The Press.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact new known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to accomplish it. There can no but two stdes to 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 none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE—The double-cylinder "TATLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last time months. It is in excellent condition, having been made a cuter a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For the apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORMEY,

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Cunard steamship Africa arrived at New ae Trent affair, there is still a disposition by some journals in England to pernerican affairs. New preter for favorable to the reb ing invented. Some car at the Seward's despatch; /there bitthe action of our Government

one fleet in Charleston harbor; cossation of hosfilities here, and the Southern Confederacy, on financial interests of Europe by the prolongation of the appression of the rebellion. unite to re-establish peace in this some way that England, France, and Rus in 1827, to re-establish peace betwomand Turkey. It says the refusal of Turkent their mediation led to the battle of 2 but it intimates that the North woul to a separation of the Union rather than pilar discomfiture. Oner hand, it is clear that a very large

portic English people are so much gratified by that action of our Government in surrendering bel envoys, and so much relieved by the ace of immediate hostilities, that they will poppose any new effort to embroil themayar with America. Many continental Journairess friendly feelings for our country, and asy of the British influences which sympathize so strongly with the South. The Revuedes Deux Mondes, the ablest political review of France, declares that

"The American crisis cannot but terminate by the re-establishment of the Union. A war with England would be deplorable, as just now a great blow about to be struck would lead more rapidly than is thought to that result. The issue of the war will show that the Americans have inherited the English perseverence and doggedness.

* * * "If the North had its revenge for the

* * * "If the North had its revenge for the defeat of Bull Run. if time be not given to the Government of the Southern Confederation to take root in the minds of the inospensive masses; if, after having broken the material force on which it rests for support, or having disturbed it in the opinion of men of order by offering serious guarantees in their interest, it is possible that the Secessionist adifice may fall to pieces, like one of those frail constructions which American genius pleases itself with raising in a single day. It is, perhaps, at the moment when an effective blow is on the point of being struck that the Americans will be surprised by the statl diversion of a foreign war. We know, in fact, that the capital of the Union is nothing now but a vast camp, and that military prenothing now but a vast camp, and that military pre-parations are become the only thought of the North-ern States. After their first follies the Americans have come to understand that a great war is not organized like a President's election. The Americans share this character of the English race, usually so slow in preparation; the issue will show whether they have inherited British perseverance.

The forces connected with the Port Royal expedition have recently been busily engaged in detween Fort Pulaski and Savannah Bishop Ames and ex-Governor Fish left Wash-

ington yesterday morning for Richmond, by way the Federal prisoners, under the terms of the order issued by the Secretary of War. Late advices from New Orleans state that in that

city whatever products belong to their market are profity, and without sale; whatever they have been accustomed to seek from abroad are proportionately high. Thus, sugar is 12 to 2 cents per pound, and mess pork is \$50 per barrel. All fabrics are high, and stocks are very light. Owing to the scarcity of ments the planters are feeding their slaves on mush and molasses, the latter staple being cheap. The scarcity of ardent compounds being also great, large quantities of molasses are being manufactured into New England rum, which the whisky-loving must needs use in place of the coveted but scarce article. In several of the parishes about New Orleans, what than the nineteen brokers and private bankers within the past few months. In St. Mary's, thir-

General Peck's brigade, at Washington, now 102d Pennsylvania Regiments. They are stationed Great Falls, some fourteen miles, and across to

There is now before the State Legislature, at Harrisburg, a proposition for a law appointing one or more Inspectors of Gas-meters for this city. The complaints of overcharges for pretended consumption of gas are so loud and long that the necessity of having the accuracy of the gas-meters promptly tested, when required by consumer or gas-company, caunot be doubted. There is another cause of comploint-namely, the high price of gas. Here in Philadelphia, with abundance of bituminous coal at our own door, as it were, we pay about double what is paid by gas-consumers in London, where there is a heavy duty on every chaldron of coal brought into that city, and where the cost of conveying the coal, whether by rail, by canal, or by sea, is much greater than what is here charged for railroad freight. Inspectors of gas-meters form part of the

