MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

PLANS OF OPERATION OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Speech of Gen James H. Lane, at Chicago.

Our Prisoners at Richmond.

Corporal Merrill, of the New York Twenty-seventh regiment, recently released from Richmond, is engaged in writing some interesting sketches of his captivity, for the Rochester *Express*. We copy the following paragraphs:

The Surgeon.

The head surgeon of the establishment was Dr. Peachy, of Richmond. He had a numerous corps of assistants, consisting principally of medical students, who had gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to engage at once in an extensive, if not a successful practice. Dr. Peachy himself is an amiable, kind-hearted gentleman, whose sympathies seemed deeply enlisted in behalf of his unfortunate patients, and was untiring in his professional attentions.

Sisters of Charity.

The Sisters of Charity, of Richmond, had volunteered their services in behalf of the wounded, and many a poor fellow would gladly testify to their kind and unremitting attention.

Visitors and Nurses.

Hardly were the prisoners bestowed in hospital quarters before the place literally swarmed with visitors. The greater portion of them were ladies, who brought an abundance of every description, and in some instances articles of underclothing, which were greatly needed. It is undoubtedly the fact that the benevolence of many of these ladies was prompted by feelings of loyalty to the Federal Government, which in no other way could find a practical expression.

Undoubted Unionism.

Among them was at least one, a lady of the highest social and political connections in Richmond, whose name (which I would gladly publish) I am induced from prudential motives to withhold. On the day of our arrival she visited the hospital, attended by a female companion and a negro servant, bearing baskets generously laden with luxuries of every kind. Her pocketed also, were crammed with plug tobacco and cakes of Castile soap, which she clandestinely distributed among the patients. To her kindness and ingenuity I was indebted for the secret conveyance of the first letter which I was enabled to write, and also the first, as I was afterward informed, which left Richmond from the prisoners taken at Bull Run.

The anxiety of this kind lady to more fully relieve the distresses of the wounded prisoners finally overcame her discretion, and her work of benevolence was stopped by a formal investigation. It was argued by the hospital authorities that the Confederate wounded were more properly the subjects for the exercise of Southern benevolence, and that the extravagant charities bestowed upon the "Yankees" were evidence of a "Union" sentiment that should not be tolerated.

The lady in question, as well as others, equally generous, were grossly assailed by the Richmond press, and were afterwards prohibited from administering to our comfort, and finally were refused admission to the hospital. In this connection, I may state that several of our lady visitors informed me that they belonged in the North, but were compelled to remain in Richmond. One lady whose acquaintance I made in the hospital informed me that the stars and stripes were concealed in her house, and she only waited a favorable opportunity to fling them to the breeze!

A Confederate Fraud.

It will be remembered that in Norfolk an order was issued asking all "alien enemies" who desire to return North to report themselves at a given time to the Confederate authorities, and they would be then sent under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. As a result, a large number who had succeeded in evading suspicion presented themselves at the place indicated, where their names were registered. But instead of being sent to Fortress Monroe, they were arrested and sent to Richmond. Here, of course, they were subjected to a system of espionage established by King Jeff to promote the safety of his Confederate despotism.

Amputation.

The amputating room was in the centre of the building, within easy call of any part of the hospital, and the frightful cries of the unfortunate subjects, while undergoing surgical operations, added a tenfold terror to the pangs of those who were waiting. Upon the average, one in five of the patients estimated, but one in ten survived their amputations. Consequently, when one of our number was removed to the "operating table," we felt that we looked upon him for the last time. These operations frequently lasted from one to two hours, the patient being under the influence of chloroform and whisky. Frequently the subject survived several days, but in great suffering.

Mr. Merrill, after relating several cases of surgery, of a very distressing nature, thus describes one of a different sort:

A Bogus Sufferer.

A young man was borne into the hospital who represented that he had seven bullets in his body. His suffering had excited much sympathy at Manassas, and he had to be carried to the cars on a litter. His groans drew tears from even the Confederate guards, and every one who approached him expressed the opinion that it was the most shocking case that had been found. He was handled with exceeding carefulness and placed upon a cot, not, however, without receiving the most terrible groans. Dr. Peachy approached him and inquired as to the nature of his wounds. "Seven bullets," was the response. "But where are they?" continued the Doctor. "One of them went in my ear, and I feel it in my head," was the reply. "But you can't find it, and there's no use of trying."

