The Press.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armics are being raised, and war levied so accomplish it. There can be but two sides no the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be more but patriots and trailors."

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

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. We publish, this morning, detailed description of the late battle near Somerset, written by the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper. It was one of the most complete and important victories of the war, and the accounts to which we refer indicate that it was won rather through a blunder of the rebel general, and the extraordinary valor of the Union troops than by any managering of the generals of our army-who, in fact, appear to have had little or nothing to do with the battle. Now that our soldiers have been fairly inured to the hardships of camp life, and that they fully comprehend their military duties, they are inspired with a spirit of undaunted courage, which will render them invincible. The battle of Mill Spring, like the battle of Dranesville, proves that the rebel forces are totally unable to contend against our soldiers, unless they have an immense advantage in position and numbers. A new era is dawning upon us. The period of Union disasters is fast fading away, and we are beginning to realize that the glory and the integrity of of the Republic have been confided to the hands of as gallant, brave, and resolute a band of men as have ever been rallied under any banner. No raw recruits can be expected to display all the qualities of trained veterans. No civilians long accustomed to peaceful pursuits can instanteneously change their nathires and shine conspicuously as thorough soldiers. But American freemen were never slow in the earlier days of our history in turning their ploughshares into swords and their pruning-hooks into spears; and recent events amply prove that the present generation are worthy descendants of their gallant and illustrious ancestors and, like them, able, with proper training and opportunities, to afford as convincing proofs of their manhood and indomitable spirit upon the battle-

field as in the struggles of civil life. From one end to the other of the great lines of the nobly army which now encircles the area of the rebellion, a spirit similar to that displayed by the Union regiments at Somerset has been engendered, and with proper generalship, the citizen-soldiery of America will prove on every contested field. where the rebels dare to meet them, that they have the will and power to emulate the noblest deeds recorded in history, in defence of their country against the villainous conspirators who have as

We are too apt to lose sight of the peculiar characteristics and the intrinsic superiority of the American neonle and of the American soldier in our discussions of current events: but, by such victories as that we are now referring to, they so fully challenge our admiration and vindicate their character, that the whole nation gratefully applauds

We have many good officers now in our service. and many holding commands who are rapidly increasing their stock of military knowledge; but in the ranks are thousands and hundreds of thousands which teaches that true honor lies rather in performing well comparatively humble duties than in imperfect attempts to fill high positions, are enti-

tled to a large share of true glory. A telegraphic despatch announces that General Thomas had not recently been heard from, but it was supposed that he would take a position at Monticello, which is the capital of Wayne county, Kentucky, about ten miles south of Mill Spring, and about twenty miles north of the Tennessee line. Up to seven o'clock yesterday evening no news had been received by the Department in Washing. ten in regard to the Burnside expedition. Much anxiety is felt in reference to it. General Burnside is said to have had positive orders to attack Newbern, and it is alleged that he was authorized to use his own discretion in regard to a movement into the interior of North Carolins, to seize the

A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) American, writing from Port Royal, South Caro line, says that a captain of one of the New Georgia, as a spy, and after learning all he wished to knew in relation to the situation of the rebels there, returned in safety. Rumors (which are probably false) are current

in Springfield (Mo.) and St. Louis that Jeff Davis has offered the following peace propositions to the Administration, as well as to England and

Southern collederacies.

3. Abrogation of the fugitive-slave law.

4. Introduction of coolie-labor to

In addition to the above, a gentleman residing in St. Louis, in a high official capacity, is the authority for the statement, that he learned from Union officers who claim to be in communication as also submitted the following:

5. Abolition of slavery in twenty-one years.

This last, the gentleman says, is the bait thrown

The Norfolk Day Book, received via Fortress Monroe, contains rebel accounts of the battle of Mill Spring, which confess that they were compelled to retire, but falsely allege that our force was vastly superior to their own. General Crittenden and several of his colonels were wounded. He is reit is not improbable that another engagement has

The Charleston Mercury of a late date admits that the Cedar Keys, in Florida, have been captured by a Union expedition. By this movement we have gained possession of the western terminus of the Florida Railroad, which connects the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic ocean, and the rebels will hereafter be prevented from transporting troops or supplies over that road.

Leading Virginia newspapers of the 23d instant have been received. They express considerable anxiety in regard to the Burnside expedition. An attack upon the coast of North Carolina is ex- upwards of \$25,000,000 to its public revenue trast their somewhat inglorious ease with the pected, but they contend that, although some of the from this article alone. "Tobacco," the many chances of death by battle and diseaso towns of that State may be captured, any attempt above-named Cyclopædia tells us, "is, next of our army to march into the interior will prove disastrous. The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d

says:
"The design of General Burnside, it seems, is to "The design of General Burnside, it seems, is to strike at the scaboard towns of North Carolina, and cut off our railroad line between Norfolk and Petersburg, and Charleston. This seems to be the pet naval expedition of the Yankees, from which they are expecting greater results than from all others. So large an armament, and so numerous a body of troops, may, indeed, embarrass our cause in Eastern North Carolina; but it is quite certain that, if the Southern people had been allowed to choose the destination of this expedition for the enemy, they would have designated the very one which the enemy himself has selected. The coast of North Carolina, from Norfolk to Wilmington, with its sand islands; shifting inlets and shallow sounds, its dismal swamps and everglades, its oane-brakes and cyprees bogs, stretching out for miles to the right and left of river channels, constitutes the most delightful Cretan labyrinth for the confusion and envelopment of an enemy to be found the world over.

wer. "By means of his vessels of shallow draft he may penetrate through the jungle and reach the firm and more elevated inland; but his safety in that case would be put in very great peril. If he masses his troops, we can mass outse likewise, and fight him successfully inland, or confine him ingloriously to the narrow channels of the rivers. If he soutters

en the peninsuls in June. It does not yet appear that we have not done it in Kentucky. The movements of the serpent are too feeble on the coast of Mississippi to require any decisive steps against him there as yet. We have soothed the snake at Beaufort. Burnsido is the last coil of the reptile, and if we can cripple and destroy him there, our troubles may be set down as over; for the enomy's tressury is now bankrupt, and without some great and brilliant success, which will put him in possession of cotton, this war must break down in a few months. We have no apprehensions from Burnside; but a prompt and vigorous rally of our people against this favorite enterprise of the enemy will carry dismay and despair to the heart of the North."

A despatch from Charleston, S. C., dated Jan. off the hulks, and it was supposed to be their inention to sink more stone vessels in Charleston

The Rebel Secretary of the Treasury has deternined to introduce some changes in the plan and nanagement of the produce Ioan. Agents have ately been appointed in all the principal cities of he South to make collections, and they will also be charged with receiving subscriptions, and reporting them to the central office in Richmond. There has een of late a considerable falling off in subscriptions. The aggregate on the superintendent's books is estimated, in its equivalent of cotton, at 500 000

An Irrepressible Correspondent. Those Siamese Twins of the London press, he Morning Herald and Standard, have lost heir eccentric correspondent, who invarialy devoted a considerable portion of each etter from the South to a description of the linners which were given to him by JEFFERson Davis, Beauregard, and other worthies nxiety to his principals in London. Perhape we could give a pretty correct guess at incognito. He is clear-headed and warmearted, shrewd and impressive, eloquent and fearless, and, above all, a thorough problem of the age. Unionist. Standard and Herald continue to publish his correspondence, for it is better posed of by military necessities and the course than any other London journal obtains from of events. If slaves come within our lines America, but almost always append a dis- from the plantations beyond the lines, use claimer of his principles and his deductions. Evidently proud of the authentic information supplied by "Manhattan," they compliment | fleations, or dig entrenchments, or erect barim, while they advise their readers not to

elieve half what he tells them. for him by Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Gamp, of the London press. He will write what he believes member our obligations to our friends in the ew examples of what he says, and how he savs it:

"There are no parties now at the North that favor the Southern rebellion. All feeling is now dead. It is different from what it was six months Fraterizo with an Abolitionist. Ride in a railroad car with a nigger—anything to preserve our nationality. So all feel. Every bank feels it. Every moneyed corporation feels it. Every person who has a dollar feels it. 'Give every cent we possess to support the President to save the nation.' Far and wide, deeper and deeper is folt the sentiment—human life is worthless if we cannot save the nation. Let us give all—not one out of fifty—but if need be, every third man who is fit for military duty, and that will make 5,000,000 of men—to save the nation."