staff of nearly all the gas-companies in Europe, and the result is that complaints of fraud by the gas-companies there are rare. In New York, these officers were established some years ago, and the system works well there. The New York gas-companies strongly resisted the inspection of gas-meters,-they did so with as much justice as the butcher or baker would resist his customers' ascertaining, on their own scales, whether they had received full weight of their purchased beef or bread. The proposed law provides that, when required by a consumer, the Inspector shall examine and test the meter's accuracy in according the quantity of gas used on his premises, and that for this inspection the consumer shall pay one dollar fee. This is unjust. Suppose that the meter registers inacrobbed by this incorrectness, shall have to pay Surely, the gas-company, in such case, should pay the cost of inspection, and also refund something like a pecuniary equivalent for the money paid by the consumer in excess of the

right amount. In the olden times it required comparatively an unimportant issue to divide Congress and agitate the country. Now, every hour brings its great event. The issues of other days are overshadowed and effaced by the great issue upon our people, and we are called upon to deal with overwhelming questions of public and personal policy as we were called upon, not long ago, to deal with a question of tariff not long ago, to deal with a question of tariff with supplement portrait, on steel, of Thomas or an appropriation to pay a Revolutionary Webster, English painter. Also, Illustrated Lonclaim. The Secretary of the Treasury has quietly discussed and determined a ques- Mark Lemon, editor of "Punch," and several tion which, thirty years ago, agitated poli-tical parties and controlled an Administra. London Illustrated News gives a particularly tical parties and controlled an Administration-and the daily press dismiss the whole matter in a quiet telegraphic despatch. In those days we followed the footsteps of our does a great deal more than "hold its own." fathers, and executed their will. We but ad- People who read it, week by week, may not calministered the legacy of the Revolution. Now, culate the labor, cost, and ability concentrated our public men are called upon to think, legisate, and originate. The struggle for the taining 832 pages, with double index. The hismaintenance of our institutions has given rise to complications unexpected and extraordinary. We are re-shaping and re-organizing. We are driving treason from our counsels, and corruption from our people. It is not the destiny of other days that we are to accomplish, but another and a greater.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED. LANDER has a great task before him in Upper Virginia. We expect great things from LANDER. He did well in Western Virginia, and will do well wherever opportunity offers. He has about him the dash of the true partisan soldier, and this is what we want in regions like those he now occupies.

National Codification man as Senator Summer, who is a prin the first well as a man of genius, hazired benefit step towards effecting a long that the neto his native land. He Pfunder authority cessary steps shall be takation of the laws of Congress, for the cas is an important, of the United States., duty of jurisprubecause most neces come when it should dence, and the time impossible that a Code, be performed. Ited, can provide for all owever well evor criminal, but it can colcontingencies, c, statute or of custom, and lect all the Jones them.

simplify and and modern times, from Lycur-In ancier down to Napoleon and gys and jurisconsults in most nations have Brough, June 1 codification of the statute and comattemy Greater far than the codes of mon W. Greater far than the codes of The oscius and Justinian, the famous Code Noleon stands out an eternal monument the master mind which pervaded its contruction. Were the memory of Naroleon's sterday, with two days later news from conquests to perish; were the records of his Notwithstanding the satisfactory settle | political achievements to fade from the historic page, still his name would survive, ever bright. in connection with the code of laws which he resented to France.

> In this country, though some States have separately gone into codification-especially Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and New York-this pressing duty has not hitherto performed by the United States, for all constituent parts of its grand federation. In this respect, we too much have followed the example of England: though, since PEEL commenced the task, in 1828, by compressing a vast number of statutes into one simple criminal law, urged thereto by the memorable eloquence of Brougham, a great deal has been done, and vast expense incurred towards codification. The present Chancellor, Lord WESTBURY, (late Sir RICHARD BETHEL,) is an ardent law-reformer, and practical as well as ardent, and a great deal may be expected from him should he continue in office-a contingency dependent on the permanence of Lord Palmerston's dominancy, which does not look especially promising, just now. But Law-Reform has pecome a social as well as a political necessity in England, and presses so forcibly upon the public mind that its triumph is simply a ques-

What little has been done, towards codification, in this country, has been well done, bccause the work was executed by able men The code of Louisiana was made by Mr. Liv-INGSTON; the revision of the Statutes of New York was chiefly performed by Mr. Dudley FIELD; and the codification of the Criminal Laws of Pennsylvania, not improved by alterations subsequently made by the State Legislature, was ably and conscientiously executed by Judge Knox, Judge King, and Mr. David WEBSTER, of Philadelphia. The Civil code has yet to be made.