As to the locality of the other wounds, he professed ignorance, with the exception of one, which he said had shattered his foot. The foot was examined, and the heel of it was found to be slightly contused. Finally, he confessed that this was the extent of his injuries. He had feared that unless dreadfully wounded he would be roughly treated if not put to death, and had accordingly determined to resort to Yankee tricks. It was highly successful. He was named "Seven Bullets," and is known by no other title among his prison associates to this day.

General Lane at Chicago.

General Jim Lane arrived at Chicago, Wednesday night, and had a cordial reception. His wife was with him. The General made a speech, on the balcony of the Tremont House, in the course of which he observed:

It is no time for talking now, but for action. We have consumed eight months in inactivity, have wasted three hundred millions of dollars, and sacrificed twenty-five thousand lives, and turned this country upside down in our insane endeavors to put down this infernal rebellion and save slavery. I tell you it can't be done, and the Government has come to that conclusion. Let me tell you, confidentially, that, on Monday last, they opened a new set of books, and came to the conclusion, if the Union can't be saved and slavery saved, then down goes slavery. The rebels have either got to submit, to die, or to run away. I tell you the time has come when play must end. The rebels must submit or be sent down forthwith to the hell already yawning to receive them.

The desirable consummation was effected by a compromise. The radical men agreed that the conservative men should carry on the war according to their notions for eight months, provided they were allowed the next eight. The time is up for the conservatives, and they now hand the war and its conduct over to the radicals, and every conservative man should now extend the same encouragement and support which we gave to them in the prosecution of their method.

There are in the South 650,000 strong and loyal male slaves who have fed and clothed the rebel army, and have as good as fought upon their side. Government now proposes that these loyal slaves shall now feed and clothe our army, and fight upon our side.

The other day while I was talking with the President, Old Abe said to me, "Lane, how many black men do you want to have to take care of your army?" I told him, as my army would number 34,000, I proposed to have thirty-four thousand contrabands in addition to my teamsters and wagon masters. I consider every one of my soldiers engaged in this glorious Crusade of Freedom a knight errant, and entitled to his squire to prepare his food, black his boots, load his gun, and take off his drudgery. Vanity and pride are the necessary adjuncts of the soldier, and I do not propose to lower him by menial offices, nor compel him to perform the duties of a slave. So, while I shall elevate the slave by giving him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier and leave him no work to do but fighting.

[A voice in the crowd—"What are you going to do with the niggers?"]

The General singled out the owner of the voice, and pointing his long finger at him, replied: "Ah, my friend! you are just the man I have been looking for. I will tell you what I am going to do with them. I am going to plant them on the soil of the Gulf coast, after we have got through with this war, let them stay there and cultivate the land; have Government extend a protection to them, as it does to the Indians, and send superintendents and governors among them, and pay them wages for their labor. There could be no competition between black and white labor." He believed, whether the rebels liked the idea or not, that the blacks at no distant day would have possession of that Gulf country, to which they were acclimated and physically conditioned.

Speech of Captain McCleary.

A sword was recently presented to Captain John McCleary, Company H, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, at Camp Pierpont, by the men under his command, through Corporal Craw. The Captain responded in the following beautiful speech:

GENTLEMEN: Your kindness so completely overwhelms me with surprise that I scarcely know what to say in accepting this beautiful token of your esteem and confidence. My surprise is equalled only by my pleasure, but a consciousness of being entirely undeserving of so magnificent a present is greater than both pleasure and surprise. By arming me with this splendid weapon you have almost disarmed my speech of its powers of utterance. Could you interpret the emotions which fill my heart and struggle for expression, you would know how deeply sensible I am of the obligations under which you have placed me. As long as reason guides my judgment and controls my thoughts, I shall cherish, with fond remembrance, this hour—proudest I have ever lived to see—and shall ever regard with the affection of a brother you who are its actors. As long as health nerves with strength this right hand, it shall grasp your sword and point out to you the path of victory, which we all hope may soon lead to the broad highway of peace and national prosperity; when we shall have strangled the serpent of treason, and torn, with every root and fibre of its strength, the Palmetto of disunion from our soil. I will promise, you that your beautiful present shall never be drawn save in defence of right, and shall never be sheathed by the coward's hand in dishonor. Gentlemen, I thank you again for this mark of your regard for me. It shall be the height of my ambition, and the dearest aim of my life as a soldier, to prove myself the officer and gentleman you give me credit for being, for in this way, and in this way alone, can I ever hope to merit your esteem or be at all worthy of your gift.

