SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF ETEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The compiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to ail. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the saids of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be mone but patriots and traiters."

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

IN THE Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of the Hon, Edwin M, Stanton, George M Constroe, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The steamer Rhode Island arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, with intelligence from the Gulf of Mexico to the 2d inst. The artillerists under command of General Bragg having repeatedly fired on Federal vessels, the batteries of Fort Pickers, by way of retaliation, were opened on the rebel steamer Time, which was unloading stores at the navy yard. Bragg's batteries responded, but without doing any serious damage to the Federal forces, as only one of our men was wounded. The fire of Fort Pickens was the Councils, that to take the snow away much more disastrous to the rebels, as some of its | would not be more costly than to use salt as a shells breached the walls of Fort Barraneas, besides destroying the town of Warrington. The Secessionlets have discovered that Fort Pickens is not so apply reduced and captured as Fort Sumpter, and own. It strikes us that there must be a mis-Brage finds his batteries before its frowning walls

of but little real service. It is alleged that ex-Minister Faulkner, who was recently released from Fort Warren, in exchange for Congressman Ely, is in his old residence at Martinsburg, Virginia, directing the forces of the rebel General Jackson in their marauding expeditions on the Upper Potomac.

Although a large number of men were arrested and severely punished in Arkansas for expressing sentiments friendly to the Federal Union, it appears by a rebel paper published in Little Rock that some of those who sympathized with them were not intimidated by the threats and punishments of the rebels. It appears that a Mr. Edmunson, one of the prominent citizens of Izard county. who betraved the secrets of the league of Union men, and thus carried a number of them to be hung and others to be incarcerated in prison, was

shot dead by a party of men in disguise. A despatch from Cairo states that an expedition which recently left there for Dallas and Bloomfield returned on the morning of the 18th inst. with twenty-three robel prisoners, and that heavy cannonading on the Tennessee river was heard at Paducah yesterday morning. A battle between Gen. Grant and the exemy is supposed to be impending. Our forces at Port Royal are said to be advancing

A Somerset (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from that place under date f January 12th, gives the following description of tow Union men in East Tennessee are treated by

the minions of Jeff Davis: Last night a good, reliable man came in from Claiborne county, East Tennessee. He left home on the night of the 6th of this month. The Secessionists are pilluging, and destroying, and playing the devil generally in that section. The families of the men who have already come to Kentucky, and are enlisted in the Union army, are objects of especial interest to the lawless soundrels. A party of the men who have already come to Kentucky, and are enlisted in the Union army, are objected especial interest to the lawless sounders. A party of them visited the house of E. E. Jones, now a captain in the Second Regiment, one morning just at day, roused his family, consisting of a wife and several daughters. They stripped the house clean of everything in the shape of wearing apparel, blankets, bed-clothes, and took the cooking attention. They abused Mrs. Jones and her daughters all the time, using the most disgraceful language, and bestowing upon her husband, now in the "Linconite army," the most opprobrious spithels. In the search, while ransaching the house, the devils found a small flag of our country. They selsed it, drew a picture on it to represent Captain Jones, fastened it to a pole, and shot it through and through. Then they took it down and toested it into the house to Mrs. Jones, saying, "That is the way we will serve your d—d tory husband," and departed, taking their plunder and two fine horses with them. Not being satisfied with this little opisode, the Secession hellions visited the house of another Union man living near by, in old main, gray-haired and feeble with decilining years," whose principal fault was in having; a son in the srmy in Kentucky. They found the old man at breakfast. They abused and invelled him, and made him march out into the middle of the road, and get down upon his knees in the mud and offer up a prayer for the success of Jeff Dayls and the Southern Confederacy. These are only two instances,—there are such and worse observing every day, in East Tenessee. They are

orn Mays and the Southern Confederacy. These are only two instances,—there are such and worse obcurring every day, in East Tennesses. They are not the production of an excited imagination. There are good, reliable men to back them, and they are facts.

The bogus Provisional Government of the rebels in Kentucky is now attempting to collect the yearly taxes in the counties now under its control. It has attempted a novel plan for overcoming all refusals on the part of the Union sympathizers to pay. Detachments of troops are sent out with value to the amount demanded, is immediately seized upon in case of non-payment.

A gentleman from Rolls conveys to the Missouri be under the command of Gen. Osterhaus. The troops were to be composed of detachments from Signl's and Asboth's divisions. It was thought that the Thirty-sixth Illinois and the Fourth Ohio would also be included. It was conjectured in military circles in Rolla that Gen. Price has sent out his cavalry eastward from Springfield, to check, while he will effect a retreat with his whole army to Arkansas. No doubt, the sending of Fe-

at Roan's Tanyard, in Randolph county :

at Roan's Tanyard, in Randolph county:

The rebels, one thousand strong, under Colonel
Polidarter, were posted in a very strong position
on the Silver creek, at Roan's Tanyard, seven miles
south of Huntsville, and seven miles west of Renick, ness the residence of Joel Smith, in Randolph
county. The attack was made by Colonel Hubbard, with four hundred and eighty men, at four
o'clock P. M. of Wednesday. The rebels made but
a feethe resistance, owing to the want of an efficient
commander. They were routed completely, after
a resistance of only half an hour. In their flight
they left everything; most of them losing overcoats,
gans, to.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR PEBRUARY .- This numnedice, to day, contains poetry and prose by Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Stowe, the late Paul Akers, Bayard Taylor, T. W. Higginson, Professor Agassis, Theodore Winthrop, J. T. Trowbridge, Rev. D. A. Wasson, John G. Whittier, Hajor Dorsheimer, and Professor J. R. Lowell. This is a brilliant and varied array of good writers. We learn that Mr. Lowell will contribute one of his "Biglow Papers," to the number—that "A Story of To-Day" will be concluded in the March number—that Whittler, the poet, will contribute monthly—that Mrs. Stewe's "Agnes of Sorrento" will be completed in three more numbers—and that, close following "Casil Dreum;" which so many have admired,

18ton, volume in a few days. COMMERCIAL AND Insurance Journal.—

Truckett's Insurance Journal, having passed into the hands of Mr. James Molver, that gentleman glas Democrat abundantly vindicates the conthe hands of Mr. James McIver, that gentleman has companied a new series, with change of name, shape; and system. It is now the Continental and Insurance Journal, published in this city, twice a month; and treating of Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance, Railways, Manufactures, Bankings and Shipping. Mr. McIver is a Philadelphian, with considerable experience in Insurance and Commences, and likely to make his journal an institution in the land.