In this country we can easily perform what must be very difficult elsewhere. We have to deal with a Statute book, in which not one legal line was written eighty-six years ago. In France, in Germany, in England, the legal accumulations of ages were to be dealt with. Mr. SUMNER will serve his country if he succeed in carrying out his proposition-which involves no party, political, or personal feeling, but is directed, solely and wholly, for the advantage of the nation at large. It will, or course, take some time to be completed.

Unproductive State Taxation. The Auditor General of the State has made a fiscal report to the House of Representatives, which would go very far to strengthen the accusation constantly made by New York, that Philadelphia is very "much of a one-horse city." There is a law on the statute-book of small tax is declared payable by all private bankers and brokers. By the list sent in by the Auditor General, it appears that only nineof Fortress Mouroe, to fulfil the duty of visiting teen such separate payments have been made, from Philadelphia, since the passing of the Act, last year, the whole amounting to the in-

significant sum of two hundred and sixtyeight dollars and sixty-seven cents. Hence, it would appear that in the vast city of Philadelphia there are only nineteen private bankers and brokers, and that their joint contribution, in that commercial capacity, is only \$268.67. Truly, an unexpected morsel of statistics! What makes it more strange is that copies of the Legislative Act, imposing the tax, had been sent to all parties known to be acting as private bankers and brokers. Not quite so fast. We must not too hastily jump at a conclusion. It appears, from an alphabetical list, also supplied by the Auditor-General, that there are, in Philadelphia, more

were believed to be the germs of dangerous in- who have paid the tax. The list of non-paysurrections have been several times discovered ing brokers and private bankers in Philadelphia contains the names of one hundred and fifteen separate individuals or firms. It is to be supposed that, by some unhappy fortuity, consists of the Fifty-fifth and Sixty-second New out of one hundred and thirty parties or firms York, and the Ninety-third, Ninety-eighth, and legally liable to pay, only nineteen could have received copies of the Act of the Legislature, forwarded to them, last year, by the Auditor-General. On no other theory can we possibly account for the almost general default of payment. Now that the liability is made public, no doubt there will be, in the next two or three days, a rush of letters through the post office, all addressed to the Auditor-General at Harrisburg, and each enclosing a draft for the money due, with arrears of interest very accurately computed. We can readily imagine how eagerly anxious Third street will be to settle its "little account" with the State Treasury. If not-supposing the worst-it is to be feared that the Auditor-General will have to resort to legal measures to collect the money. If his power to do this be inadequate, we should not be surprised if the Legislature would grant him special power to carry its own Act

> OUR WAR is for the maintenance of the sacred institution of slavery, say the Southern leaders. For the greater part of a year they have waged their war, and for the purpose thus asserted. Yet in Western Virginia an emancipation policy is prevailing, and a law of emancipation will be very soon adopted. In Missouri emancipation is assuming a practical form, and even so in Kentucky. Under the United States Government slavery was as sacred in these States as the law of marriage or the right of suffrage. Now hundreds of square miles of the best slave territory has passed into a system of freedom by the operation of causes of their own creation. JEFFERson Davis is truly the great emancipator of

of 1861 into necessary and irresistible opera-

His Excellency Governor Currin and ex-Secretary Cameron arrived in this city last evening, and are stopping at the Continental

Publications Received. From W. B Zieber, South Third street, Blackwood's Magazine for January. An unusually good number, -in which the attractive articles are the conclusion of "The Doctor's Family," in "The Chronicles of Carlingford;" the continuation of "Wassail" and "Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne,"—good stories, each and all—and a capital notice of Turner the English painter, made out of his very weak biography by Walter Thornbury. There is, of course, an anti-American article, saucy Prince Albert, which closes the number, has been so much approved by the Queen that she ordered a

dozen copies to be printed, in book form, in memo-Illustrated News of the World, of January 11th, don News, of same date, with a good portrait of