THE San Francisco *Journal* nominates for President in 1864 George D. Prentice, of Louisville.

JAMES DAVIS, the first colored child born in Ohio, died in Dayton on Saturday, in his seventy-fifth year.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Colonel of the Bucktail Regiment.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CAMP PIERPONT, VA., Jan. 23, 1862.

The exciting contest that has agitated our regiment for several weeks terminated yesterday in the election of Captain Hugh N. McNeil, of Company D, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Charles J. Biddle. His only opponent was Lieutenant Colonel Thomas L. Kane, who received two hundred and eighty-five votes out of a poll of seven hundred and ninety-three; the balance were all cast for Captain McNeil.

Colonel McNeil is a native of Auburn, New York, quite a young man, by profession a lawyer, and was for several years connected with one of the public departments at Washington. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was engaged as cashier of a bank at Warren, Pennsylvania, but his patriotism could not brook the insult offered to our flag at Fort Sumpter. He resigned his position, joined a company then being formed by Captain (now Major) Stone, and entered vigorously into the study of his new vocation. He was elected first lieutenant, and, with the company, floated down the Allegheny in open boats to Pittsburg, where orders were received to proceed at once to Harrisburg, and join Kane's Regiment of Rifles. Captain Stone having been selected to fill the post of major, Lieutenant McNeil was at once chosen captain, without opposition. He was with the regiment during its short but important career in Western Virginia, under General McClellan, and distinguished himself at Dranesville, by his cool and intrepid conduct.

Col. Kane having been assigned to the command of the troops on our right, upon that occasion, in the absence of the other field officers, Capt. McNeil led the battalion in the charge upon the enemy's battery. The esteem in which he is held by the members of the regiment, and their appreciation of his gallantry and ability, is strikingly shown by the heavy majority he received yesterday. Notwithstanding the amount of influence, outside the regiment, that was brought to bear against him, nearly two-thirds of the ballots were cast in his favor.

Under the command of our gallant young leader, we shall not hesitate to perform any service that may be required of us in the coming campaign. He has our confidence, and we have his. We trust that ere another month shall have passed the monotony of camp life may be changed for the exciting scenes of the battle-field, the fruits of which will be emblazoned upon the folds of our starry banner.

WARWICK.

From Camp Kelly, Md.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CAMP KELLY, NORTH BRANCH BRIDGE, Md., January 20, 1862.

On the 10th instant, while at Hancock, we received orders to march to Cumberland, Md., and report to Gen. Kelly. We left at eight o'clock at night—as usual without rations, from a deficient commissary department. The regiments that were ordered up to Cumberland—*i. e.*, the Thirty-ninth *Illinois, the Eighty fourth and One Hundred and* Tenth Penna.—were ordered to supply themselves with two days' cooked rations. On the presentation of the order to the brigade or post commissary, the answer was, "nary a ration on hand!" The men started off, however, without a murmur, on a march of forty miles over the mountains, to the relief of their brethren near Cumberland. We arrived there about three P. M. of Saturday, having marched all night. When we arrived at Cumberland we found all things comparatively safe, and extensive arrangements made for an advance into Dixie. The Pennsylvania regiments have been brigaded as follows: The Eighty-fourth, Colonel Murray, to the First Brigade, Colonel Kimball, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers commanding; the One Hundred and Tenth, Col. Lewis, to the Third Brigade, Col. Tyler commanding Brigadier General Lander's division. There is a full supply of commissary stores at Cumberland, and they are best quality. The army of the upper Potomac is fully organized, under the leadership of the gallant Lander, and you may soon hear of some more of his brilliant exploits. His name is a tower of strength and a dread to the Seceeh.