The Streets. "To salt, or not to salt-that is the question" which has been agitating City Councils and Passenger Railway Committee-rooms. I appears that the accumulation of snow upon he iron-rails with which our streets are gridroned has a tendency to provent the passage of the cars, which, indeed, cannot run at al when the snow gets frozen on the iron. There are two ways of conquering the difficulty. One is to remove the snow early from the tracknot by shovelling it up, into little mountainous ridges, on both sides of the road, thereby obstructing the passage of all carriages and vehicles; which do not gride on a rail;" the other way, which is also the simplest, being to remove the accumulated snow with carts, and bodily convey it off the streets. The Railroad Companies have resorted to a third mode, and cut the Gordian knot, by sprinkling salt upon the track, which dissolves the snow, and establishes a road of slush, which (it is alleged) penetrates at once into all foot-coverings not positively water-proof, diminishes the temperature, and is said to have created the unpleasant and frequently fatal complaint o

diptheria,-though we cannot precisely see how this could be, seeing that, in France and England, where the streets are not salted diptheria has been far more prevalent and fatal than with us. The Passenger Railroad Companies declare, we understand, that they cannot afford the expense of carting away the snow from the streets through which their cars run; that their cars cannot travel over and through the snow without salting it; and that, unless they are permitted thus to convert the snow into a very penetrating pickle, they must stop running until a thaw takes place. It has been stated, during the discussion of the matter in solvent, and that out of thirty per cent profits the Railroad Companies could afford a handsome outlay, for public convenience-and their take in these assertions. Probably in the first, and certainly in the last-for it unfortunately happens that, in consequence of the grea number of street-railroads in this city-twenty-

two separate tracks, we believe, against seven in New York—the profits of each are inconsiderable. We question whether the highest | Williams has no equal in eccentric comic parts, dividend on any city railway stock here ex- and all the accessories of wardrobe and ornament ceed five per cent.—which is a trifle less than the thirty per cent. spoken of in the Council's At the Continental Theatre, dramas of the "feethe thirty per cent. spoken of in the Council's discussions. At present, the situation is fo-fum" class are nightly performed. Mr. Harrison, formerly of the Forrest troupe, made a somer-Councils say " No snow," the Railroad people will answer "No cars running." Having thus chronicled one street-difficulty, we have to mention another. That unflagged footpaths in cities, towns, and villages, ar difficult to walk on, when there is a sharp spell of frost, after a fall of snow or rain, is generally known-especially to the unfortunate wights who occasionally slip and tumble upon them, thereby obtaining bruises, and, in some cases, fractured limbs. It is known, too, that peripatetic youths, from time immemorial, have a and the selections and amateurs are of excellent passion for making the frozen foot naths still | descriptions

more slippery, by converting them into slides. It has been imagined that one of the duties of the police might be to prevent this—imagined Hall on Monday. They have retained their popuonly, we are sure, for every day since the present frost set in, we have seen the juveniles as aforesaid, sliding along the foot paths, in single but numerous file, especially in the vicinity of public schools, under the noses of quiescent policemen, who stood as placid spectators benignly smiling at the exhibition. We would

respectfully draw the attention of the Mayor | showered on the House this morning for the repeal to this circumstance, entreating him, as he of the tax on brokers and private bankers, imposed values the safety of pedestrians' limbs, to in- last session. That law compols them to make, sist that the police shall put down street sliding—but we have experience that appeals to the authorities? are generally useless, as witness the municipal ion of the nuisance of servants slushing the foot paths with water, at relating to city passenger railways. It proat all hours of the day, at all times except when snow, frost, or rain intervene to provent it.

| Observance substituting the root partial when snow, frost, or rain intervene to provent it. | Observance | Observa

FINE-SPUN THEOBIES of finance, and economic dogmas, may do to amuse the curious in such things in times of profound political and such things in times of profound pointest and national calm; and even leaden columns of abstruce reasoning, to show that gold is not paper, or paper gold, may be tolerated in such active inneals as affect to do the world's thinkand nothing but action, prompt and extraordi-

nary, will save us from bankruptcy and consequent disgrace? Have we yet to learn that to reduces it from twelve hundred thousand dollars to one million of dollars, and is done for the pur-pose of making an allowance for two hundred thou-sand dollars of suspended debt, invested in a Southern railroad. In 1853 the Girard Bank was pay. Detachments of troops are sent out with ordinary rules do not reach extraordinary cases; each collector, and personal property, equal in that great exigencies demand great sacrifices, and may involve an abrupt and wide departure from established practice? Surely these common truths have not to be taught again. Democrat the information that a column of 5,000

We have a chief of finance of acknowledged of a bonus of \$125,000, the Legislature exampted infantry were under orders to march westward from that point, on the 14th instant, the force to be under the command of Gen. Osterhaus. The Government successfully through great expectation to the State. We have a chief of fluance of acknowledged Government successfully through great expenditures, and proposes a plan by which, he declares, the same work may be prosecuted to the end. If that plan be practicable, it is ing Association. It extends it ten years. The criminal folly to put it aside without bringing courts have no power.

Democratic State committee. of action according to some defined plan, we hare hair-splitting, and a resurrection of all the theories which subsided into merited the subsided in

graves years ago, and which disturb more from their utter impracticability than by their deral troops from Rolla was to try to thwart this scheme, or to cut off detachments of Price's this scheme, or to cut off detachments of Price's ARMY.

A Huntsville, Missouri, correspondent of the St.

This Parablecan, under date of January 10, gives 100 the condition of the St.

All loyal men know and admit this: that that any considerable number of people would enthat any considerable number of p The war must go, on if it demands and takes the holding of a Convention. Since Breckinridge that last available dollar which, in our patriotic moods, we speak of dropping into the treasury. We shall not easily be brought to believe that We shall not easily be brought to believe that thusiastic friends of the late Stophen A. Douglas there is a true patriot in the country who will who were present yesterday were Jack Cummings, not go back to tow-cloth and bodden gray, H. L. Dieslenbach, R. E. Monaghan, and Nelson willingly, if that be the price of success. But whether that be true or not, the war must go is anxious to be continued in office another year. on, and the means must be furnished, if it raise every man and woman in the loyal States to the sublime level of equal poverty. Better fint than the poverty which leaves men withsome of their horses broke away and others were
ent loose, and but for the lateness of the hour, the
federals might have secured a large number of
these animals. How many prisoners and horses
were secured I have not learned. The Federals
burned the rebel camp, consisting of one hundred
and five tents, twenty-five wagons, flour, meal,
becon, and an immense number of saddles, bridles,
overcosts, carpet bags, blankets, etc, together
with sighty-seven kegs of powder. The rout was
the most complete I ever heard of. Three or for
of the rebel captains could not tell where a single

that than the poverty which leaves men without a country. Better a crust and as mockfrock than national disgrace, brought on by
theorizing how to prosecute this stupendous
war without laying ser upon the sacrificial
altar. Self must be dragged from the tropic
of luxury, and taught how to labor and be
truly noble in the rigorous winter of necessity.