Apropos of illustrated papers, Harper's Weekly upon it. Let them look at a year's numbers, contory, as well as the literature, of the year is represented in such a volume. That for 1861 is the fifth, and it contains about six hundred engravings, chiefly of the war, besides some fifty maps and charts, and over one hundred and fifty portraits, with memoirs. Besides this, it always has one "great" story running through it. In 1861, Dickens, Lever, and Bulwer supplied the leading fiction. In 1862, Bulwer and Wilkie Collins are

SIGNOR BLITZ'S afternoon and evening performances to day, at the Temple of Wonders, Tenth and Chestnut, are to be of a grand character. The birds will exhibit their attractions, besides the mysteries in magic and comical scenes in ventriloquism. The Signor is soon going away, so that no one should defer paying him a visit.

City Disbursements. There is a proposition before the City Councils to appropriate (which means to bestow. five hundred dollars, over and above his regular salary, to Mr. George F. Gordon, "for extra services." It was stated that he had performed the duty of chief clerk and of assistant clerk since Colonel SMALL (chief clerk) had left to join the army, and that it was "only common justice to pay him for such extra labor." In this sentiment werentirely agree. If Mr. Gordon has done extra work let him be paid. But the question ariseswhence is the payment to come? If Mr. SMALL's salary ran on during his absence on military duty, it is pretty clear that Mr. SMALL should pay the gentleman who did his work. If the salary of the chief clerk was not paid during Mr. SMALL's absence, then the city should "appropriate" adequate payment to him who did the work-not otherwise. It may become a question, too, whether, if the duties of two clerks-chief and assistantwere satisfactorily performed by one man, whether there is any necessity for continuing both offices? In the present "hard times." when economy ought to be the order of the day, it would be acceptable to the tax-payers to have their money, contributed to the city

treasury, disbursed as sparingly as possible. Letter from Washington.

ndence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, January 31, 1862. The speech of Andrew Johnson this afternoon, in the Bright case, surpassed all the expectations of his friends, and all the previous efforts of his life. It was heard by a crowded audience, and drew tears from the eyes of the stoutest men. You will of course, have it in print. The lesson taught in his speech should go to the heart of every Democrat in the land, and should especially go to the men who are preparing to follow the lead of such sympathizers with treason as assume to control the Democratic party in the free States. Andrew Johnson is, in fact, the embodiment of a true and living Democracy. He is a Southern man. If there s in this country a man who has a right to complain of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, it is Andrew Johnson, and if there is any one who could complain with irresistible effect, if s this same man. But how does he treat the Adninistration of a Republican President? Does he do as the leaders of the so called Democracy in your Legislature do? Does he cavil about coercion; whine about unconstitutional enactments; shed procedile tears over corruption, and prate the parrot song that the Republicans have brought on this war, or could have prevented its occur rence? No. Although the operations of our army in Kentucky, intended to open the way into lastern Tennessee, have been most laggard; although his own home has been desolated, his wife and children compelled to fly, his son-in law in prison, and his friends in exile, no word of complaint is heard against the management of the war rom his patriotic lips. He knows the Administration has done its best, and he confides in it. He reerves his curses and complaints for the Southern rattors. I trust there is not a Democrat in the and who will not see how effectually he disposed of the plea that if the Crittenden Compromise had been adopted there would have been no war, and with what ineffable scorn he put under his heel the heartless and hollow pretexts of those who seek to embarrass the Administration in its prosecution of the war. This trumnet: hlast of the great Senator from Tennessee should break lown the Jericho now in course of construction by false leaders under the name of Democracy. It should at once put into life an irresistible Union party. The patriotic Republicans are all ready for it. It is only the exponents of Brickenridge in 1360 and the sympathizers with treason in 1861 whe are opposed to this organization. Under the leadership of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, we can sweep the free States slean of treason and fortify the Administration in he gigantic efforts against treason.

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON ON THE CASE OF SENATOR BRIGHT.

A BOLD TRICK OF THE REBELS.

VESSEL, LADEN WITH SALT FOR THE REBELS, RUNS INTO ACQUIA CREEK.