The 84th is encamped in company with several regiments at this crossing of the river, six miles distant from Cumberland. The General's quarters is at Patterson's creek, three miles below, in Virginia. Troops are as plenty as gnats in midsummer in this neck of timber. The 110th is encamped about a mile south of Cumberland, at the confluence of Mill's creek and the Potomac. I understand the Colonel has been confined to his room for some days with a severe attack of quinsy; he is now much better, and I hear you will be soon take the field at an early day. Without doubt the Keystone boys carry with them the good wishes of the people, for their good conduct and soldierly bearing. We are now on the qui vive; something's up. We have had constant rain since Friday night last. You will hear of us all very soon; till then adieu.

KEYSTONE.

General McClellan's Policy.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE HON. A. S. DIVEN.

The Elmira (N. Y.) *Press* publishes the following letter, written to one of his constituents by the Hon. A. S. Diven:

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 9th. I am not astonished at your anxiety about the advance of our army. I am quite satisfied, as you are, that whatever risk may attend it, (and, depend upon it, it is a very great,) it has become, not a military, but a political necessity. As a mere military operation, it is of very doubtful expediency. Moving so large a force of undisciplined troops against an enemy entrenched must be attended with great risks. There is no doubt the rebel generals are anxiously waiting and hoping for the experiment on our part. There is all the difference in the world between advancing a great army on an entrenched enemy, and the same army resisting an attack. In the one case the generals have leisure to place their men and give them their instructions when all is cool and their orders are comprehended. In the other, men must be moved amid the excitement of battle, and one mistake disarranges the whole order of battle, if it does not lead to a general panic. This difficulty increases just as the army increases in size. With a regiment, a battalion, or a brigade, you can to overlook and change plans, march and countermarch, as circumstances may arise, but in a grand army, without experienced officers and disciplined troops, confusion would be inevitable. There is no doubt of our success if the enemy were to attack us, or if they were to come out of their entrenchments and meet us on equal footing. But when we come to attack them, a small accident may throw us into confusion and rout. The enemy have tried to provoke this attack. The blockade of the river is meant for nothing else, and is so well understood by military men. Notwithstanding all this, we must fight; there is no avoiding it when we must incur one risk to escape another. A man will risk his life on a very frail ladder to escape from a burning chamber. And now, such is the state of feeling, in Congress and out of it, that *our fate must be decided by the cast of a die.* It ought not to be so, but is so. Patience and confidence, long suffering and sacrifice, would render our success certain. But our people lack these elements, and the Government must incur the risk of a battle, or break down financially for lack of support from the people. I think the Government comprehends this, and as soon as possible will gratify the public demand for a great battle. I will be a spectator of battle, commencing, I think, in the West, with Cairo for a base; on the East, from Fortress Monroe, or perhaps Burnside's Expedition from Roanoke; and the grand battles on the Potomac. This is conjecture. But the intention to fight is not conjecture with me. I know. Now, about our Lieut. General—I am sorry there should be wanting confidence in him. He has brought an army that, six months ago, was nothing but an armed democracy, to a state of discipline, that, so far as mere field manœuvres are concerned, is certainly a creditable army. He himself has confidence in it. He has performed wonders in preparing equipments and putting his army in condition for what he knows is inevitable—an attack upon the enemy's defences. He is gathering from all parts of the country all the regulars, and concentrating them here, for a duty that none but veterans can perform, and the more I study his plans the more I believe in him. If he loses the battle he is about to fight, I shall not change my opinion of him. I have not time, but will try and find time soon, if facts are not made public, to satisfy you that he is in no sense to blame for the Bull's Bluff disaster.

Now, about what the Government shall do relative to the negro question.

You say, first, confiscate the slaves of rebels. How are you going to confiscate negroes or anything else? We must first establish courts where trials can be had if we confiscate by the authority of law. Our Constitution is wonderfully specific in saying that no man shall be deprived of property without due process of law. All that we capture by our army may be said to be trophies of war, so all that fall into our hands in our military operations. We have a clause in our Constitution for disposing of prizes and captures by land and sea; but our right to dispose of them grows out of their capture. All the way in which we can dispose of rebel property, then, consists in its capture and appropriation by the usage, of war, until we shall re-establish civil authorities when we can try them for treason, and confiscate their estates. We might as well, if at war with England, talk of confiscating her cotton-mills before we had possession of the island, as to confiscate the property of rebels before they are conquered.