He then proceeds to show, what is only the and the efforts of those he represents, is to

foreign Power."

lations:

"A war with England, and brought on by the British Ministors, to uphold slavery in the United States, will unite the people of Oanada as one man to the United States of North America. Moxico is certain to be annexed. It burns in men's minds. People talk of the disgrace of permitting that republic to be invaded by the cowardly troops of Spain. We only want our chance; we only want to see the lot-up that will authorize the President of the United States to say, 'Go in and win;' and if we do not drive out every Spaniard from Mexico, and annex it to the United States before next winter, then I do not understand my own countrymen. All this will happen. If England's Ministers unite with the rebels, slavery must go to the wall. The handwriting that says so grows larger every day. It is doomed. War only makes it more certain. If the rebels 'caved-in' tomorrow, I am sfraid slavery would be saved in seven of the fifteen States that now permit it. Slavery would be lost in the other eight States. If the rebellion lasts one year longer, there will not be a slave in the United States. The war may cost us \$500,000,000. To free slaves by purchase, even if the robel owners would consent, would cost us \$400,000,000. So I think it will be coonomy to let the war last until the slavers get free by their own act, and not by purchase."

This self-abolition theory is bold. Who shall pronounce it fallacious? On the vexed question of the tariff, the irrepressible correspondent is equally out-spoken. The English journals, we should mention, folported to have made a stand at Monticello, where | This they do, apparently unconscious of the fidence, and forbcarance. There must be fact that the British tariff, time out of mind, union among ourselves if we would save the has been a hundred times more antagonistic Union. to us. True, it now admits American cotton duty-free, because it is for the interest of the Lancashire manufacturers to have that raw

> to salt, probably the article most universally consumed by man," and its consumption in all countries would be immensely increased if it was taxed less heavily. All European nations squeeze considerable revenue out of it, but England, which complains of our "wicked" tariff, has put by far the heaviest

tax upon it. Our irrepressible friend thus writes about the tariff-question:

"This country has for years, or until this rebollion brike out, actually shaped our tariff to please the English people We had no public debt, a small army and navy—had a large revenue from public lands, and did not require a heavy tariff, and we could afford to make a light tax on all English goods. It was an accudental tariff, and not protection at all. How in future years will the manufacturers of England regard the British Ministers who have been the means of revorsing all this? They turned the cold shoulder to a friendly nation, opened negotiations with a lot of mad robels, and have cost the Government of the United States perhaps a thousand millions of dollars to end the rebellion. Who will suffer as well as we? The natural and inevitable result must be that for a whole generation at least we shall put a high tariff upon English manufactured goods. Manchester, Shoffield, Birmingham, and Paisley will have rivals springing up in every little village in America. The duties will be not so high as the be prohistory, but they will diminish their importation to a certain extent until we can wholly supply ourselves. All ideas of reducing a tariff upon English goods is hopeless for a long time."

In conclusion, we congratulate John Bull writes about the tariff-question:

LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, January 25, 1862. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the member rom the Lancaster district, is in many respects a great man. He is a profound lawyer, an accomplished politician, and a close student of men and history. Although at an advanced age, the extraordinary intellect which created and controlled a great party in Pennsylvania nearly thirty years ago, remains almost unimpaired. As chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he has shown equal ability 22. says that twenty Union vessels were seen off | and courage. The opinions of Mr. Stevens Charleston bar, our sailors were stripping the rigging | have always been decided—and, while in the political calendar he has generally been ga-

zetted as a radical, no one knows better when expediency becomes the duty of a statesmen. He was one of Mr. Lincoln's most efficient supporters in Pennsylvania-he is attached to the Government as chairman of the Ways and Means, almost in the capacity of a Cabinet minister, and aids to shape most of the legislation of the country. It is therefore to be regretted that on the occasion of his recent speech in the House, he should have led in an attack upon the Administration of Mr. Lin-

So far as the emancipation ideas of Mr. Stevens are concerned, we have no issue to make. He does not improve the theory of emancipation in his elaborate defence of it as a military and political necessity. It is an ingenious mathematical calculation, to say that emancipation in the border States would cast but \$60,000,000, and that by making emancipation a law, we would save \$440,000,000 out of the \$500,000,000 we are annually expending to carry on the war, but we do not think that of that stamp. All along, however, they have the distinguished chairman of the Ways and naintained a New York correspondent, who Means would enter such an item in his approsigns "Manhattan," and seems to give great priation bill. The same difficulty meets Mr. Stevens that meets every exponent of the emancipation theory. While in some respects the identity of this writer, but we respect his he is the ablest of them all, his logic becomes uncertain and bewildered when he attempts to show how we are to solve this, the great

The practical idea is to let slavery be disthem. If they bring information, act upon their information. If they can work on fortiracks and hospitals, use their services, clothe and feed and pay them. If necessary, arm "Manhattan" is a dashing fellow, who apparently cannot be kept on the track laid down them; take Cameron's plan, or Fremont's

to be true. He is an irrepressible correspond- Border States. Remember that rebels forfeit ent, who will not be put down. Here are a all their rights, and it is proper to turn those forfeited rights to the use of the Government they are endeavoring to destroy. The theory on which this war is prosecuted is a theory assuming the existence of a usurped tyranny ago. I write the feelings of seven-eighths of the Northern people, who have their interests South, and I write the feelings of another class, those property, are at the South. Let everything go rather than lose our nation. Perish family—perish property—take our change but preserve our nationality. Support Lincoln. Fraternize with an Abolitionist. Ride in a railroad ing it. Wherever slavery interferes with this purpose let slavery be abolished, just as we abolish the rebels' right to life, liberty, property, citizenship; but, as an existing constitutional right, however disagreeable and injurious it may be, we are bound to respect and recognize it when in the possession of loyal