&c., &c., &c., &c. Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Quartermaster's Department at Bal-

timore. Much complaint has been made of late in regard to the manner in which the department of the quartermaster at Baltimore has been conducted. t would seem, from the circumstances of the case, instead of aiding and assisting the Government in obtaining forage, that he has favored a combination of contractors to the exclusion of everybody else, and allowing a larger price to them than to single individuals. The result is, that private parties have ceased to furnish forage to the depart-

ment, and that no more than an allowance from day to day is to be obtained. The Government has recently established a depot at Annapolis, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of forage for the army. This post is under the control of Captain Tompkins, of the regular army.

Col. Kerrigan in an Excitement. Last night, about half past eight o'clock, Colonel KERRIGAN, a member of Congress from New York city, got into an excitement in the bar-room of Willard's Hotel, which at first threatened to be of a serious character. He had a controversy with a gentleman from New Orleans, who is a well-known Union man. They both got somewhat excited, when Colonel KERRIGAN drew a revolver, saying, "We will draw a line here. You take the part of the South, and I will take the part of the

The gentleman from Now Orleans, who was formerly with the press of that city, coolly answered he was unarmed, and placing himself in position said he was not afraid of a weapon in the hands of such a man. The excitement at this juncture became intense, when NED PRICE, the New York fighting man, stepping in, provailed upon Kerrigan to put up his weapon, and go

A Bold Trick-Furnishing the Rebels with Supplies. An oyster boat, which arrived here last evening, reports that, on Tuesday night, a Baltimore schooner, named the Dorothea Homes, Captain WILLIAM J. LANGRALL, passed our vessels composing the lower flotilla, and ran in safety up to the rebel wharf at Acquia creek. She arrived off the creek about sundown on Tuesday, and made a signal which was answered by the rebels, and she

She was about one hundred tons, and reported to have been loaded with salt, but had on board other needful articles for the rebels. The Star this evening, in speaking of this matter, uses the following language: "Incredible as it may appear, the fact seems to be that no search of vessels is made by our river guard of the flotilla, but passing craft are merely required to send their papers on board of the flotilla for examination.

"Apparently the suspicion never leaked out to the confiding souls of our river guard that the schooner was anything more than a trading vessel bound in good faith to the wharves of Washington.' There is a strong suspicion that this system has been carried on for the last three or four months, and that the rebels have not only been furnished with information but large supplies of munitions of war through this channel.

Reconnoitring Parties. Two large parties started out this morning on a reconnoitring expedition in the direction of Fairfax. It is believed that a large force of rebels are

now assembled there. A New Pontoon Train. A train of pontoon wagons, numbering over sixty, has just arrived at the navy yard. They are intended to carry lumber, and are strongly made of

Artillery Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves. This regiment has not been disbanded or disorganized, as has been rumored. Some of the officers

have resigned, but the organization of the regiment KEYES' division, and a competent officer to command it, who is, by the way, a Philadelphian. The friends of the regiment need feel in no wise oncerned in regard to its condition or prospects; for since the changes referred to have taken place, it has steadily increased in efficiency, and advanced in favor, until it stands now second to none, either regular or volunteer, in all the armies of the

A Reminiscence.

It may not be uninteresting at this time to recall

the fact that a survey was made of Hatteras Inlet,

where the Burnside Expedition has gone, in No-

vember last. The survey gave fourteen feet on the outer or ocean bar, and seven feet scant on the inner or sound bar, or "bulk-head." While making the survey, Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, in the steamer Corwin, drove off the Confederate steamer Winslow, which had ventured upon an attack.
Washington News and Gossip. The wholesome army regulations which have

been enforced during the past week give much offence to some of our volunteer officers. No man

should wear shoulder straps unless he is willing t conform strictly to the army regulations. The Pennsylvania Reserves are building regimen al hospitals on the grounds of their encampa The volunteers, as a general thing, are opposed o do away with the regimental bands. The story that General BEAUREGARD has gone to Kentucky at the head of fifteen thousand men is

not believed. Hon. JOHN K. MOORHEAD and WILLIAM WILcins, of Pennsylvania, were serenaded last night by the band of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Reziment. Corneral Joseph L. Rippie and privates Hipan MOORE and JOSEPH WALKER, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, have died at camp.