2. You say, prohibit military officers returning runaway slaves. Now, if by this you mean that our military officers shall not become slave catchers or executors of the fugitive-slave law, I am with you. But if you mean that our army, in Kentucky, for instance, shall be employed to deprive loyal men of their slaves, I am not with you. We have a large army in Kentucky, and we have in Kentucky most loyal supporters of the Government who are slave-owners. A very large majority of the people of this State are loyal as you or I. Now, suppose our army encamps among the plantations of Kentucky, would you use the camp as a means of depriving the master of every slave you could get in it? If you let slaves in the camps, and don't let their masters in to take them out by virtue of the laws of Kentucky, then it must be plain that you use your army to overthrow the laws of Kentucky, and to deprive Kentuckians of their slaves, however loyal they may be. That, certainly, is not what our army has been created for.

3. You say, do something at once to carry out the President's plan of colonization. Amen, with my whole heart. Make prize and capture of just as many of the enemy's slaves as we can, and colonize them, or dispose of them in any way consistent with humanity. That is my whole slave policy. I don't think this demands that we should purchase a province or support a colony.

Hayti will take and provide for every negro we can send her. It is better for us, better for the negro, to send him where he will be governed by rulers of his own race.

I have made this a long letter. But I am always gratified to communicate with constituents, and am by no means so conceited but that I hope to profit by their advice.

Yours truly, A. S. DIVEN.

From Harrisburg.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS—POLITICAL HONORS OF OLD POLITICIANS—PROSPECT OF A LONG SESSION—LEGITIMATE LEGISLATION NOT YET COMMENCED.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1862.

The nation is involved in a consuming war—a war for the existence of the brightest nationality in history. The patriotism of the people is appealed to by the Government to give its wealth, its confidence, its strong arms, to drive treason back to defeat and death; and the response has bewildered the world by its promptness and exhaustless extent. Six hundred thousand loyal sons are in the tented field, to maintain the national flag and honor. They ask only that their Governments shall second them at home; that the mousing politician shall for a time forget his ways; and that loyal authorities shall be sustained by all loyal men, hand in hand, and heart to heart.

Pennsylvania stands first among the loyal States in her contribution to this war. Her authorities have surpassed all others in the extent, the perfection, and in the economy of her preparations. More men have been furnished, and equalled by but few and surpassed by none in their equipments and appointments, by Pennsylvania than by any other State; and her record, taken all in all, plants her pre-eminent in comparison with our sister States of the North. With over one hundred thousand men organized and in service, our credit is fully sustained; our treasury has met all the wants of our vast army, *and is prepared to-day to meet the interest and to pay the quota of our State of the national tax, without increasing the burdens of the people so much as a farthing!* Let the people look to Governor Curtin's record—to the fruits of his herculean labors—and they will, with the accord of every loyal heart, do justice to his untiring energy and unfaltering fidelity.

But the people will soon inquire—How does the Legislature second the patriotic efforts of the Executive? Do they strengthen his hands and sustain his masterly policy? or, are miserable politicians weaving their slimy shreds to cripple authority, while the nation is bleeding at every pore? Our Legislature has now been in session three weeks—nearly half the period in which, in times like these, when there is a single, overshadowing duty to perform, it should employ in the whole session. The Senate meets from day to day, and in an hour adjourns for want of business. It has literally nothing to do. The labors of the Legislature must devolve upon the House. It must originate the great measures of revenue and appropriations, and the Senate must await its action. And what has the House done? Nearly two weeks have been consumed in a *mania* for investigations—in proposing and discussing inquiries as to the *action of the last Legislature*, and of the officers of the Executive. Without any direct charge of fraud against the Executive, any heads of departments, or agents of the State, and without a single tangible accusation of venality, the House talks from day to day, and to what end?