The practical effect of Mr. Stevens' efforts,

truih. that, with more military tendencies | divide public sentiment in the loyal States, even than France, to whom warfare has become array a party against the Government, and a sort of second nature, we should have no re- weaken the hands of the Administration. He gramme embraces favorite vocal and instruments had always been prepared for the contingency of war or rebellion. He asks, "Why need this nation dread a war? We want war. If we had a war every ten years with some | nization, for the purpose of aiding the South, European nation we should have no rebellion.
We should have a fleet as large as England or
Stevens, in the House, only strengthens them, France has. We should have had experienced and weakens the Administration. There is generals. We should have had a million of | not a word in disparagement of Mr. Lincoln, men; and we should have had now, what we by a Republican, that is not hailed with delight will have ten years hence, the respect of every in Richmond. The enemy desires, above everything, to break down the great Northern There is such a strong persuasion in England | Union sentiment, which stands like a mighty of the "loyalty" of Canada, notwithstanding | bulwark around the Administration, and from that its great Catholic population mainly con- which that Administration gains dignity sists of expatriated Irish and the descendants of French colonists, that the idea of British upon that sentiment come from friends, North America preferring the United States, like Mr. Stevens, or enemies, like Mr. Valnear at hand, to remote England, would be landigham; whether it exhibits itself in a mad laughed down as preposterous. "Manhattan" clamor for an English war, or a misguided zeal thinks differently, and has a few other thoughts | for immediate emancipation, it is equally apwhich must somewhat surprise the Tories, plauded and approved. I can imagine with who chiefly read his lucubrations, and must | what joy Jefferson Davis would read such seninvoluntarily contrast their vigor with the tences as these, which I quote from Mr. lukewarm milk-and-water verbosity of their | Stevens; "If an effectual course is not purfavorite editorials. Here are some bold specu- | sued," (that is to say if emancipation is not | immediately proclaimed,) "for fear of offending Border-State friends, better submit at once, and, if we cannot save our honor, save, at least, the lives and treasure of the nation. If those in authority will not awake to their responsibility, and use the stern energy neces-

sary for the public safety, let the people speak, and teach them that this is a responsible Go-vernment, in which the rulers are but the servants of the people." Such sentences as these are texts upon which every silent enemy in the North may boldly assail the Government. And if the Government is broken down where are we to go? If we do not give our confidence to President Lincoln found the ship of state highest commendation for their ingonuity and elefoundering in the sea of treason; he is laborfoundering in the sea of treason; he is laboring honestly, diligently, and courageously, to bring it into smooth waters, and carry it once more into safe channels; and if he is to find opposition and unfriendliness on his own quarter-deck, how can be succeed? Let us appeal to men like Mr. Stevens, to men high in authority, to men of intellect and experience, not to lend their intellect and experience to those who desire to weaken and lowing the lead of the Times, denounce our destroy the republic. If there ever was a tariff as a wickedly-intentioned blow at the time for harmony of counsel and action, that manufactures and produce of Great Britain. time is now. There must be patience, con-

OCCASIONAL.

The late cold and changeful weather has material as cheap as possible. But they have been hard upon the men in the camps. Friday duties upon American timber and a bonus in | night was one of the most tempestuous and sefavor of Canadian timber, which excludes the vere I have ever experienced. More than one first from the English market and almost ex- heart beat warmly for our gallant soldiers and clusively admits the latter. Then, how does sailors, as the wind howled, and the sleet the British tariff deal with our tobacco? It drove in blinding clouds along our streets and saddles it with a tax of more than one thou- avenues. Prayers were offered up at thou sand per cent. on the unmanufactured leaf, sands of firesides for their safety; and those (vide Homans, Cyclopædia of Commerce, arti- who dwell in luxurious mansions, and enjoy cle "Tobacco," page 1846,) and draws the pleasures of civil life, could not fail to conthat are almost unmurmuringly borne by the defenders of our flag on the wide and wintry, plain the damp and dismal swamp, the sandy and inhospitable beach, the treacherous sea, and the no less treacherous neighborhood to professing "friends of the Union" in the slave States, who wear a smile on their faces to conceal the malignity of their hearts. These brave fellows have, you may tell me, no taxes to pay. Oh, Dives! They do not watch the rise and fall of the stock market with fear and trembling. They do not grow pale and nervous at the reduction of their rents. They never endured the agony of the dispensation that deprives them of a splendid turn-out. They cannot appreciate what it is to do without an opera, and they are just sayage enough not to count over how nuch they might lose in the event of a foreign var. They have but one thing to offer to their country—their lives. When they agreed to give up these, they did not think it be-

keep up nefarious newspapers. They pander | falsity of the statement made in several journals of to the miser. They excite the cupidity of the the country, and repeatedly brought to his notice varicious, and they manage to cloak their real purpose with the garb of devotion to the country. Do not misunderstand me. I have seen, during the last five months, many men who occupy high positions in the financial world, and in no class have I observed a more patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit. And it gives me pleasure to add that the most disinterested of these hailed from Pennsylvania. But, however true this may be, it is a historical fact, that, unless under a monarchy, (and not always there,) corporations will generally stand in the way of the just purposes of the Government

What is needed is a better and a higher tone among our masses; less carping at our rulers less dissension in Congress, and no parties in the country. As to retribution upon all plunderers, that will come soon enough. Those so apxious to punish them will be gratified all n good time. Let us awaken the spirit of the volution. Let us put our best men forward for all offices-municipal, State, and national. Let us save our country first, and then settle

OCCASIONAL. The Female Prisoners in Washington. WASHINGTON, January 18, 1862.

with those who have plunged her into war and

spoliated upon her in the midst of her distress.

To the Editor of The Press: In your paper, a few days since, was published a notice of the female prisoners who had been incarcerated in this city.
In referring to Mrs. Betty A. Hassler it is stated 'she possessed less education than any woman eve confined in this prison." Now, it is not my inter tion to question the truth of this statement, bu simply to remark, that, if it be true, the ladies im prisoned by our Government must have been very uperior persons, for Mrs. Hassler is not only well ducated, but possesses a fine mind and ready wit. lowever, there is one statement made in the paragraph, relating to this lady, which is not true, and beg to correct it. Her husband is not a Souther man. He was born and educated North, his inter ests and property are all North, save what is in this city; and, at the time of his wife's arrest, he was on his farm, which is on the banks of the St I beg you will give this note publication. as the article referred to has been extensively copied by Northern papers, and it may do him serious injury n that section where his principal interests lie, un-

ess the impression that he is a Southern man, and sympathizes with Secession, be corrected. His family is truly loyal, as is proven by the fact that three of his nephews are in the Federal service. Public Amusements. John Drew will repeat, to-night, his personation of Major O'Dougherty, in Tyrone Power's drama of "St. Patrick's Eve." The piece is one

in which there is fine scope for an actor to display both his pathetic and humorous powers, and since the death of the great original, few have had the courage to attempt the character. We believe Mr. Drew to be the best living representative of the part, in this country at least At the Walnut-street Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Williams enter on the fourth week of their engagement. Few artistes have been as successful as these, in their poculiar line of characters, and the public taste is too fastidious to stamp with its approval any actor or actress not possessing genuin talent. They appear to-night in three pieces-"Uncle Pat's Cabin," "Patience and Perseverance," and "Teddy the Tiler." In the latter, Mr. Williams is particularly droll. The Hutchinson Family will shortly give a series of concerts in this city. They are well and widely

To-merrow evening, a lad of eleven years of age, Master Rice, said to be a musical prodigy, will give concert at the Musical Fund Hall. His tutor, Carl Wolfsohn, Madame Johannson, and others, will participate in the entertainment. The profine vocal concert and ball will be given at the Naional Guard Hall for the henefit of the Gar-Hospital, a very creditable and deserving charity. On Wednesday evening the Handel and Hadyn Sc ciety and the Germania Orchestra give a joint con-cert in aid of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons. The Musical Fund Hall will be crowded on that oceasion with the friends of both orchestras and of the saloons.