Miscellaneous. Bishop AMES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New York, commis sioners appointed to visit the United States priso ners in rebeldom, left the city at Il o'clock. They proceed to Richmond, via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and they have been furnished with appropriate passes, stating the object of their mission.

The Count of Paris was among the visiters to the Senate Chamber this afternoon.

A member of the House Postal Committee will. ext week, introduce a bill reducing letter postage to two cents, and making free delivery in cities. Lord Lyons to-day presented to Secretary SEWARD the last despatches received from the British Government. They express satisfaction at he concessions made in the Trent affair, but no willingness to agree to Mr. SEWARD's propositions as precedents for the future. The steamer Hecla, a Philadelphia boat, while

n her last trip up with stores, &c., about a week ago, had ninety-five shots fired at her from the Confederate batteries, all of which missed her; ran the batteries again last night, but was not saluted with a single shot, the rebels thinking, no doubt, that they had wasted enough ammunitien on her already. A few days since a schooner, while going down in

he heavy fog which prevailed. was becalmed off Cockpit Point, and when the fog lifted the battery opened on her. The shot dropped all round her and ner situation was very critical, when Lieutenant Badger, of the Anacostia, sent some boats and lowed her out of range. Four Federal steamers and three sailing vessels are now on the alert to capture the rebel Sumpter,

for a similar purpose. Several national ships are lying in port for want of seamen, about 4,000 of whom are now needed by the Navy Department, while Flag Officer Foote is in want of about one thousand for service on the New England fishermen, it seems, have, in large numbers, entered the army, there being a slight in-

crease of pay over that of the navy, but in other

and the Constitution is fitting out at Portsmouth

espects no advantages. Gen. FREMONT is still quietly domiciled here. The charges against him and the requests that he be court martialled have not, so far as can be ascertained, been definitely acted upon by the Goernment, and therefore it is not known what ourse will be pursued towards that gentleman. The House several days ago called upon the Sepretary of the Treasury to communicate the sum total of the present floating debt under its several divisions; but the Secretary in reply says he is not prepared to do it until the heads of the other departments shall furnish him with the statements

cessary for that purpose. Minister Corwin, although desirous of returning home from Mexico, says he will remain there if he can be of service to our country, and the Government thinks he can. Members of the Cabinet, Secretaries, and Repre-

sentatives, and the members of all the foreign legations, with the exception of the British, (who were prevented by the court mourning for the Prince,) were present at Secretary SEWARD's party to

From Cairo-The Mortar Boats. CHICAGO, Jan. 31.-A special despatch from Cairo to the Journal says that Capt. Constable, the commander of the mortar boats, has returned from Pittsburg. Twelve of the 13-inch mortars with mortar beds and ammunition have been shipped, and twelve of the mortar boats will be immediately put in readiness for active service. Dr. Seales, arrested at Bertrand, was tried at murder. The commissioners proved him guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to close confinement in the military prison during the war. The steamer Bruma Duncan arrived to-day

FFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE—THE TRENT AFFAIR— LEGATION OF THE U. S., } Sir: Although nothing remains to be done here to modify the respective positions of the two countries in regard to the affair of the Trent, I decided to six a conference of Lord Russell I though

tries in regard to the affair of the Trent, I decided to ask a conference of Lord Russell. I then remarked that my despatches enabled me to new assure him that the act of Capt. Wilkes had not been authorized by the Government; and further, that they would reserve themselves perfectly free to act upon it until they should hear from this side of the water; but if her Majesfy's Ministers were disposed to enter upon the subject with a view to an amicable adjustment, they would be met in an equally friendly spirit. His lordship expressed his gratification on receiving this information. He had himself little doubt, in regard to this first point, ever since learning from me the inthis first point, ever since learning from me the instructions given to the commander of the James Adger. The other point was likewise important, inasmuch as it removed the danger of committal prior to the moment when the views of the Governprior to the moment when the views of the Government should be presented on the part of Great Britain. I then proposed, as a means of fully bringing to his lordship's knowledge the real spirit of the Government of the United States, thit he should let me read him a despatch exactly as I had received it. A judgment might be fully formed of it in this way, inasmuch as the paper had recapitulated the various grounds of misunderstanding and complaint. His lordship said he should be glad to hear it as I read all the despatch No. 136 of No. hear it, so I read all the despatch, No. 136, of November 30, 1861, except the first pangraph per-