At first the House and the country believed the effort an honest one, to reform abuses, to secure *increased economy*, and to erect a higher standard of legislative purity. It was suspicious, it is true, that an old canal commissioner, with earnest yearnings for the gubernatorial chair, should become the especial champion of virtue, but the House honestly recorded the movement until the clown-faced impostor manifest; and now the whole investigation movements are likely to die in the venal embrace of the political tricksters who originated them. The loyal and successful administration of Governor Curtin cannot be attacked manfully, or it would be blasphemed bitterly and fought boldly; but politicians are hated by the people of this Commonwealth that the spirit of the House is to attack the administration under this monstrous weight of the President! Poor Virginia! Poor Confederacy! It reminds one of the ungovernable child in the family, who, when nursed and raised, and is able to do for itself, turns and "*flies a bill of grievances*" against the parental roof, and wishes to be "let alone." The question resolves itself simply into this, can, or rather has the Government the will and the power to maintain itself, crush out rebellion, and uphold the Constitution and the laws? If it can, if it succeeds in solving this problem of life or death, the world will see its strength and it will challenge respect. If it is puny and cannot maintain itself; if it must be at the mercy of every self-constituted revolutionist, let the people know it, and, for the sake of our own happiness, let us have something that we may reasonably and safely trust. This is the problem, and no sensible mind will say that it is not a solemn one.

In the solution of this knotty difficulty, everything in its way should be made to yield. What are our miserable parties—what the pet theories—what the political hobbies of politicians—on which they are put in a more manly form, so as to attach a just responsibility to those who are demanding them, they will be postponed or voted down. The Republicans and Union Democrats are beginning to comprehend that it is a well-matured scheme to reorganize the broken fragments of a disorganized party, and they will hold the leaders to the strictest accountability, both in the Legislature and before the people.

SOJOURNER.

Letter from a Maryland Union Man.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

January 18, 1862.

The year closed will, to the reader of history, at some future day, present a singular page. Events of startling significance transpired, and problems of the most momentous character presented themselves for solution, involving, as far as can be seen now, the very existence of the Republic. Our boasted principles, so happily at work for some four-score years, are now to be anew tested and tried to their very utmost, and the result of this trial is earnestly watched by all the civilized nations of the globe. The question after all is, is man capable of governing himself? Can a republic, based upon the common consent of the people, be maintained? The present contest then is, as often said in *The Press*, one of life or death. Even citizens south of Mason and Dixon's line can see and understand this. They understand, too, that the idea of State sovereignty standing superior to the Union is a heresy of the wilest order, and demands the gibbet or the stake. It requires no special shrewdness to see where such a mischievous theory would finally land the reasoner. It would make the State superior to the Union; the county independent of the State; the individual independent of the county, and the last result would be sheer individualism, which even the barbarous and uncivilized tribes do not claim. There must be a controlling power, if not residing in the Emperor or King, must be in the Constitution as adopted by our forefathers. From this controlling principle the Secessionists ask to be freed, and to accomplish it have plunged themselves and their States, innocent, contented citizens, women and children, in horrors untold, from which, alas! for them, the prospect is extremely gloomy of being ever freed.

It is amusing and withal heart-sickening to read of the pitiful appeals and arguments they make to bolster up their miserable cause. As for example the wonderful document, the message to the Senate and House of Delegates, of John Letcher, Governor of the poor, bleeding, suffering "Old Dominion." What an array of "grievances" against President Lincoln! How patriotic the Governor is! How grievously horne down is poor Virginia under this monstrous weight of the President! Poor Virginia! Poor Confederacy! It reminds one of the ungovernable child in the family, who, when nursed and raised, and is able to do for itself, turns and "*flies a bill of grievances*" against the parental *roof, and wishes to be "let alone."* The question resolves itself simply into this, can, or rather has the Government the will and the power to maintain itself, crush out rebellion, and uphold the Constitution and the laws? If it can, if it succeeds in solving this problem of life or death, the world will see its strength and it will challenge respect. If it is puny and cannot maintain itself; if it must be at the mercy of every self-constituted revolutionist, let the people know it, and, for the sake of our own happiness, let us have something that we may reasonably and safely trust. This is the problem, and no sensible mind will say that it is not a solemn one.