Let the burden of taxation be brought forward. Loyal shoulders are broad enough to that than the poverty which leaves men withof luxury, and taught how to labor and be pamphlet catalogues, issued to day.

the most complete Lever heard of. Three or four of the rebel captains could not tell where a single man of their commands could be found.

Colone's Poladexter arrived here about 11 e'clock, with only a corporal's guard. His men, were coming in all through the night in small aquads, and left in all directions, except toward fire battle ground. They were the most pitiable looking set I ever saw. Most of them were on foot, while sense rode without saddles or bridles.

The Federal loss was likilled on the field. The interest of the common treasury. Millions can be saved by the abolition of sinecures; abolish them. Millions more can be saved by a just reduction of the salaries of all public servants; let the salaries be reduced. Other millions

The reduction of the salaries of all public servants; let the salaries be reduced. Other millions can be saved by hewing in pieces the system which invites frauds upon the Government; let that system be hewed in pieces. must learn, by like experiences of France and avoidable; and it is not manly to bemoan the inevitable. Besides, every nation must be taught in its own school. We cannot borrow

selves, to work out the salvation of the Rearother of the late Theodore Winthrop's stories, The House of Representatives yesterday declared Mr. Lehman entitled to his seat as Representative of the First Congressional district, by a decisive vote. This compliment

wisdom as we borrow money. We have, our-

ATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Mason and Sirdell

These individuals, it appears, reached Ber

muda on the 9th inst., and departed for St

Thomas the next day. They would probably

arrive in England this day, and curiosity natu-

rally will be on the qui vive as to their re

ception in that country. Lord Russell wil

journey) to know how to treat them, and i

what capacity, whether as Ambassadors from

the rebel South, or as visitors of destruction

or as amiable martyrs rescued from captivity

by the chivalrous interposition of the British

Lion. They may be gazed at, by the curious,

as pseudo-Ambassadors, but the meeting of Parliament, bringing with it "metal more at-

ractive," will speedily un-lionize them. We

suspect that they would be, to the English

n Fort Warren than as mock-officials, from a

Public Amusements.

han those of the Germania, and they happen in the

surrounded with silenco. Hassler's concert, on

quiet time of the afternoon, when the Musical Fund

Thursday, was a great success, and the best fea-

tures of the bill were Hassler's solos upon the violin.

The theatres are doing well since Mr. Forrest has

retired from the arena. Barney Williams and wife

have been, perhaps, the most successful. They are

really admirable performers, and Barnoy is, in addition, an indefatigable, apt, and interesting gentleman. He has attained a highly enviable

position by his talents and industry, being known

as well abroad as at home. His now drama, devised by himself, is produced on Honday. Mrs.

sault from legitimacy last night, into the classic part of Sixteen String Jack. The house was

Magic, ventriloquism, and the canary birds are to be the attractions, which we are confident will de-

light and charm all who may have the good fortune

a concert for the aid of the Volunteer Refresh-

Letter from Harrisburg.

TAX ON BROKERS.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

passenger railways has not been provided for in the

men in 1860, and are quite insulted if you doubt their words. Among the more prominent and en-

Weiser. It is understood that the present chairman

leadership, but from this circumstance he is sure they will be victorious athird time. M.

of this from S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut street. EXTRA LARGE BALE-STOCKS, LOANS, PEWS,

New York Legislature.

The War in Kentucky

From Salt Lake City.

From General Banks' Column.

charters of any of these companies.

Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, read in place

Petitions from all corners of the State wore

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1862.

to be present.

Foreign Office, in Downing street.

FROM WASHINGTON. probably be at his wits' end (no very great THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. is doubtful whether Lord PALMERSTON will give them an audience, or if he should, in

CONFIRMATION OF EX-SECRETARY CAME-The Contested Election Case in the Firs

Pennsylvania District ON, WM, E. LEHMAN DECLARED ENTY TLED TO THE SEAT.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S VIEWS AND POLICY nind, far greater objects of interest as captives naginary republic, in the waiting-room of the Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, January 17, 1862. The Confirmation of Gen. Cameron. At the Academy, to night, the comic opera of "Il Barbiere di Sevigiia" will be produced by a tolerable company, including Brignoli as Almaviva Mancusi as Figaro, and Miss Hinckley as Rosina.

The same opera has been produced in this city with to defend and to vindicate him. All the accu-

sations against him resulted from his administration of the Department of War since the nearly the same cast. The present performance is of a fugitive character, the company having been obliged to pass through the city, so that they could nent of the rebellion. It was nanot well avoid a single representation. A little leavening of our operatic loaf with new faces and natural that where so many luterests were enlisted nany enmities should be aroused. The vote in his voices would be a blessing to musical folk. The favor was a two-thirds vote, and while he was supported by a number of Democrats, nearly all of his opponents paid the highest tribute to his energy and Germania's rehearsal to-day comprises selections from the best of the compositions of Rossini, Mozart, Donizotti, Lanner, and others. The delebrated aria from "Don Glovanni," and a beautiful dirge from ntegrity. The propriety of his confirmation was only questioned because of the acts of some of those "Jerome Hopkins," are some of the items of the programme. There can be no better peformences

in whom he was compelled to confide. The Vote on the Lehman-Butler Case. Twenty-three Republicans and fifty-four Demorats and Unionists voted to confirm Represents. ive LEHMAN in his seat in the House. The sixtyseven votes against him were all Republican Sixteen Republicans and fourteen Democrats and Unionists were absent or not voting. The Lower Potomac-Fight at Cock-