To-night "La Traviata" will be performed at

the Academy, wherein Kellogg, who has a sweet voice, but only tolerable powers, either as actress or vocalist, will sing the rôle of Violetta. Mâncusi, who has become quite popular in this city, will appear as Germont for the first time. Saturday evening's performance of "Don Pasquale" passed off indifferently well, the audience being passed off indifferently well, the audience being slim and the artistes correspondingly dispirited The patrons of opera in this city have been trifle with until patience, hereafter, is encouragement to bad faith and worse gratitude. Dilatory singers and managers have been excused until they have learned to demand terms of the people. There could have been no apology for the intelerable hiatus between each of the acts on Raturday, and the assistant of Saturday Wack, however unavoid-able, might have been otherwise, and nobody disappointed. The opera will go on to-night, unless Brignoli's boots should be tight, or Barili should oversleen himself. THE CONTINENTAL THEATRE has struck a popular chord at last by the revival, in good style, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The populace crowded the house on Saturday, and the applause was positively frightful at times. The representation of Era by an interesting child, Miss Chapman, was intelligent beyond childhood, and often touching, and even tearful. The anti-slavery sentiments of the drama were tremendously cheered. The pre-sent version of Uncle Tom is that which ran three hundred and ninety nights in New York city. SIGNOR BLITZ, we may truly observe, is a city institution. His admirable exhibitions at the Temple hose in authority, to whom shall we give it? of Wonders, Tenth and Chestnut, deserve the

> LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

the canary birds, the unaccountable feats of magic,

and the most extraordinary powers of ventriloquism

Washington, Jan. 26, 1862. Capture of Eighty Rebels of Jeff Thompson's Command. The War Department has received a despate from General Halleck, announcing the capture of Lieut. Col. Farner and 79 officers and privates of JEFF THOMPSON'S command, by the expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Benton and Bloom-The Conduct of the War.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

The committee on the conduct of the war have frequent sessions. Such abuses or errors as are discovered requiring correction are promptly reported to the proper authorities. The committee maye thus become a valuable auxiliary, and much good has already been effected in a quiet way. The Burnside Expedition. Up to seven o'clock this evening no news of the Surnside expedition had been received by any of the departments here. But they were anxiously

Arrest of a Counterfeiter. GRORGE BECKER Was arrested at the Nations lotel last evening for circulating counterfei money. In the trunk in his room several thousand stand at Sixth and Pennsylvania avenue. MAGGIE SHAW, an accomplice, was also arrested. The Kerrigan Case.

A verdict in the Kerrigan case will probably e rendered this week. Col. Friedman's Cavalry. It is said that Colonel FRIEDMAN, of the Came ron Dragoons, will resign, unless certain officers, appointed to fill vacancies in his regiment, are confirmed by the Adjutant General, who refuses be cause they are commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The weather is cool, and the mud in the streets

that a projected plan for the continuance of the ex-pedition was abandoned in consequence of a dis-greement and misunderstanding between Commo-dore Dupont and himself. He says the most friendly and cordial feelings and entire harmony o action have always existed between them action have always existed between them.

The President has appointed, by and with the advice of the Senate, Major Lewis G. Annold, of ew Jersey, of the First Regiment of Artillery, t be a brigadier general of volunteers. The State Department, as well as the War De-partment, will hereafter be closed on Saturday to all visitors, members of Congress excepted, and Thursdays be set apart for business with the diplo-

matic corps.

The railway from Washington to Alexandria and other connections, is expected to be in working rder in the course of a few days. The almost imassable condition of the roads, owing to the conuous heavy rains, for teams containing army supplies, constitutes this a highly important im

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. THE STORM SUBSIDED.

VRECK OF THE FEDERAL STEAMER LOUI-SIANA. OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. ALL HANDS SAVED.

oubts About the Fleet being in Pamlico Sound REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT IN KENTUCKY, Crittenden Making a Stand.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 25, via Baltimore.-The storm has cleared away, and the sun is now shining. In consequence of the rough weather the steamer feorge Washington has not made her trip to herry Stone since Tuesday. The steamer Adelaide did not arrive from Baltimore until about one clock this afternoon.

The Georgiana, detained from last night, left at out the same time this afternoon for Baltimore. A fleg of truce this afternoon took to Craney Island several rebel officers, who arrived yesterday

morning from Baltimore. The boat also brought back several passengers to go North. The U. S. transport Louisiana, of the Burnside xpedition, formerly of the line between Old Point and Baltimore, has been beached, and, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels, she was burned. All hands were saved. The light boat on the middle shoal, placed there o supply the absence of Cape Henry light, went

shore last night on Pleasure House beach. The crew were taken to Norfolk. A despatch from Knoxville says that Genera Crittenden has retired, and will make a stand at The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday contains not

word in relation to the Burnside expedition, excepting a paragraph on the weather, saying that i is under the impression that the Burnside expedi-tion is the cause of it all. Somebody relieved themselves yesterday by wishing that the said fleet would either go to the bottom or go home, as they were tired of such bad weather, and never ex pected to see better while they were menacing the

An extract is given from the Newbern Progress of Thursday last, which says in reference to the re-ported presence of the fleet in Pamlico Sound, that up to this writing (on Wednesday) we are not sure whether there is now or ever has been a Yankee gunboat over the swash at Hatteras or not. The latest news we have is from Capt. Hill, who arrived here yesterday from Matamuskeet, Hyde county, through the sound, and savehe saw nothing in the sound in the shape of a gunboat. We shall obably hear more before going to press, as Col. J. B. Singletary sought and obtained permission from the commanding general to go on a reconnoitring expedition down the river. He left or Tuesday evening. A postscript in the same paper

added, says that Col. Singletary had not arrived when we went to press, and we are still in doubt. The rebels at last admit their defeat in Kentucky. The Day Book says, under the head of further particulars of the Somerset disaster, "Not so bad as first reported by our side. Six thousand Confede-

Eight o'clook, Sunday night .- We lost all our horses, tents, and equipments; 11 guns were spiked or through into the river. Colonels Powell, Butler, Stahn, and Cummings, were wounded. Major Fogg was wounded in the hip. Zollicoffer's body has not been recovered. Our forces were six

has not been recovered. Our forces were six thousand strong. We are still falling back.

"Second Despatch—Petersburg, Jan. 24.—A despatch from a friend at Knoxville has just been received, saying that General Crittenden rallied at Monticelle, and will make a stand there. The disaster to our forces was very much exaggerated by the fugitives."

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 24.—A heavy wind from the E. N. E. prevailed all last night and today up to eight o'clock this morning. There is nothing new from the coast except an apparent wreek, drifting shorewards this evening, fifteen miles east of New Inlet.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The paragraph, in the letter from Old Point, about the loss of the steamer Lovisiana, should be given as a report prevalent at Norfolk. The Norfolk. Day Book has an article from the Charleston Mercury, headed "Important from Florida," giving the particulars of the capture of Codar Keys. There were three schooners and five fishing smacks loading there at the time the Yankees took the place. The schooners were loaded with lumber and turnentine.

kees took the place. The schooners were loaded with lumber and turpentine.

The Mercury's informant thinks that they were destroyed by the owners on Thursday night, as soon as it was ascertained that the Yankees intended to attack the place. The president of the railroad company wentdown with two companies of infantry to protect the property, and a message was sent to General Trapier for assistance. During Thursday firing was heard in the direction of Cedar Koys, and the Federal fleet has no doubt taken the place. A violent snock of cartinquake had occurred, extending from Dresden to Leipsic. No damage is reported.

The Dutch Ministry had resigned.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in eash of over 18,000.000 of francs.

Ethe increase in bills discounted was nearly 61, 000,000 francs.