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SOJOURNER.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE SUMPTER NOT AT CADIZ.—The Montreal *Advertiser*, which is thoroughly in the interest of the rebels, and has manifested an accurate knowledge of their affairs, makes the following statement concerning the rebel privateer at Cadiz:

"The Confederate privateer, or rather public armed ship, which has been playing the mischief with American ships off Cadiz, is not the *Sumpter*, which is yet on her old beat; but one of the new vessels for which the *Nashville* took officers to Europe. Her name, and that of her consorts, will be known soon enough; in the meantime there will be weeping and wailing among the underwriters of Federal war risks."

A MEETING of captains and ship owners has been held in Liverpool, for the purpose of endorsing and encouraging the Government scheme of granting commissions to merchant captains and officers in the Royal Naval Reserve.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BRIDGMAN.—A letter from Shanghae, China, dated November 1, contains the intelligence of the death of Rev. Dr. Bridgman, missionary, on the 27th of the preceding month. Dr. B. has labored in the cause of missions for the long period of thirty-two years. His last public service was in the London Mission Chapel, at Shanghae.

THE Court de Cassation had cancelled the judgment pronounced against M. Mires and Count Sinoyer, for charges of jobbery, fraud, and that the case must be transferred to the tribunal of Douai.

TAXING RAILROADS.—In the Legislature of Wisconsin, a bill is pending which proposes to tax the taxation of all railroads in the State to the amount of three or four percent. *upon their gross receipts.*

THE CANADIANS being sifted out of Rankin's Lancers, and the presence in the regiment of a number of American citizens, which is the aim, and the only aim, of the movements which have kept the House at a stand-still for two weeks.

Has the Governor done anything worthy of impeachment? If so, or if there is any reasonable *evidence of it, let Mr. Hopkins present the facts* to the House, and demand the inquiry. It would then be proper and necessary, if it consumed a session; but in the absence of any tangible declaration even, much less of proof, is the House to spend a winter in inquiries, at an enormous cost, upon the vague assumption of Mr. Hopkins that something *might* be brought to light? What does he propose to establish? This is a pertinent question, and one that he should answer to the House. He should assume the responsibility, without skulking behind the commencement of the politicians and blackmailers who intest Harrisburg so that, if the inquiry fails, the people may know who is playing the petty trickster in the hour of national peril. Has any member of the House been corrupted? If so, he should declare the fact, and give the authority for it, and then demand the inquiry. If he shall then establish it, let the offender be voted out of his seat; and if he fail, let the calumniator of the House go out disgraced. Has the lobby been corrupt? If so, the Legislature has higher and holier duties to perform than to inquire after them. Let the Court of Quarter Sessions be invited to the task, and justice will not fail to be administered. Have army contracts been allotted corruptly? Jacob Fry, Jr., Caleb P. Ogden, C. Ellis Lewis, Dr. Haywood, and Mr. Rogers have inquired into them patiently, and they say that no frauds were committed of which any of the heads of departments were cognizant. Must the report of such men have the endorsement of a legislative inquiry to commend it to the confidence of the people?

What action the House will take on these propositions now, is uncertain. But they are being better understood, and it is not improbable that, unless they are put in a more manly form, so as to attach a just responsibility to those who are demanding them, they will be postponed or voted down. The Republicans and Union Democrats are beginning to comprehend that it is a well-matured scheme to reorganize the broken fragments of a disorganized party, and they will hold the leaders to the strictest accountability, both in the Legislature and before the people.

SOJOURNER.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN E. ADDICKS,
THOMAS S. FERNON,
JOHN SPARHAWK,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Chas. Cushman, Otis.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Robert Cushman, Otis.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Atalanta, Whitmore.....Liverpool, soon
Ship John Albert, Wheeler.....Bristol, soon
Bark Isabella C Jones, Holmes.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Hamilton, Jarman.....Havana, soon
Bark Improvisor, Pettibone.....Pernambuco, soon
Schr Joseph Maxfield, May.....Matanzas, soon
Schr Lydia A May, Baker.....Cardenas, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1862.

SUN RISES.....7 16 | SUN SETS.....5 11
HIGH WATER.....7 12 | SUN RISES.....8 0

ARRIVED.

Schr Georgiana, Wolfe, 3 days from Lewes, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

BRIGANTINE JAMES BROWN, Del, Jan 23.