pit Point. The steamer King Philip returned from the Potomae flotilla last night, and reports that the Anacostia yesterday bombarded the robel battery, at .Cookpit Point, with what result has not been ascertained. The rebels fired four shells at the steamer with the usual result-no damage done Brigadier General Meagher. The colonels and officers of the Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth New York Regiments, and the officers of the batteries attached to it, Major O'NELL mmanding, to-day sent to the Senate Military Committee a memorial heartily and unanimously

endorsing the appointment of Col. Meagner as their Brigadier General. Gen. SHIELDS also has good, which is the prayer of the management, and the boys are invariably delighted. ddressed a most cordial letter to Senator Wilson, SIGNOR BLITZ exhibits his budget of fun this the chairman of that committee, earnestly advofternoon and evening, at the Temple of Wonders. cating the confirmation of his friend and countryman. The Policy of General McClellan. It is generally understood that Gen. McCLEL-AN'S recent exposition, made to the Congressional committee to inquire into the conduct of the war, of so much of his views and plans as he deemed Dr. Edward Vogdes advertises in another column rudent to trust to the public, was eminently satis-actory to those gentlemen, who interrogated him ment Salcon. The purpose is a highly worthy one, or nearly three hours. It is said that he repeatedly, in reply to questions, frankly pointed out to the committee their impolley, and on each occasion satisfied them that he was right in preferring to The "Old Folks," including Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. larity through a succession of visits to Philadelphia, and comprise artistes of a great deal of talent and

coop to himself the particular information they ere after. It is certain that the result of their nterview has been to bring the committee up to the ork of laboring to induce Congress to aid McClel. LAN in his measures and policy, with the frank confidence that must be accorded to him if that body rould really do their duty to insure the quick suppression of the rebellion, that depends so en roly upon the harmonious concert of action beween all branches of the Government service in aboring to work out common ends. More than ne of the committee who went into the interview ith minds warped came out of it with the fixed belief that the path of success in the war, is to stand firmly by the commander-in-chief, and sup-

port his measures and plans. Arrest of a Pennsylvania Volunteer. Jour Boyle, a private in the Twenty-third ennsylvania Regiment, has been arrested on a harge of attempting to kill a regular soldier.

Taking the Oath.

The oath of sliegiance was administered to-day to seven persons who escaped from the rebel feated in the Lower House of the Legislature to-day, by a vote of 24 to 9. Taking the Oath. army.

The Fortification Bill.

GOT HIS SEAT. Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, who has been con. The Fortification Bill.

The fortification bill, which passed the House today expression of 35,960,000, and
includes the following items for the year ending
1803:
For Fort Montgomery, at the engliet of Lake
Champlain, New York.
S100,000
Fort Knox, at Narrows of Penebscot river,
Maine.
Fort Warren, Boston harbor.
Fort Wharren, Boston harbor.
Fort Winthrop,
Fort W abstruse reasoning, to show that gold is not paper, or paper gold, may be tolerated in such daily journals as affect to do the world's thinking, while the industrial interests are moving upon the high tides of prosperity. But what are words, and what are ekilfully constructed theories, in this greatest monetary and political crisis the country has over experienced? Can these dry discussions of theories aid us to work out the great problem of national life?

Turning to history, we marvel at the folly of the Courts of Rome and Constantinople rending themselves in the discussion of theories and ough to treate the discussion of theories aforms and adding to the rancor of boistern frequency and the Goth and Vandal thundered at the gates on either hand. Are we improving upon their example when we stop to wrangle over mooted questions of finance, when action, and nothing but action, prompt and extraordiated the paper of the courts form the state of the collegislature?

In the Senate Mr. Connell read in place an action factor was not colleged and mothing but action, prompt and extraordiated fairly; but action, prompt and extraordiated and nothing but action, prompt and extraordiated fairly constitutes the following titems of the committee in their course in the committee in their course of argument extraction. He not only got his seat, but the committee the committee in their course in the committee in their course was sworn in the introduced a bill, giving to the cousted member of the country and political crisis the country lase of proposed in the introduced a bill, giving to the cousted member of the following items for the combet country and political crisis the country has over experienced?

Legislature?

GIRARD BANK.

In the Senate, Mr. Connell read in place an act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank. It harber
Fort at New Bedford harbor, Mass.
Fort Adams, Newport, Rhodo Island.
Fort Schuyler, East river, New York.
Fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, rechartered for twenty years, and, in consideration 50,000 New York.

For commencement of casemates at the battery on braten Island, New York.

For new battery at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York.

Fort Miffilm, near Philadelphia, Pa.

For a new port opposite Fort Delaware, on the Delaware shore.

Port Monroe, Hamyton Roads, Va. DUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Connell also read in place an act to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Buildthe Delaware shore.

'ort Bouroe, Hamston Roads, Va.

'ort Taylor, Key West, Florida...

'ort Jesterson, Garden Key, Florida...

'or an additional fort at the Tortugas, Fla...

'or a fort at Ship Island, cosst of Mississippi,'

'or contingencies of fortifications.

'or bridge trains and equipage... litician and rising young Philadelphia lawyor, William H. Welsh. Profiting by the experience of City Branch Post Offices.

The bill which passed the House to-day, relative to the establishment of branch post offices in cities, authorizes and directs the Postmaster General, if, in his opinion, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post offices to facilitate the operation of the post office in any city or place which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, may require such additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants; and it shall be deemed the duty of the Postmaster General to prescribe the rules and regula-tions for the branch post office which may be established. The Postmaster General is also authorized to charge one cent in addition to the regular rized to charge one cent in addition to the regular postage for every letter deposited in any branch post office, to be forwarded by mail from the pring cipal office, and which shall be propaid by stamp, and one cent for every letter delivered at such branch office to be paid on delivery, provided that no letter shall be sent from the principal office to such branch office for delivery, except by request of the result of the party of the party of the provided that the principal office to such branch office for delivery, except by request TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1862 -We have a copy REAL ESTATE, &c.—Tuesday next.—Peremptory sales, by order of executors, assignces, and others. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and of the party to whom the same may be addressed, and provided that the expense of such branch service shall not exceed the receipts on secount thereof. The tenth section of the set, to establish certain post routes, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1847, is repealed. Arrest of a Fugitive from Justice. WILLIAM LEE, the chief of police from Elmira, New York; arrested here, last night, Robert Tubber, charged with making a deadly assault on Officer Hunt, a policeman of Elmira. Tubber is one of the four ruffians arrested by Lee last sum-

mer, on suspicion of knocking down and robbing a
British marine. Lee left to-day with his prisoner for Elmira.