FROM KENTUCKY. The Battle at Mill Springs. THE PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

DAVISVILLE, Jan. 25 .- At Logan Cross Roads. on the 15th, the First Tennessee Regiment was next to the Tenth Indiana, but they were ordered to to the tenth Indians, but they were ordered to hold the Cross Roads, and therefore were not in the thickest of the fight The report that Colonel Fry, who shot Zollicosfer, was himself killed, is false. The wounds of Colonel McCook and Lieutenant Burt are not serious. Wet-more's battery, attached to the Twelfth Brigade, Gen. Carter, did the most essential service on the field, and upon the enemy's entrenchments on Sunday evening. The rebels, in retreating, burned our gun carriages at Monticello, but their cannon and guns were scattered all over the track that marks their flight. Gen. Thomas' forces have not vet been heard from, but it is supposed that they rill occupy Monticello.

FROM MISSOURI.

OFFICIAL ORDER—THE DATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO BE

CAPTURE OF EIGHTY REBELS OF JEFF CHOMPSON'S GANG St. Louis, Jan. 26 .- Official despatches from Cape Girardeau state that the expedition which left that place a few days since, for Benton and Bloomfields, has returned, having captured Lieut.
Col. Famer, eleven other officers, and sixty-eight privates, of Jeff Thompson's command. Also, quito a large number of arms, horses, saddles, &c. A telegraph line is to be immediately constructed from Rolla westward. The most of the rebel officers were surprised in a ball-room. The despatch is signed by General Halleck.
Sr. Louis, January 26 -- Samuel Engler, the banished Secessionist, was sont across the river this afternoon. His attorney has been released from military imprisonment. Attachments were served on the property of several other delinquent Seces-sicalist to they. Commercial Intelligence. States Senator from this State, left for Washington

The state of Serials, from the Abbitanch Sound and the Serial Sound and the

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Europa at Halifax.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS CONTINUED. The Tuscarora and the Pirate Nashville HALIFAX, January 26 .- The steamship Europa arrived here last night, with dutes to the 11th from Liverpool, and to the 12th by telegraph via Queens-

town.
The Europa has neither troops nor stores or The Europa has neither troops nor sucres on board, the Government having discontinued shipments by the Cunard steamers. The wind was blowing a hurricane when the Europa arrived, which still continues, with a heavy soa. GREAT BRITAIN. Notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question, warlike preparations were continued at Woolwich. The steamers Spartan and Ajax continued to take in heavy stores for Halifax and

Mr. Seward's despatch was considered in Cabinet council on the 9th. The Times understands that an answer will be returned expressing gratification at the disavowal of Com. Wilkes' act, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the Trent case will rule the case of the Eugenia Smith.

the Eugenia Smith.

As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, the Government will decline any answer until they have had the opportunity of submitting the whole question to the law officers. There are propositions in this note which are not at all admissible, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be preparely disquessed. missible, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be properly discussed.

The London Post announces that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but, in doing so, Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only obtained the present indemnity, but no small pledge of future security.

curity.

The Daily News eulogises the course of the Washington Government, and denounces the course

sent indemnity, but no small pledge of futuro security.

The Daily News culogises the course of the Washington Government, and denounces the course of the Times and Post.

The Times has a strong editorial opposing any ovation to Slidell and Mason, and says they are the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England.

Other journals advise a similar course.

The Times denounces the stone blockade as a most atrocious crime.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora and the pirate Nashville are at Southampton. The Tuscaror is at her anchorage, a mile from the dock, with fires banked up, and ready to slip anchors and start at a moment's notice. She only required coals, water, and provisions, which were being supplied to her. Captain Craven, on his arrival, asked permission to fire twenty-one minute guns in respect to Prince Albert, but the Queen having requested that no guns should be fired in the vicinity of Osborne, the courtesy, though fully appreciated, could not be accepted.

The Nashville continues at her dock. The Government had observed the strictest neutrality towards her. Nothing was permitted to be done, except what was necessary to make her seaworthy. Neither powder, gune, nor munitions, have been put on board. During the night of the 9th hist, three armed men from the Tuscarora were discovered reconnoitring the Nashville, and were ordered off by the dock superintendent. The fires were lighted on the Nashville on the 10th, and it was the impression that she was about to sail, but she made no movement. The Tuscarora was on the slert with her steam up.

It was reported that the Sumpter had left Cadiz for Southampton. It was also reported that another Federal vessel was crusing in the channel and might be expected at Southampton.

No official notice had been given at Portsmouth respecting any discharge of hired mechanics or laborers, but it was understood that the reduction takes place in April.

respecting any discharge of infred mechanics of raborers, but it was understood that the reduction takes place in April.

The London Times says that rumor fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at £2,000,000, but the Times expects that when all the bills are in it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been thrown away.

The Times sincerely hopes that Englishmen will not give these fellows (Misson and Slidell) anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due to a foe in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil, and even now their only effort will be to entangle her in a war with the North. England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes. Let Mason and Slidell, therefore, pass quietly on their way, and have their say with anybody who may have to listen to them.

The other journals allude to Mason's strong advocacy of the fuglity-slave law to prejudice the public sgainst him. Grand Bahamas.

The Times reiterates its denunciation of the stone blockade of Charleston harbor, and says among the crimes which have disgraced mankind, rates attack fourteen thousand Federals." The Petersburg Expressends us the following: "General Crittenden began the attack at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The enemy was supposed to be but fifteen hundred, but it was afterwards found out that they were fourteen thousand strong.

"Gen Zollicoffer was killed early in the action. General Crittenden was wounded. Colonel Carroll took command of the forces and recrossed the Cumberland river. Our loss is three hundred, and the enemy lost four or five hundred. Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were left on the field. We marched seven miles. The enemy wore repulsed three times, and fell back to their fortileations. They then outflanked us, when weretreated to our breastworks. We were surrounded, and crossed the Cumberland river under fire.

"Electric fields which is a surprised that the Cumberland river under fire.

"Electric fields we should have refused her camp." The March helds out the construction of the Mersey for American packets and merchantmen; therefore we cannot, without a gross violation of our duty as neutrals, allow the Tuscarora a liconse we should have refused her camp.

The Mersel helds out the convex of the Research of the Mersey for American packets and merchantmen; therefore we cannot, without a gross violation of our duty as neutrals, allow the Tuscarora a liconse we should have refused her camp.

enemy.

The Herald holds out the course of the French And Herata notes out the course of the French authorities, at Martinique, between the Iroquets and Sumpter as an example to follow.

Mr. Russell, in his correspondence to the Times, predicts that the fate of the American Government will be sealed if January passes without some will be sealed if January passes without some great victory.

McLaurin, the mate of the American ship Ganges, has been committed in London for trial for mariering one of the ores at tag.

The London market on the 10th opened firm, but at the close showed some slight reaction, closing at an i decline for consols, attributed solely to realizations after the advance.

The market on the 11th was dull but steady.

Since the reduction of the bank minimum of Thursday to 21 per cent., money has been pretty plentiful at 21 per cent. for the best bills, and was offered on the stock exchange at 1 per cent.

There had been a considerable advance in sattpetre under the idea that the export prohibition would soon be removed.

would soon be removed. FRANCE. FRANCE.

There is said to be much satisfaction in official circles at the settlement of the Trent affair, which caused a rise of one per cent. on the Bourse.

The Moniteur denounces the stone blockade.

