowhat you can do for me? I will tell you. "State these facts." Say to the religious, philanthropic, and patriotic people of Philadelphis, that whatever they can send me for the comfort of the sick and softening soldiers, lying around me by secres, in tents and hospitals, is greatly needed, may save many a brave follow's life, and will be faithfully applied.

Talk of sending thousands to convert the heathens; send them—I wish I could say it to the whole North—send them to the poor fellows encamped around Washington, waiting to fight their country's battles. Pillows, sheets, jellies, &c., &c., and the principal sound you to send me. Boks, too, for the well and convalescing, would be useful; old, valueless ones, are lying by hundreds among you, which would be very acceptable here.

I have distributed more prayer books in this camp, in three months, than (I will venture to say) have been distributed in the largest parish in some of our cities in as many years.

For myself I ask pothing, but whatever you can

of our cities in as many years.

For myself I ask nothing, but whatever you can do for my "poor fellows" will be gratefully re-

Any persons who may desire to contribute sup-plies, in answer to the above appeal, can do so by marking them, "Rev. Dr. Coit," and sending to Nos. 10 and 12 North Front street.

Card of Acknowledgment HOSFITAL THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, CAMP MARCY, (Va.,) Jan. 4, 1862. EDITOR OF PRESS: Permit me, through your columns, to acknowledge the receipt of a box of hospital stores, containing the annexed list of arti-cles, from the following ladies of your city: Mrs. Allison, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Townshend, Mrs. Brannix, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. O'Brian, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Fine, Mrs. White, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Fisler, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Wilson. In the name of the sick soldiers of this regiment, I would thank the above-named ladies, for their kindness in remembering those who have left the comforts of home for "the tented field," at their comforts of home for "the tented new, as the country's call.
Contents of box: 16 sheets, 29 pillow cases, 5 pairs socks, 4 pairs slippers, 24 towels, 8 flannel shirts, 3 night shirts, 1 bundle old linen, lot of books and papers, 2 cans tomatoes, 4 cans fruit, 1 bottle currant wine. Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. L. Stewart, Surg. 3d Pa. Cavalry.

THE WAR COMMENCED—ENGLISH REPRISAD. ON OUR FISH MERCHANYS.—A correspondent from Provincetown informs us that when the Rinchton arrived off that place at break of day on Wodnesday morning, some fishermen went alongside to dispose of their fish. White a little boy of the party was trading, one of the sailors of the Rinablo supplied himself with a couple of haddecks, and refused to pay for them. This is worse than the Trent affair—for the haddecks were fresh fish, whereas Mason and Sidell were only state politicians. It is to be hoped that our Government will demand restitution and an apology, peaticularly as the foreible removal of the fish from the boat, instead of the seizure of both boat and fish, makes the transaction lawless, according to standard English authorities, and an insult "tokerable and not to be endured" by the Cape Codders "or any other man."—Boston Journal.

A young man named Johnson, an engineer THE WAR COMMENCED-ENGLISH REPRISAD.

A Tourn main that to common, all eligineer at Chicago, went to his room on Christmas ovening to put on his wedding garments, and found that some thief had stolen his wedding coat. There was no time to get another, and the plucky fellow was married in his shirt sleeves, the only objection to which costume is, it is not the fashion. REV. Dr. Bethene, who is now in Europe, has been invited by the American and Foreign Christian Union to take charge of the American chapel in the city of Rome.

PAUL MORPHY, the chess player, is on the ove of joining the staff of Gez. Jee Johnston, of the rebel army. He was at the latest date in Richmond practising law.

TWO CENTS.

Mr. Seward on Canada. [From to the N. Y. Albion.] Tim ely and untimely, many stories have been current of late in respect to Mr. Seward's alleged threats a. 1d prophecies, concerning our friends and countryme. a across the border. At a moment, therefore, when I ew have the patience, and some perhaps lack the inclination, to trace out carefully what words h, we in fact been spoken or writtten hereupon at su. adry times by the actual American Secretary of State, the Toronto Globe appropriately picks out from the Albany Evening Journal some remarks communic, ted by Mr. Seward to that paper in 1857, as the result of his personal observa-tions made during a recent tour in the Colony. We have the more pleasure, 'n republishing this candid expression of Mr. Seward 's opinions as to Canadian capabilities and the Canadian future, because it is

the often our disagreeable t. Isk to criticise or condemn what falls from the sat us pen:

capabilities and the Cana, tian future, because it is 500 often our disagreeable t. Wk to criticise or condemn what falls from the san "up pen:

"Hitherto, in common with "most of my country-mora, as I suppose, I have the "ught Canada, or, to speak more securately, British A merica, a mere strip lying north of the United States, -easily detachable from the payrant State, but incap ble of sustaining itself, and, threfore, ultimately— way, right soon—to be taken exe by the Federal Un ion without materially changing or affecting its or vn condition or development. I have drapped the opinion as a national someoit. I see in British N, with America, stretching, as it does, across the cultimate, from the shore of lastwoder and Newfount Unid to the Facfic, and occupying a considerable belt of the textperiate more, traversed equally with the United States by the lakes, and enjoying the 1 ungnificent shores of the St. Lawrence, with its the "usands of islands in the river and gulf, a region grant demough for the seat of a great ampire.

"In its whome fields in the west, its broad a ranges of the change at the north, its inexhaustible lumber lands—the most extensive now on the gli be—its invaluable fisheries; and its yet undisturbed 1 inversal deposits, I see the elements of wealth. I will be interestant religion, and British constitut ional laberty. I find them jostens of the United States and of Great Britain, as they ought to be; and therefore, when I book at their resources and extent, I know they can neither be conquered by the former nor permanently held by the latter. They will be independent as they are already self-maintaining. Having happily escaped the curse of slavery, the pwill never submit themselves to the domination of slaveholders, which prevails in, and determines the character of the United States. They will be a Russia civilized end Protestant, and that will be a very different-thesia from that which fills all Southern Europe with terror, and by reason of that superiority, they will be all the more ter

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Remarks of Hon. H. B. Wright, ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1802, ON PRESENTING STATE COLORS TO THE RECHIENTS OF COLORELS SATENCY AND RIPPER, NEAR AGENANDRIA,

NAMELIA AND RIFFLY NEAR AMEXANDRIA, VINGINA.

COLS. SWEENLY AND RIFFLY, OFFICERS AND SOLDERS OF THE 61ST AND SOTHERSORTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTERS: The Governor of Pennsylvania has commissioned me-to-present to you these stands of national colors, in the name of our gloricas old Commonwealth; and here, in midwinter, far away from her borders, I come to discharge that duty. Officers and soldiers, it grieves my heart that there should be a necessity for your or my presence here to-day, on the errand that brings us together; but as the cause which summoned you to the field is one of life or death to the Union, it becomes us to meet the fixel like men, and like raen dispose of it. As all that is dear to us, including liberty and life, are involved in the war, we must meet the sacrifice, be it what it may. The rebellion is wicked; it has assumed the guise that an oppression has been practised upon the persons engaged in it by the people of the North. The plea is specious and false. They had no grievance for the refrees of which the Constitution did not furnish a remedy, and no wrong that could not have been additated under the laws. But the considering them. a. remedy, and no wrong that could not have been adjusted under the laws. But coasidering themselves the judge and jury, in their own cause, they have struck at the life and existence of the Republic. They have armed themselves to overthrow the best system of government ever devised for man. Against this wicked and nucledy combination the lovel was a realled recent in the level are called recent in the level was called recent in the level are called recent in the second called recent in the level are called recent in the second called recent in the level are called recent in the level are called recent in the second called recent in the level are called recent in the level the loysi men of the land are called apon to interpose, and, if in their power, put it dorso.

The Union Must be resolved. This grout and unparalled crime of Secession must be punished. It is the monstrous sin of modern times. It has been justly said "that it is on earth what the revolt of Satan and his angels was in heaven." It is the uplifted arm of the wicked against the righteons. It contains the seeds of military despetism, and its design is to supplant freedom—to banish from the earth the principles of free government, and reduce order to chaos. Its movers seek to destroy the blessed heritage of Washington and his compeers, and make a howling wilderness-of a land of plenty. The incarnate devil hass matured the plan, and his vicegerents on earth are carrying it into execution! If Liberty shall find her grave here, where and when will be her resurrection? The last hope of man will have perished; and the cherished anticipations of the men who fought the battles of the Revolution, that he had the capacity for self-government, has proven a worthless delusion! Soldiers of Pennsylvanis, your mission is to fight the battles of empire. Empire, not with crowne; but empire based upon the popular will—the will of more than twenty million of reflecting, reasoning mos. See that you disolarge this great duty as becomes the character and, renown of the great State which sends you into the field.