Washington News and Gossip. The city is again full of rumors in regard to changes in the Cabinet, but it is very evident, from LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—The Munfordsville correspondent of the Journal, of this city, says the rebels are driving cattle into the pends and watering places on the route of the advance of the United States army, and killing them, so as to render the water unfit for drinking. OUTHAGEOUS ASSAULT ON GOVERNOR DAWSON.

SALT LARE CITY, Jan. 17.—Governor Dawson
left here Decomber 31st, on account of a personal
difficulty. He was pursued, whipped, and robbed
twelve miles east. Seven desperadoes, who committed the sessault; were arrested, and three of
them, in endeavoring to escape from the officers,
were killed. Death of Robert S. Oakley. New York, January 17.—Robert S. Oakley, president of the National Bank Note Company, New School-House in Twentieth ward,—
stated that the additional olorious provided for the War Department has already been provided.

Last evening, a man barefoot, in his shirt sleeves, and delirious with the small pox, was found wandoring about the streets near the Capitol. He was properly cared for.
Several pediers have been arrested during the past few days, and fined thirty dollars each, for afficking without a license. They were mostly from

Several sutters will give up their business as soon as their regiments are paid off. Some of the regiments are now without sutlers. Under the cont plated law, the profits of sutlers will be cut down from twelve hundred to about one hundred and fifty dollars a month, and probably less. Some six or eight horse inspectors, from Ponnsylvania, it is reported, have been ordered to report themselves here immediately. The payment of the troops is progressing finely. The Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Jackson, was paid off yesterday. It was expected the Second Pennsylvania Reserves would be paid off

FROM MISSOURI.

General Sigel to Command a Division. AN ICE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

ROLLA, Mo., Jan. 17 .- The brigade which has left here for the west, within the last three days, is composed of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Illinois, the Forty-fourth Missouri, and Bekhoff's and Hoffman's batteries, under command of General Osterhaus. Another brigade, under General Sigel, will probably leave in a day or two. General Sigel will doubtless assume the command of the entire division at the proper time.
Sr. Louis, Jan. 17.—The navigation of the Mississippi river is entirely suspended here in consequence of the gorging of the ice twenty miles below the city, extending to a point some distance

The troops are now being sent to Cairo by rail road, but their advance is materially retarded by the inadequate means of crossing the river, our ferry boats not being able to run, and the ice not sufficiently strong to bear heavy weights. The weather is now moderating again, and the prospects of a speedy opening are fair.

General Price, the member elect from the Fifth

Congressional district, left for Washington to-day. No person will hereafter he allowed to leave th city until his baggage be inspected by an officer appointed for that purpose, and his trunks sealed. Some of our papers are ventilating the antecedents of the newly-appointed Senator from Mis-

FROM CAIRO AND PADUCAH. TWENTY-THREE REBELS CAPTURED.

Heavy Cannonading up the Tennessee A BATTLE IMPENDING. CAIRO, Jan. 17 .- Advices from Cane Girardent tate that the expedition which left here for Dallas and Bloomfield returned this morning, bringing

twenty-three prisoners, and among them Captain Day, of Jost Thompson's army. Reports from Paducah say that heavy cannoniding was heard up the Tennessee river this morn General Grant sent instructions to all the hospitals here to-day to be in readiness at short notice Nothing of importance has been heard from the

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY. BENERAL GRANT'S ARMY WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 .- The Times has a special dated "twelve miles from Columbus, Jan. 16," stating that "an additional force, with General Grant's staff, left Cairo yesterday, at 10 o'clock, and overtook Generals McClernand, Paine, and Cook's commands during the afternoon. I am not permitted to state where we are going, or what troops we have. Heavy pickets are rections. No skirmish yet."

Virginia Legislature DEFEAT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD BILL.

The Sumpter. REPORTED ARRIVAL AT CAME, HAVING BURNED TIREE VESSELS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The following is a copy of a despatch received per the Arabia at Hallfax:

"London, via Queenstown, Jan. 4, 1862.
"Hiram Barney, Collector, New York:
"The Sumpler has arrived at Cadia, having burned three vessels.
"C. F. Adams, United States Minister."

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

MXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WARRINGTON, JA. 17, 1822.

MIN. CHANDLER, of Misloyan, presented the actions of the supplication of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Sensing elect from Jacob M. Howard has a special to the supplication of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Sensing elect from Jacob M. Howard has a special to the continue of Jacob M. Howard has a paper with the forth of the supplication of the continue of the supplication of

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill transferring the peniluntary untillings of the District of Columbia to the War bepartment, for the use of the United States arsenal. Referred.
On motion of Mr. Fent Ton, of New York, over one hundred bills from the Court of Claims were referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. DUNN, of Blaryland, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to examine the application of Samuel Bents for the renewal of his patent for a process of pulling wheat, the patentse having, by mistake, failed to make the application for that purpose within the time prescribed by law. The patent expires on the 9th of March next. The bill was passed by twenty-four majority.

Mr. DUNN also reported a bill for the extension of the patent of John G. Meyrins for as improvement in the manufacture of lamp-black. Postponed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the contested-election case of Butler vs. Lehman, in the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

A vote was first taken on the substitute reported from the minority of the Committee on Elections, that J. M. Butler is not, and Mr. Lehman is, entitled to a seat as Representative from the First Congressional district, and it was adopted.

The resolution of the majority, thus amended, was

A voice was first taken on the substitute reported from the claimst, but it is very ordent, its very ordent, they for the Committee on Exciton, plant on Exciton, plant of the Chinele, but it is very ordent, they for the Committee on Exciton, plant of the Chinele, but it is very ordent, they for the Committee on Exciton, plant of the Chinele, but it is very ordent, they are not an exciton of the Chinele, but it is very ordent, and they committee on the part of each such part of the Chinele, but it is very ordent, and they committee on the part of each such part of the Chinele, but it is very ordent of the chinele, but it is very ordent of the chinele, but it is very ordent of the chinele, and they committee of the Chinele, but it is very ordent of the chinele, and they committee of the Chinele, but it is very ordent of the chinele, and they committee of the Chinele, and they committee of the Chinele, and the presentative from the part of each such part of the children of the Chinele, and the presentative from the committee of the Chinele, and the presentative from the presentative from the part of the children part of the chil

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, inquired whether the enforcement of the rules was to operate on the marshal only? He did not see anybedy interforing with the business of the House. Than, why should Mr. Lamon be made an exception, when others, who were not members, were also on the floor?