A telegram from Cadiz says that the American consul had received orders to protest against the admission of the Sumpter. It is said that Spain will protect the prisoners brought by the Sumpter. A violent shock of carthquake had occurred,

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post assorts that the French official circles felt much satisfaction at the pacific termination of the Trent efficiency. affair.

The Monitour, of the 11th, says a teeling of pro-

found regret and indignation has been aroused in England, as well as France, by the vindictive act of destroying the port of Charleston. It is reported that Russia has sent an embarrassing ultimatum to the Pope, saying that if he does not condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia will recognize the kingdom of Italy?

The Journal, of St. Potersburg, publishes an article congratulating Mr. Seward on the uprightness and intelligence of his policy, and demanding that the Trent affair may become the starting point of negotiations for the recognition by the Powers of the common principles upon the question of neutral flags. The article also expects that England will give to the world solemn guarantees for the future, by signing a convention which, by insuring universal respect for the rights of neutrals, would contribute to the maintenance of peace and mark the RUSSIA. bute to the maintenance of peace and mark the

SPAIN. The suspension of Shea's bank, at Madrid, is attributed to heavy defalcations by the junior partner. The liabilities were estimated at £250,000 and upwards. ITALY.

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies unani-

ved to continue to support Ricasoli's mously resolve government. government.

TURKEY.

The Turks at Tripoli have maltroated several Christian inhabitants. The French consul demanded indemnity, and a French frigate had arrived off the port. INDIA, CHINA, &c. Additional telegrams had been received in anticipation of the arrival of the mails.

At Calcutta, Dec. 15th, the produce markets were active. Rice freights to England 72s. 6d. After the coup d'itat at Pekin a new Regency was established under the two Emperors.

The state of affairs was encouraging.

The rebels were in the viginity of Shanghae, and the foreigners were prepared for an attack.

Ningpo was also in a state of alarm from the same cause. same oduse.
At New Zealand affairs looked peaceful. Sir George Grey had accepted the invitation of the foreigners for a conference.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.—Cotton has advanced % to ld, and the market closes excited. The sales of the week have been 168,000 bates, of which 90,000 bates have been to speculators, and 20,000 to exporters. The sales to-day (Friday) were 12,000 bates, closing firm.

Satunday, Jan 11.—The sales to-day were 3,000 bates, closing quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—January 10.—Flour has declined 6d; Wheat 32-dd, and corn from Isolis 6d.

Phovisions—Beek and Pork drooping; Bacon declining; sales of new at 412-33s. Lard has declined 12-2s. Tallow is 1s lower.

Produce.—Sugar is firmer. Coffee quiet. Rice

and for export, the market closing firm and upward

ared inst week.

BTATE OF TRADE .—Advices from Manchester re port sales small and holders demanding an adyance.
BREADSTUFFS.—Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and others, report Flour very dull and 6d lower; American quoted at 28x52s. Wheat dull, and declined 3x4d; red Western 11s 3dx12s 2d; red 8outhern 12s 3dx12s 4d; white Western and Southern 12s 6dx13s 3d. Corn heavy, and 1sx1s 6d lower; mixed, 31sx31s 6d; white, 34x31s. And the same of lower; mixed, 31s 31s 6d; white, 34s 31s.

PROV.BIONS.—The same authorities report Beef quiet and easier. Pork tending downward. Bacon declining; sales at 40x 43s for new. Lard inactive and 1x2 s lower. Tallow dull and 1 lower.

PRODUCE.—The brokers' circular reports Ashes steady; Pots, 36s 6d; Pearls, 36s. Bosin advancing; common, 13s 6dc 14s. Spirits Turpentine buoyant and considerably higher; sales at 75s. Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Bice steady. Linesed tending upward, and 1x2s higher. Linesed Oil quiet at 35x 35s 6d. Cod Oil dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, Jan. 11.—Baring's Circular reports Breads unit and quotations barely

Circular reports Breack-uns dul and quotations barely paintained. Iron steady; rails and bars, £5æ5.5s. Sugar firm and 6d higher; Tea firm; Coffee tending upward; Rice quiet and unchanged; Spirits Turpentine duoyant at 75s; Tallow declining, sales at 49s; Linseed Dil firmer; sales at 33s ed; Cod Oli steady at £42; Sterm Oil nominal. rerm Oil nominal.
AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market is dult and ales small. Erie shares, 29; Illinois Central, 42% ## 41% iscount.
MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 14 @03% for money. The bullion in the bank has increased £84,000. [By Telegraph to Queenstown.] LIVERFOOL, Jun. 12.—Cotton—Sales yesterday, 3,000 ales, the market closing quiet and unchanged; the sales reluded 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs flat, except Corn steady; mixed 31s2

Browsions dull.
LONDON, January 11, P. M.—Consols closed at 93 % & 33% for money. American securities steady and un-HAVRE, January 9.—Cotton—Sales of the week 12,500

From the South CAIRO, January 25 .- The Memphis Appeal, of he 16th, 18th, and 22d instant, has been received ere by a flag of truce. The Little Rock (Arkansas) Journal, of the 7th instant, says that General Frost, a Camp Jackson prisoner, who has been on parole, is now t Jacksonport with a hundred adherents, and raiting recruits to join the gallant old Chief The British residents of Mobile have organized nto a company for home defence.

The Confederate News, of Columbus, Ga., dated he 18th inst., has the following: "Col. Nealy's

egiment, Kennedy's battalion, left yesterday for dayfield creek, in search of the Lincolnites. It also intimates that half a million dollars hav been sent to that place for the payment of the A letter from Richmond, dated the 15th, states hat John K. Jackson, colonel of the Fifth Geor gia Regiment, has been appointed brigadier gene-al, and is in command at Pensacola. The Memphis papers say, "We understand that United States money is at 25 per cent. discount at

New York." Not a word is said about the defeat of Zollicoffer's army. Governor Claib Jackson was at New Orleans the week before last. Later from Nassau - Arrival of a Steamer from Charleston

New York, Jan. 26.—The steamer Karnak, from Nassau, with dates to the 20th, arrived this morn rived at Nassau on the 18th, in 43 hours from Charleston, with 300 bales of cotton and 8 passengers. She flies the rebel flag

The United States steamer Flambeau sailed from Nassau on the 19th. A Federal steamer was a Berry Islands, waiting the departure of a schoone from Narsau, which had run the blockade. The culture of cotton had been commenced at the

Lieutenant Temple, of the United States gunboat Flambeau, had offered the services of his vessel and crew to assist the wrecked British steam frigate Conqueror, ashore at Rum Kev. The Bodies of Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton. Louisville, Jan. 24.—The remains of General offer and Bailie Peyton, Jr., are underg the process of embalming, at Somerset, so as to lelivered to their relatives.

Affairs below are reported as quiet. Non-arrival of the Old Point Boat. BALTIMORE, Jan. 25—Evening.—The steamer from Old Point has not yet arrived, and there is no prospect of its arrival to-night. It is probable that her departure from Old Point was delayed on account of the storm.

Arrival of the California Steamer at New NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwell on the 14th instant, arrived at 0 o'clock this evening. She brings \$503,000 in treasure from California.

Terrible Storm in Vermont—A Car Blown Terrible Storm in Vermont—A Car Blown off the Track—Loss of Life.

Thoy, N. Y., Jan. 25.—A tremendous gale prevailed all through Western Vermont this morning. The train which left Troy for Rutland, at quarter past seven this morning, encountered the gale in the town of Shaftsburg, and, while passing an embankment thirty feet high, a ferro wind broke one of the cars from the coupling and threw it down the embankment. Dr. H. hwight, of Boston, was Instantly Rilled; Jounn Robinson, the road-master, was soverely injured, and cannot survive; and two ladies were severely injured.