I have the honor, &c., CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
[See first page for Lord Russell's letter to Lord

Later from the South

Forthers Monroe, Jan. 30.—The Richmond Dispatch, of the 30th, says: Granting that the enemy had passed up around Little Tybee Island, and now holds the north end of Wilminston Island, still the communication between Fort Fulaski and the city remains intact. Indeed, it would appear that the United States steamers have not entered the Savannah river proper at all. Entering at Warsaw Sound—into which St. Augustine creek (one of the numerous mouths of the Savannah) empties its waters—these vessels sought to turn the fort by one of the outlets of St. Augustine creek. Should they succeed in passing the batteries along this creek, they would have still to go some miles further before they would reach the river above the fort. Until they shall have done this the communication between the city and Fort this the communication between the city and Fort Pulaski will remain open. The ships, it is under-stood in endeavoring to pass around the north side of Wilmington Island, are trying to avoid a lattery of Wilmington Island, are trying to avoid a lattery which is on St. Augustine creek, southwardly from the island. They had encountered obstacled, as already stated, which they were endeavoring to remove, and which labor may be one of more difficulty than is supposed. Fort Pulaski is upon the Savannah river, in a northerly direction from the present position of the Yankee vessels; but between them and it there is an impassable marsh. Should the Yankee ships succeed in passing above Wilmington Island, and proceeding on to the Savannah, they have still most serieus difficulties in the way. Fort Jackson is on the Savannah, immediately above the point where they would exter it, while above that fort again there are batteries enough to make it a serious undertaking to proceed while above that fort again there are batteries enough to make it a serious undertaking to proceed to Savannah. When at Savannah, what have the Yankees attained? The people there will hold no intercourse with them. Were the trading Rhode Island Senator there with his vessels, he would find no one to open a trade with him. There is, indeed, nothing there. There is no cotton in Savannah, and the banks have transferred their valuables to the interior; so there is nothing for trade and little is not as big as New York. When we do begin to retaliate we can have larger cities than Savinnah

some of the pilots who had refused to give their sorvices to the officers of the Burnside Expedition report that the United States forces are thirtythound and that the fleet numbers 175 ressels. Stopped.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 31.—General order No. 12, of the Department of Kansas, prohibits the troops of the department from entering another department without special orders. All armed pirties, whether belonging to the service of the Government or not, who shall hereafter cross the Kansas bedder, and enter the Department of Missouri without due authority, shall be adjudged to have entered for the authority, snall be adjudged to have entered for the purpose of depredation, and shall be held subject to the penalties of military law. All armed bands ofmen in the State of Kansas, not in the service of the United States, and now acting under special authority obtained from the Gevernor of the State, or of the general commanding, are hereby warned to disband, and return to their homes. Military commissions for the trial of all such prisoners, and all missions for the trial of all such prisoners, and all who are now dotained on charges of any depredations, or Jayhawking, will be established.

The Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Solomon, is quartered in this city. The Second Ohio Cavalry, Col. Doubleday, is quartered at Platte City, Mo., at present

A Philadelphia Ship in Distress. New York, Jan. 31.—The ship Samuel Locke, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, has put into this port, leaking at the rate of a hundred strokes an hour. She had thrown overboard 100 barrels of lard and 100 barrels of flour.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

Washington, Jan. 31, 1862. SENATE. Petitions Presented. Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, presented a petition favor of a bankrupt law.

Also, several petitions in favor of emancipation.

National Armory.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa in favor of the establish ions of the Legislature of Iowa in favor of nent of a National armory at Rock Island. Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, from the Conmittee on Pensions, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension roll tinames of all persons who have taken up arms against u or aided the rebels. The bill was passed.

Detail of Naval Affairs. Detail of Naval Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES also introduced a bill authorizing the detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department. The bill authorizes the detail of naval officers for the inspection of ships before troops are put on board. The bill was passed. Industrial Exhibition.