The SPEAKEE directed the doorkeeper to enforce the rules, and expressed the hope that mambers would not hereafter insist on introducing their friends here.

Mr. Lamon, who was standing near the main door, then retired.

The House resumed the consideration of the fortification bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. During the debate on amendment,

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, said it would be better to act on the bill specifically, the items being based on official estimates. It was not to be supposed that this bill embraced all the fortifications necessary to the Atlantic coast and Western lakes; but the select committee have the subject under consideration, and will, at an early day, report the result of their deliberations.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of Kentucky, suggested that we have not more enough to carry on the war within our borders. To this should all our energies be directed. It was no time to onter 1sto expensive procautionary measures against a foreign war which he hoped was far distant. Let us defend the Government, and when peace shall ensure to the country, we can provide against the danger of foreign war.

Bit. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, agreed with Mr.

shell ensue to the country, we can provide against the danger of foreign war.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, agreed with Mr. Crittenden. There should be no new works commenced unless there was an absolute and overuling necessity for thom. He had been informed that the bill appropriated between five and six millious of dollars. In order to afford time for examination into some of the items, he ineffectually sought a postponement of its consideration. ideration.
All the amendments proposed were voted down.
The committee then rose, when the bill, as originally reported, was passed by the House.
Mr. HOLMAN, of Indians, from the Committee on Army Contracts, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the committee a copy of the contracts for the purchase of horses for Colonel Williams' regiment of cavalry, wow in Kentucky.

now in Kentucky.
Mr. STEELE, of New Jersey, of the same committee, Without transacting any other business, the House purned till Monday. ade to sell them, étc. Without, fransactin PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at cleven o'clock i PETITIONS. Mr. SERRIL presented a petition from members of the Methodit Episcopal Church of Downingtown for power to sell real estate. Mr. BEILLY, a petition from the borough of Potts-ville and the township of Norwegian, Schuylkill county, for a change in the limits of said borough. Mr. REILLY also read in place a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the borough of Pottsville.

TAXATION. Mr. LANDON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill imposing a ton-ness and passenger tax on all canel and railroad compa-nies in the State.

Mr. LANDON stated that he offered this resolution in good faith and not for buncombe. The Government

He desired to see the war prosecuted with energy, and was heartily sick and tired of the cry that all is quiet on the Potoman.

While requiring the energelic prosecution of the war, we must remember that finances are the sinews of war. It was just as necessary to have a full treasury as a full anny, and the treasury could not be filled by fictitious paper. In order to keep the credit of the State good, early and substantial measures must be taken as a basifor the financial operations of the Government. He loped that every acre of land and every item of rebel properly would be confiscated to pay the expenses of the war. But this could not be done now. Money must be raised by taxation. The commissioners appointed by the Governor to rovise the revenue laws of the State were preparing to tax everything; and it was time for the Legislature to consider whether a large sum could not be realized from taxation of internal improvements. He did not believe in a tonnage tax on one railroad while others were exempt; but, if imposed on every line, it would become just and equal. His idea was that this tax should be impreed for a term of years, and not perpetually. The business of the railroads had been so much increased by the war that they could afford to pay during the war.

Mr. HENSON stated that the Committee on Finance desired to shirk no responsibility, but all these subjects of taxation were before the commissioners appointed to revise the revenue laws of the State. They had already had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and the Finance Committee of the Stanton were before the foundation of the Stanton. He revenue have of the State. They had already had an interview with the Commissioners appointed to revise the revenue laws of the State. They had already had an interview with the Commissioners appointed to revise the revenue laws of the State. They had already had an interview with the Commissioners appointed to feasting the subjects of taxation. He had ready that the second to the sente

Mr. PENNEY said it was doubtful whether the Senate had the power to originate such a bill. He suggested that it be so amended as to lastruct the Finance Committee to inquire into the expedience of such taxation, and report to the Senate. The resolution was amended accordingly, and passed.

TESTIMONIALS 40 VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution raising a joint committee to devise a suitable testimenal to the Pennsylvania soldiers who fought under Baker, at Ball's Bluff, and those who fought under Brig. Gen. Ord, at Dranesville; which was discussed at some length and passed finally.

The resolution from the House to pay Mr. Householder, who was thrown out by Mr. Cesson, twenty-one dollars.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Speaker. Prayer was offered by Boy. Mr. Bay.

PAY OF RETINING OFFICERS.

Mr. GROSS, of Allegheny, called up Sonate bill relative to the pay of the rothing olicers of the Legislature of 1861, (giving them ten days' pay and mileage). It was decided that the House would not concur in the proposition to pay all the officers, but would lusts that those only should be remunerated who were actually required to return at the opening of the season of 1862. A committee was appointed to confer with the Senate and adjust the differences.

A NATIONALA ARMONY.

Mr. MYEBS, of Lancaster, offered a resolution stating the house and variantages as the site of a national armory, and requesting Congress to consider the season of 1862. A committee was appointed to confer with the Senate and adjust the differences.

A NATIONALA ARMONY.

Mr. MYEBS, of Lancaster, offered a resolution stating the house and requested the following recolution:

Wherea, it is alleged, and is believed by many of the citizens of the Commonwealth, that improper influences were used in procuring the passage of an act, at the last season of the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the Commonwealth, that improper influences were used in procuring the passage of an act, at the last essaion of the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the Armony and the produced and to the public at large that the allogations upon which that the may be vialleated and it they that truth may be vialleated and it to the parties to plant the season of the Legislature, cuttied "An Act for the Armony Committee of persons he appointed, consisting of five, to inquire into all the facts connected with the passage of said act, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Scolved, That a committee be instructed to report the names of all porsons or officers, either in out of the Legislature, by whom or upon whom they may find such influences to have been used."

Mr. DENNIS, of Philadelphia, did not think that the Legislatur

amendment: "And that the committee be instructed to report the names of all porsons or officers, either in or out of the Legislature, by whom or upon whom they may find such influences to have been used."

Mr. DENNIS, of Philadelphia, did not think that the Legislature had power to Investigate the acts of the Assembly of 1861. That Assembly was dead, to all intents and Durences. and purposes.

Mr. ABBOT declared that the resolution was open

PURDON'S DIGEST. PURDON'S DIGEST.

The House agreed to the Senate resolution to purchase Purdon's Digest, and Elegic's and Sutherland's Manuals, for the use of all the members, and clerks and assistant clerks.