Boston, Jan. 25.—The savere rain-storm still continues, and the snow is melting in the streets, which present the appearance of a miniature deluge.

Maryland Legislature. BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Resolutions were intro-duced in the Maryland Senate, yesterday, request-ing Senators Penroe and Kennedy to resign, on the ground that their sentiments are in direct conflict with the settled views of the people of the State, and that it is right and proper that the State should at this critical juncture, be represented by Senators whose hearts beat responsive to the throb of devotion to the integrity of the Union felt by the great popular heart of the State.

Destructive Fires in New York. New York, Jan. 26.—The storage establishment of R. H. Wyatt, No. 2 Peafl street, was burned last night. Loss \$300,000; fully insured. The Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl, and several other buildings, were burned this morning. The loss is probably \$500,000, but is doubtless insured.

One of the hospital buildings at Quarantine was burned this morning. burned this morning.

The Fulton-street Fire.

burned this morning.

The Fulton-street Fire.

New York, Jan. 26.—The Fulton street fire was a very serious affair. The following buildings were destroyed:

No. 43, a four story building, David Wood's wire factory, totally destroyed; loss \$16,000.

No. 46, four story building, occupied by J. J. Steer's brush store, and Haines & Pell's agricultural warehouse, totally destroyed; loss \$19,000.

No. 47, four stories, partially destroyed; loss \$25,000.

No. 47, partially destroyed; loss slight.

No. 267 Pearl street, corner of Fulton street, & estories, occupied by John H. Howard, wire clothmaker, A. T. Foster's exchange, and Bach & Nostrand, totally destroyed; loss \$21,000.

No. 269 Pearl street, five stories, S. & E. Wadlow's steel store, and John Rowe's cabinet hardware, totally destroyed; loss \$21,000.

No. 299½, five stories, D. Bidwell's paint and oil store; loss \$16,000.

No. 211, five stories, J. Mollen's brush factory and crockery factory; loss, \$15,000.

No. 273, four stories, J. Mollen's brush factory and crockery factory; loss, \$15,000.

No. 274 and 272, occupied by J. H. Atwater & Go, honce furnishers, both totally destroyed; loss, \$35,000.

No. 275 and 277, were dunnged about \$10,000.

The Fulton Bank building was also destroyed. It was occupied by the Bank and several offices, and Walker & Hastings, stationers; loss about \$30,000.

Other neighboring buildings were damaged heavily by water.

The United States Hotel narrowly escaped destruction water.
The United States Hotel narrowly escaped destruction
The United States Hotel narrowly escaped destruction
The United States Hotel narrowly escaped destruction

by the siming of the wind. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At 1 o'clock, this merning, the five-story building adjoining the scene of the fire, in Bridge street, near the Battery, which occurred last evening, caught from the ruins and was totally destroyed, with its contents, valued at \$200,000.

The total losses by the fires in Bridge street are estimated at \$500,000, and by the fire on Fulton street at over \$200,000 THE COOPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER HOSPITA

THE COOPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL COMMITTES acknowledge the receipt, through Dr. A. Nebinger, from Mirs. George W. Sheaffer, of Oarlisle, Pa., of the following donations:

Mrs. H. Sheaffer, 2 jars of peach and gage butter, 2 glasses of Jolly, 1 bottle of wine, 4 pillows and cases; Miss M. Jackson, 2 pillows and cases, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 1 jar of jelly; Miss Philips, 2 pairs woollen socks, 3 jars of jelly, 1 piece dried beef, Mirs. Robert Irwin, 6 jars of jelly, 1 piece dried beef, Mirs. Robert Irwin, 6 jars of jelly, 1 piece dried beef, Mirs. Robert Irwin, 6 jars of jelly; Mrs. Shilvan, 1 jar of pickled quince, 2 glasses of jelly; Mrs. Cline, 1 jar of jelly; Mrs. Handachuk, 1 jar of quince jelly; Mrs. Authony Fishburn, 1 jar of butter; Mrs. E. Doyle, 2 glasses of jelly; Mrs. Gline, 1 jar of jelly, 2 pairs of woollen socks; Miss Jones, 1 glass of jelly, 10 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 1 pair socks, 1 her. Line, 1 crock apple butter, 1 pair socks, 1 pair socks, 1 here, 1 crock plum butter, 7 handkorchiefs, 30 needle cases, and a lot of dried cherries; Mrs. Geo Keller, 1 glass jelly; Miss Mary E. Sheafer, 33 needle cases; Miss Julia Beetem's scholars, 25 needle cases; Miss E. Rostlew, 1 glass, 15 needle cases; Miss E. Rostlew, 1 glass, 15 needle cases; Miss E. Rostlew, 15 needle cases; Miss E. Rostlew, 15 needle cases; Miss E. Rostlew, 15 needle cases, 10 needle nee

PERSONAL.-Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, arrived in the city on Saturday evening, and stopped at the Continental Hotel. He is accompanied by the Orleans princes. THE CITY

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.— St. Patrick's Eve "—" More Blunders than One." WALEUT-STREET THEATER—Ninth and Wainut sta.
Uncle Pat's Cabin "--" Patience and Perseverance"—Teddy, the Tiler." CONTINUENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth. 4 Uncle Tom's Cahin." NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL—Race street, below Sixth-Grand Vocal Concert and Ball." TEMPLE OF WORDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-cut streets.—Signor Bitz's Entertainment.

Action of the Grand Jury Relative to

The law is spasmodic in its operations. It takes

Concert Saloons

lse to-day, and saying "Well done, resolution, I'll treat thee!" retires into inactivity for a whole week. Periodically a descent is made upon the gamblers, at which the press and neonle hold up their hands applaudingly. Then the lot tery-policy writers-never the backers-are frightened, and finally the cellars and licentious resorts are emptied, and Alderman Beitler reviews a regiment of doubtful women and verdant gen holding them over to keep the peace; so that they immediately open places nine times worse than formerly. The law in this wise is ludicrous formerly. The law in this wise is ludicrous and halt; and it has just that guise at present in its treatment of the concert saloon nui-sances. The Grand Jury, last week, called the court's attention to the "immorality of these places, and particularized, among other evils, that of vicious females serving liquor to minors. The court, with the best inte plied that the matter ought to be looked to, and so the affair rests. So in the Legislature: last week a gentleman from the interior proposed that all places of theatrical performance be returned to the uthorities, in which proposal the House concurred t was by no means plain, however, that any reormatory measures were designed, and if so, the proceeding referred to was the least direct and ertain. The police authorities confine their vigilance to propping two officers against a lamp-post in front of each concert hall, where they stand at odd times until midnight. While the law is thus irresolute, the proprietors of the saloons are combining for mutual resistance. Emissaries have been despatched to Harrisburg, provided with noney whereby to defeat any antagonistic bill, and one of the worst of the saloons has employed boys to serve liquor, but still employs the female waiters to sit in the boxes and beguile the patrons. The case stands thus: that while New York, of profane eputation and generally reckoned a sort of modern ledom, is about to abolish these saloons, Philadelphia, of old chaste and staid, has surrendered up her halls and highways to be descerated by the most shameful night-orgies. When the Albany Logisla-ture have ousted the Panders from Broadway, they will, of course, resort to Chestnut street. Thus, legitimate amusements will be obliged to suc-cumb. In course of time the infection will reach not alone sons and husbands, but daughters and wives; drunkenness and disease will be no longer vices, having become universal; and the sublime impersonations of Hamlet, Othello, and Lear will be burlesqued upon the boards that they have consecrated. Perhaps trade will flow in upon us; perhaps the town will not be so stupid and some; perhaps the afflicted victims of ennue, and those who can no longer enjoy the loves of good romen and the comforts of good households, will be gladdened; perhaps we shall emerge from our primitive ignorance and rusticity to the more proressive hereafter; but can all these things atone for the temptations that will encircle the young, the ambitious, and the generous? Enough for us that we have spoken; enough for the laws, if they

NARROW AND FRIGHTFUL ESCAPE .- Yesterday afternoon a funeral, which had proceeded to the Cathedral Cometery, was returning to the city via the Wire Bridge. When at a point about a square west of the bridge, the horses attached to one of the carriages, becoming frightened at the whistle of a locomotive, dashed off with a sudden start that placed them beyond the control of the driver. The latter, with extraordinary presence of mind, strove to check the speed, and, at the same time, avoid a collision with the carriages blocking the road ahead of him.