In addition to the bark Sharston, from Rio for Baltimore, waiting wind and weather, and brig Gitana, from Rio, there at the Breakwater, the remaining brig A Smithers, Johnson, from San Domingo for New York, with logwood; schr Lovi Howe, from Nassau 15th inst, with fruit, bound to New York; steamer M Sanford, from Philadelphia for New York, and a number of schooners coastwise—in all about twenty sail. The cutter Forward also remains. The wind is still from the eastward, and the weather foggy. The rough sea prevents communication with the Brookwater.

Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Jan. 25.

The storm has abated. The tug America is at the Breakwater, and two ships are at anchor at the Buoy on the Bryon.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Corinne, Baker, sailed from Gibraltar 23d ult. for Cork.

Schr C Sadler, Sipple, for Milford, Del, cleared at N York 24th inst.

Schr L Rodgers, Corson, cleared at New York 24th inst. for Wilmington, Del.

Schr Bucephalus, Bush, hence, arrived at Boston 24th instant.

Schrs Eben Sawyer, Tracy, from Eastport for Philadelphia, and Fred Wood, McAlmon, from Portland for do, at New York 24th inst.

Schr Adele, Snow, sailed from Gibraltar 26th ult. for South Carolina.

Schr Ringgold, Merritt, at New York 24th inst. from Br brig Leonie, ashore near South Bay Lighthouse. The brig lies full of water, and can be pumped out at any time. A steam pump has been put on board, and anchors and cables have been laid.

STATEMENT

OF THE

GIRARD COLLEGE

PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,

VIA RIDGE AVENUE,

JANUARY 1, 1862.

Construction account, including Roads, Rolling Stock, Horses, Depot, &c., &c.	$156,041 23	
Loan Account and Manayunk Passenger Railway Company's Bonds bearing 7 per cent.		
Interest	3,300 00	
Due by Sundries	1,149 00	
Cash—Balance in Bank	12,339 54	
		$172,810 77
Capital Stock (10,000 shares $15—paid)	$150,000 00	
*Indebtedness	25 88	
Balance to Credit of Profit and Loss	12,784 89	
		$172,810 77
	1860.	1861.
Gross receipts from all sources	$74,294 86	$86,059 25
" Expenses of all description	53,808 58	45,874 36
	$20,486 28	$12,781 89
Dividends	20,000 00	10,000 00
	$486 28	2,781 89
RECAPITULATION.		
Cash on Hand		$12,320 54
Bonds (7 per cent)		3,300 00
Due by Sundries		1,149 00
		$16,769 54
Total Indebtedness	25 88	
For Dividends	10,000 00	
		10,025 88
Surplus		$6,743 66

W. S. BLIGHT,
Treasurer.

* In addition, there is a disputed claim of $1,738, for Taxes by the State. ja25-3t

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!!

G. H. NEEDLES,
8 W. corner RACE and TWELFTH Streets, Phila., Practical Adjuster of Trusses and Mechanical Appliances, has constantly on hand a large and varied stock of elegant French Trusses, and a complete assortment of best American, English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, *Syringes in great variety*, French Pessaries, &c.

Ladies' Department conducted by Ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. no27-ifsm

TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invitation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience in business, he will be able at all times to give, as heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. HENRY JONES, Caterer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE. oct-6m

OLD LEAD—8 barrels just received per schooner *Amelia*, for sale by
JAUBERCHE & CARSTAIRS,
nv7 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

APPLES! APPLES!—Choice Greenings and others always on hand at the Cheap Store, No 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. ja17-tf

LARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces prime Leaf lard;
60 tierces White Grease,
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 140 NORTH WHARVES.

RAISINS.—300 boxes Layer Raisins;
200 half boxes Layer Raisins;
300 boxes M R Bunch Raisins;
300 half boxes M R Bunch Raisins.
New and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 140 NORTH WHARVES

CARD PRINTING BEST AND Cheapest in the City, at RINGWALT & BROWN S, 84 South THIRD Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVE THIS DAY entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify, that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is WILLIAM FRASER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the EMBROIDERY AND LACE BUSINESS, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the name of the general partner in said firm is WILLIAM FRASER, and the special partner SAMUEL FREEDLY, both of the city of Philadelph