Mr. KAINE, of Fayette, offered a resolution instructing the clerks to procure the Digests at the lowest wholespic cash price. Those of 1861 had cost \$5 each.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, moved to amend by inserting the words "and that the State Tressurer be instructed to deduct the price of the same from the pay of each member and clerk."

The amendment was not agreed to, and the original resolution passed.

Said oath of allegiance may be administered by any ne now authorized to administer oaths within this

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. PADEMY of Music—Broad and Locust streets.—"I siere di Siviglia." Arch-Street Treates Arch street, above Sixth... Rory O'More"..... Mad as a March Hare." CONTINUATIAL THEATHE—Walnut street above Eighth The War for the Union"—"Sixteen String Jack." WALEUT-STREET TREETER—Ninth and Walnut str.
Irish Post "..." Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty".
The Magic Joke"..." Brian O'Lynn." TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest ut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. THE NAVY YARD DIFFICULTY-MEETING OF HE STRIKERS .- According to previous notice, as ublished in The Press, a meeting of the disaffed ed employees of the navy yard was held yesterday

morning at Jefferson Hall, at the intersection of Sixth and Christian and Parsyunk road. About ten o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers: Prosident, Joseph Maull; secretary, F. K. Clark; reasurer, Jacob R. Pitcher. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president: meet at the call of the president:

Whereas, The workingmen in the Philadelphia
navy yard have been notified in their turn that the
old rates of wages are to be reduced, and the hours
of labor extended, as a principle of economy adopted by Concress. of labor extension, as a principle of coloning steeped by Congress.

And Whereas, The present working hours and rate of wages have been current in this yard for a period equal to the increased pay rate voted to themselves by a former Congress, and still in continuance, and both cases, therefore, rest upon the same needent.

themselves by a former Congress, and still in continuance, and both cases, therefore, rest upon the same precedent:

And Whereas, Public example in high places would have an electric effect in establishing a spirit of wise economy among the working classes, and in harmonizing private sacrifice and self-interest for the good of our country in its present trouble:

And Whereas, The money capital of a country is useless to a country's walfare, unless it bring into operation the active capital of labor; and, as the bone and sinew and skill of the poor man is his only capital, it is unjust and oppressive to decrease its value by special legislation, while money capital is rising above its true and original standard, thus making "the poor poorer, and the rich richer:" Therefore—be it.

Resolved, That workingmen must of necessity rest the present welfare of their families, and our hopes in the future upon the living capital God has given thom—our houlth and strength, our skill and industry: and while we deplore our seeming position of hostility to a law of Congress, or the order of the Naval Department, we are ready to bear the burden of taxation, and to give our undivided support to our National Government in any required capacity to sustain it in quelling rebellion against its constitutional anthority.

Resolved, That it is unfair for the present Congress of the United States to strike down the wages of honest toil, while they themselves continue in the receipt of a salary nearly double the amount of per diem allowed their predecessors up to the year 1856; and we cannot recognize any principle of one-sided economy that tends to oppress one portion of Government employees, and permit other portions to fatten upon the public treasury at pleasure.

Resolved, That the ship-carpenters, joiners, but the year of the pred diem predecessors up to the year the pleasure.

tion of Government employees, and permit other portions to fatten upon the public treasury at pleasure.

Resolved. That the ship-carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, and other workmen of the Philadelphia navy yard do now refuse, and will continue to refuse, every proposition to reduce their wages to any former standard until the necessities of the case shall demand such a sacrifice from us, or until retrenchment in the civil oxpenses of the Government, and a wise caution in military expenditures, shall prove an bonest purpose to strike at bold-fronted corruption in high places, and strict and impartial economy in all the departments; and we invite our fellow-workmen in Washington, New York, and Charlestown to stand upon the same platform.

Resolved, That in the increased rate of salaries voted to the employees in Government offices at Washington, and the alarming increase of new officials at unusual high rates of remuneration, under authority of Congress, we see a wide departure from true principles of "retrenchment and reform," and it becomes a serious question with the workingmen of Philadelphia why the wages of those who toil in sumbline and storm, ten hours in the day, shall be lowered, while those under favor of Congressional legislation, receive a double allowance for half time? We must, therefore, much to our regret, be found in a position of hostility to hurried legislation and new orders, as well as against "penny-wise-and-pound-foolish" theories of economy.

Resolved, That we consider any praposition to

Resolved, That we consider any proposition to

between boards, at 51% and 51%.

In the Money market there is no change.

Mesers, Drexel & Co. report: Total.....

Resolved, That these resolutions are intended to appear in the public papers as a medium of communication to our fellew-workmen of this and other cities, to members of Congress and heads of departments, and to the public generally, as an expression of sorrow at being compelled, in self defence, to re sist untimely and unwise legislation.

The strikers deelare their intention of holding out, and, thus far, no arrangement of the difficulty has been arrived at.

From what we learned by mingling among those present, we are of opinion that many of them regret the hastiness of their course. From Port Carbon..... Potteville...
Schuylkill Haven...
Auburp...
Port Clinton... Total of all kinds for week.....

FINAL HEARING. — Yesterday afternoon Charles G. Patterson, alias Handerson, had a further hearing before Police Magistrate Beitler, at the Central Station, upon the charge of attempting to swindle. Detective Ben Levy was sworn, and narrated the circumstances of the arrest. He stated that the prisoner offered him \$50 if he would release him. Jonathan Weaver, the victim, stated that the had lost, through Patterson, his situation and about ten dollars in money; Patterson was to instal him in a first-class position in New York for the sum of \$100. Chief Franklin testified that the defendant informed him, he had lost his money by gambling, and intended te roplace it in this manner. The prisoner also said he was going to pay the money back, with 7 per cent. interest, as soon as he got to New York.

Luten Tont, residing at No. 1234 north Fifteenth street, testified that he saw an advertisement in the paper, signed Henderson, and that he answered it. The defendant called on him and said he wished some one to do collecting for him in New York. He told the witness, however, he would have to give him \$100 as security. The witness did not see Patterson after this until yesterday, when arrested. The prisoner, after the hearing, made a statement to the alderman, which did not agree with the evidence elicited. He was held to bail to answer the charge at court. FINAL HEARING. - Yesterday afternoon

More "Spiritual" Enterprise .- An en-MORE "SPIRITUAL" ENTERPRISE.—An enterprising city cotemporary gravely informed its readers on Thursday morning that the new ironclad steamship in course of construction at a Kensington ship-yard was sinking through the sington ship-yard was sinking through the sitem, and even he was fain to confess yesterday that the perception was altogether "spiritual." Here is the acknowledgment: "Mr. Dallas, the Government superintendent, informs us that there are no signs of settling whatever. The Messrs. Cramp have been engaged in ship-building at this place for many years, and if there had been any signs of settling they would have discovered itlong is gins of settling they would have discovered itlong er this. Their long experience would naturally deter them from undertaking any work where all accessories were not in every way desirable."

rable."