The frightened animals, however, were perfectly infuriate, and a fearful fate for the driver, as w as for the occupants of his vehicle, seemed almoas for the occupants of his vehicle, seemed almost inevitable. At this point on the bridge there is but little pavement perceptible, and the south side of the street borders upon a frightful declivity. Toward this declivity the carriage was madly dashing, while people screamed and ran from all directions. At such a critical juncture the wheels struck the foot plank just on the edge of the declivity, the tongue and swingle-tree were torn from their fastenings, the driver still cool and self-possessed, was dragged from his box, and the horses were secured. Every one thought the driver was dead, and every one felt a grateful relief to see him pick himself up, and strive to stanch the blood that flowed from some trivial cut about the head. He could not be persuaded off to a drug store, but pronounced himself sound as a dollar. The carriage was very badly smashed—so badly that it could not be driven to the city, but was allowed to stand on the road all night.

One of its lady inmates was the wife of the deceased, whose interment had just occurred, so that her distraction and alarm, amid the excitoment of the moment, can but faintly be conceived. Sho was placed in another carriage, and so reached her residence. Another female fainted, and was carried into a residence in the vicinity. Altogether, the cscape was as marvellous as it was frightful, and attracted quite a crowd to the locality.

Not five reinvies afterwards a light buggy wagon, while being driven down Bridge sures, when you have being driven down Bridge sures, when a square or so of the bridge, gave way in some of its parts, and crashed to the ground, landing its four gontlemen occupants in a sudden and picturesque manner. Luckily, no bones were proken, whereat the gentlemen went home elated. Every one thought the driver was dead, and

A Well-known Oddity Departed.—Capt. Scarles, well known to the travelling community as "directing" agent at Walnut-street wharf, and for several years the agent of the Schuylkill line of steamboats, died last week. The Captain was decidedly an "original," and Dickens would have asked nothing better than a chance to immortalize him, aided by John McLenan. His penuriousness was proverbial, and his eccentricities are described as innumerable. Many years ago, he was engaged as agent for various lines of steamboats running on the Ohio river, and the diverse methods he there introduced to benefit his employers were both decidedly original and enterprising. His language was raoy, and his speech eloquent. He was a travelling time-table as regards the hour of starting and arrival of railroad trains, and never could be appealed to in vain upon these subjects. He was a man of property, and, at the time of his decease, possessed a sung farm near Spotswood, N. J. For several months past he had been in the habit of frequently referring to his farm, stating that he soon intended to lecate upon it for the romainder of his days. The Captain paid for nothing that he could well avoid. He haunted the newspaper offices to beg papers of the date, which he would afterwards proffer in exchange for his breakfast. When needing a favor, no man was more affable and importunate. "A blighted copy" was the phrase that he generally used in The Press office when soliciting the clerks for the gift of a paper. The Captain was cowardly, and, although daily engaged in troubles begotten by his own unserupulousness, he was never known to be whipped. There was nothing amiable in him, but much that was characteristic. He was, indeed, a caricature of a man. A WELL-KNOWN ODDITY DEPARTED .- Capt.

Two Swindlers on the Circuit.—A morning or two since an individual of prepossessing make-up called upon Mr. Robert T. Gill, at his place of business, and asked to see him for a few moments. The stranger then pretended that he had been mistaken in the person, and, turning to a directory, observed that "he supposed he could find the Mr. Gill he wanted there." He shortly after left. Upon Mr. Gill proceeding to his residence in Lombard street, at noon, he ascertained that the stranger had preceded him there, and had represented to the family that he had been requested to call for a black cloth cost belonging to Mr. G. The coat was handed to him, and has not since been returned. For the information of unsuspecting housekeepers who keep coats on hand, we append a description of the swindler, or rather swindlers, engaged in this business. One of them is about five feet eleven inches high, is about 25 years of age, has small side whiskers, and is habited in a brown business coat, black vest, and dark pantal seedy. His comrade is about five feet high, has a fashion of picking his teeth with a quill, and is apparently a Jow.

WAR ITEMS.-Col. Price's regiment has WAR ITEMS.—Col. Price's regiment has moved its camp to Point Breeze, and will, it is expected, push on the column in a few days. The weather, during the past week, has been about as disagreeable as it well could be, thereby making camp life particularly uncomfortable, though it hardened the men.

Squads and other parties of soldiers arrive daily and nightly, pay visits to the refreshment saloons, and then keep on their way rejoicing. Our streets have not presented so many soldiers from the various regiments on the Potomac, during the past week, as on the week previous. The rendezvous age still open in many parts of the city, and if the services of any more soldiers were wanted a number of additional regiments could be easily raised voluntarily, to meet any emergency.

Heavy cannon, from Pittsburg, arrive almost daily, for hatteries, forts, gamboats, and other vos-Heavy cannon, from Pittsburg, arrive almost daily, for batteries, forts, gunboats, and other versels that fly the stars and stripes, and bear them on the waters of America.

George Cadwalader Sanders, well known in this city as the Infant Drummer, died on the 22th inst., at Camp Observation. He was attached to Colonel Owen's regiment in the regimental band.

COMMITMENT OF BURGLARS.—Vincent Traverse and Thomas Fennimore were committed on Saturday, by Alderman Beitler, to answer the charge of having committed several burglaries recently. They acknowledged to having ontered the dwelling of George G. Rest, on the night of the 8th inst.; the house of Josiah Randall, night of 15th inst.; the house of Mrs. Mackew, Righth and Christian streets; the house of Wm. Haryer, 921 Passyunk road; the house of J. C. Martin, Eighth, above Spruce. Articles stolon consisted of silver ware, plated ware, and other articles of value they could conveniently lay their hands upon. In some places they set the table, helped themselves to entables, and indulged in the refreshments of wine and iquar. Officer Jeafries, one of Lieut. Hampton's men, assisted by Detectives Taggart and Smith, made the arrests, and recovered some of the booty. These two young men are very respectably COMMITMENT OF BURGLARS.-Vincent Trabooty. These two young men are very respect connected; but they have been this ving for

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—On Saturday the Court of Quarter Sessions was engaged with a few writs of habeas corpus, of no public interest. After disposing of these, the uses against H. L. Benner and others, of the National Laurance and Trust Company, was resumed. It is simply a resume of the hearing before Alderman MoCabon, and sometime will probably class a before a dealing it frame. time will probably clapse before a decision is ren-