Pennsylvania, to-day, has a hundred thousand men under arms in defence of the Republic: more men than any other State. Every fourth man in the army, to day, of the Republic is from the Keystone State.

What a commentary upon her petriotism! what a noble tribute to her sous!! Het your conduct, then, save the honor of your State. I feel that this will be done.

You are here to battle for the restoration of the Union; to put down a wicked rebellion; to pose, and, if in their power, put it dozzo, the output must be restored. Ital great and up

then, save the honor of your State. If seel that this will be done.

You are here to battle for the restoration of the Union; to put down a wicked rebellion; to crush out and destroy insurrection; to protect everywhere the property of loyal men. This is your mission. It is not to canadipate negroes; it is a war for the supremacy of the white race. And, so long as this shall be the object and aim of the war, I have no doubt of a triumpla; but if the issue shall be changed to a war of negro emancipation, you may as well lay down your arms, for no such idea can be successfully carried out. Fight for your country and Government as it was; fight for republican institutions, and the prayers of the people of your own State are with you; their shouts and acclamations shall norve your arm and animate your heart smidst the din of battle. The cause will give you fresh courses, for it is the sacred cause of the destiny of the white race upon this Western continent. It is not the negro, it is the white man.

On this issue the Executive of the nation called you into the field—and woo to them who shall dare to change it now! It would be equivalent to a surrender of the Union, and an abandonment of the hopes and expectations of all true and loyal men.

Pennsylvania is, conservative—and loyal men.

Pennsylvania is, conservative—and loyal men.

These flags, which I present you to-day, are an

hopes and expectations of all true and loyal men. Pennsylvania is, conservative—she is for the Union; and when sho falters, then the key of the arch is literally gone.

These flags, which I present you to-day, are an offering from your State. The law which directed them to be procured; also directs that any victory or gallant conduct of the regiment to which they belong shall be recorded upon their broad felds, that they may bereafter be gathered together, if the Government survive, and deposited among the archives of the State, as living evidences of the valor of her sons. Bear it in mind, that your deeds of chivalry shall thus be preserved, and thus chronicled. Let it encourage you to deeds of daring. It is the sacred banner of our country, our Union, our whole Union. There has been, heretofore, no spot on the civilized globe but what knew and respected it. Wherever it floated, either on the sea on the land, it was the proud emblem of liberty—the flag of a country in which man was his own master, where merit elevated to power and place, instead of hereditary rights. Bear it then aloft, at the head of your column, and although fatigue and exposure may attend your rugged march, though its folds may be obscured from your view by the smoke of hattle, rally around it, as did the brave followers of Marco Bozzaris around his "white plame." Let not hungar or weariness, or cold on exposure, dim the bright prospect and ardent hope of saving from dishenor this, a nation's emblem of honor and renown. It shall be your "cloud by day, and piller of fire by night," the star of destiny to brave men, sustaining with their lives and fortunes a Union 22 Constitution such as the world never before sex, or freemen enjoyed. In your hands is placed the cending honor of our glorious old Commonowealts. Her sons, in the Revolution, were true to the cause of the establishment of the Union; may you be jealous in the preservation of the imperishable privileges which they won, not only for you, but your children's shildren. Colonels Rippey

fair name.

And man the God of Spitle shield and guard you, in the most hely effect that ever engaged the solicityle of a nation: the protection and preservation of a form of government, better calculated to make men wise, and happy, and prespects, than any that the world ever before saw.

Appointments by the Governor. James P. Sterrett, of Allegheny county, to be president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in room of Hon. Wm. B. McClure, deceased decensed.
Judgo Sterrett is in every way qualified to dis-charge the duties of his new position, if we dare judge from his extensive reputation as a lawyer, a scholar, and a gentleman.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

To keep ice from windows, take an ordinary paint-brush or sponge, and rub over the glass once or twice a day a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass asfree from ice as in the middle of summer, and it will also give as good a polish as can be got