THE NEW SCHOOL-BOOK.—We are informed that the introduction of Redgers' Mensaration into the public schools of this district will not superside the use of Professor Vogdes' work upon the same subject. The authoress of the new text-book is a professor of mathematics in the flirls' High and Normal School. She had labored for a long period of time antecedent to the resignation of Professor Vogdes, in the preparation of her' book, and the best mathematicians unite in commending her mensuration as one of the most terse, comprehensive, and practical irealises that have yet appeared. We make this statement in justice to Miss Rodgers, who is unwilling to appear in any munner as a disputant in the unfortunate imbroglic of the Boys' High School.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE .- Two SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Two boys, aged respectively eleven and fourteen years, were sent to the House of Refuge on Thursday afternoon, by Alderman Boswell, for itealing a gold watch, valued at \$150, the property of Mrs. Duyer, residing at No. 1311 Wood street. One of the youngsters was an associate of Mrs. Duyer's boy, and was frequently at her house. During one of his visits he took the watch from the mantelpiece. Upon missing the article, Mrs. Duyer went to a pawnbrokor's establishment in the vicinity, and, while there, one of the youths entered for the purpose of pawning the time-keeper. A BODY-SNATCHER HELD TO BAIL .-- An in-

A BODY-SNATCHER HELD TO BAIL.—An individual, named Ulysses Blaker, was arrested on Thursday, and taken before Alderman Plankinton, upon the charge of misdemeanor, in breaking into an unoccupied house at Tweifth and Brown streets, used by the coroner's undertaker, and dragging therefrom a dead body. The alleged offence was committed on Eunday morning last. When discovered, Blaker is said to have dropped the body and ran. He was held in \$600 bail to answer at court

Coopen Shop Refreshment Saloon .- Yes-COOPER-SHOP REFERSIMENT SALOON.—Yes-terday afternoon a number of the City Councilmen visited the Cooper-shop Refreshment Saloon, having had an invitation extended to them by the commit-tee of that institution. They were handsomely en-tertained, and escorted through the saloon and hospital, both of which they were highly pleased with. Speeches were made by Messrs. William Moran, John Dolmap, and others. RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS .- Miles Dornan.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Miles Dornan, of No. 404 north Fitnenth street, was before Alderman Boswell, on Thursday evening, upon the charge of receiving scraps of iron, machiners, &c., which had been stolen at various times, by some of the apprentices in the locomotive works of M. W. Baldwin & Co. About nine hundred pounds of the stolen property was found at Dornan's place. The accused was hold in \$500 bail to answer. A COLONEL IN TROUBLE. - William H Young, formerly colonel of the "Kentucky Cavalry," was held to bail, on Thursday, by Alderman White, to answer the charge of obtaining goods

THE PROCEEDS OF THE BALL by the cmployees of the areana amount to about 51.90, which was handed over to the volutieer refreshment saloons last evening, for whose benefit the entertainment was given. NAVAL MATTERS .- The Rhode Island is expected to reach the navy yard to-day, from For tress Monroe.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL: THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1832 Stocks were duli to-day, and a falling off from the quotations of yesterday was noted in many securities. dome excentions are to be noted, among which is the stock of the North Pennsylvania Ballroad Company, which advanced to 6%. Reading Railroad sold at 18% at the first board, and 18% at the second board. City sives, railroad issue, sold at SAV, and the new icen

... 16,318 The following is the amount of coal :

Total anthracite coal for week... 19,530 15 From Harrisburg, total bituminous..... 2,944 17 22,475 12 179,437 17 .201,913 ( The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Brad cop Mountain Railroad during the week ending Wedies-ay, January 15, and since January 1, 1802, are as fol-

portable writing case invented by Mr. W. T. Fry; this contains a very complete supply of such articles of stationery as may be needed in travelling, and is well adapted for army use.

At the conclusion the president addressed the members upon the importance of the institute to the manufacturers and mechanics of this city, and expressed a desire that they would come forward during the next year, and give more of their personal attention to it. He also spoke of the interest taken in institutions of a similar character in England, their beneficial effects, and the superior manner in which they were conducted. land, their beneficial effects, and the superior manner in which they were conducted.

Case of Infatuation.—Yesterday morning, two women named Emma Borns, a cyprian, and Anna Williams, her boss, with an heroulean individual named Samuel Geiger, one of the fraction of builting the following a contently of builtings, were arrested by Officers Somers and Levy, and brought before Alderman Beitler. The complaint was that of James Fursthwalt, of Dorchester county, Md., who accused Emma Burns of purioding a chrein number of dollars from his pocket. It seems that the complainant met Miss Burns in a remote part of the Walnukstreat Theatre, and was persuaded to accompany her to a shady retreat in Winfield place, near Eighth and Arch streets. Here, after a succession of generosities in the way of imbibations, Fursthwatt was made drunk, and deposited upon a settoe, where he slept till morning, and then jumped over a fence at the rear of the hease, and made his way in the way of imbibations, Fursthwatt was made drunk, and deposited upon a settoe, where he slept till morning, and then jumped over a fence at the rear of the hease, and made his way in the way of imbibations, Fursthwatt was made drunk, and deposited upon a settoe, where he slept till morning, and then jumped over a fence at the rear of the hease, and made his way in the way of imbibations, fursthwatt was made drunk, and deposited upon a settoe, where he slept till morning, and then jumped over a fence at the rear of the hease, and made his way in the way of individual name who beguiled a priest two years ago, from Down intignown, Chester county. He bestowed apon her a quantity of dry goeds, and an assortment of jewebry, and afterward married her. She is a smart, but depraved creature, upon whom drink and debunchery have almost done their worst. She spent the afteracon in the cell in dancing and with great despatch, and the smount of labor performed in one ment is almost beyond calculation.

Thus, Arsenal, and about 5,000 women who obtain array olothing to make