Industrial Exhibition.

Industrial Exhibitions

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the joint resolution in relation to the Industrial Exhibition at London was taken up. The resolution appropriates thirty-five thousand dollars for expenses to carry out the former resolution. Mr. SUMNER explained and advocated the resolution.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, opposed the resolution. He was opposed to taking this amount of money out of the treasury at this time.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, said he would vote against the resolution at this time. At the previous exhibition we could show respers, &c., but now the sword and cannon are our respers, the robels our harvest.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 17, nays 29.

Mr. WIGCON (U.), of Missouri, introduced a bill to secure the completion of the Southwest Branch Reilroad.
Referred.

Referred.
On motion of Mr. TEN EYCK (Bep.), of New Jersey, the bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens was taken up and passed.
Mr. Bright's Case.

Mr. Bright's Case.

The case of Mr. Bright was again taken up.
Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, proceeded to
speak at length on the question. He said we were at
war, and had been at war, at least of opinion, since
1852. There had been a continual organized war against
the principle of constitutional government. He contended that there had been a regular plan to bring about
secession, which was well known to Democrats, and
known to him (Mr. McDougall), and, as a Democrat, the
Senator from Indiana must have known of the fact.
The war, which had been so long planned, was actively
inaugurated before the letter was written to Davis, and
be (Mr. McDougall) could consider that letter in no other The War, which had been so long planning, was actively inaugurated before the letter was written to Davis, and be (Mr. McDougall) could consider that letter in no other light than an act of treason. A Senator of the United States who, knowing all the facts, could write such a letter was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation. Treason was the highest of all crimes, and ought to re-Treason was the highest of all crimes, and ought to receive severe punishment.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, here obtained leave to make a report from the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was concurred in. So the bill stands passed.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.), of Tennessee, said he wished first to say that he had no unkind feeling toward the Senator from Indiana. So far as he knew, there was no such feeling entertained against him, and his action and vote would be influenced entirely by public consideration. On a former occasion, when the contest was about the Senator's seat, he felt constrained to vote to let him in the Senate; but before his term was about the Senator's seat, he felt constrained to vote to let him in the Senate; but before his term was out, he felt compelled to vote to expel him from the-Senate. He contended that the Senate had a perfect right to expel any Senator if they thought he was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation. The question is, Do the people of the United States feel confidence in the loyalty of the Senator from Indiana? He had often heard the inquiry among people, Why does not the Senate turn out Bright, of Indiana? He had often heard the inquiry among people, Why does not the Senate urn out Bright, of Indiana? He known this fact. He commented upon this letter to Davis was written. The Senator must have known this fact. He commented upon this letter and its contents. He claimed that it was an overt act of treason, by adding the enemy. The Senato was not subject to the technical rules of a court. Suppose Aaron Burr, after he was acquitted, by a court, of treason, had returned to the Senate, would not every Senator here havelyoted for his expulsion! But the Senator said this letter was an act of friendship. Would a friend send a letter to a known traitor, giving him the aid of improved firearms? By sending letters to the chief traitor, with aid of this kind, the Senator showed himself so regardless of his country's interest that eive severe punishment.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, here obtained

diana has said ne was opposed to the Covernment had not licy of the Government. If the Government was at an end. Suppose he went to the Senator from Indiana and asked him to assist in putting down the invasion of his State according to the Constitution? The Senator would rept, "I opposed the whole coercive policy of the Government." Such principles would utterly destroy and yet the Senator acknowledges that Government." Such principles would utterly destroy the Government, and yet the Senator acknowledges that he entertains them. What is the use of the Senator professing to uphold the Government, when his overy act, and all his influence, is against it? The people of his (Mr. Johnson's) State were down-trodden and oppressed beneath the heel of tyranny. They appealed for protection, and met with the cold reply, "I opposed the whole policy of coercian." Yet we allow that brave people to be coerced by tyranny, and have no sympathy or helping hand for them. They are in dungeons, and have no answer to their appeals but the clauking chain and grating dungeon door. Thay ware shot, and hung; women and children were murdered; yet their cry for protection was met by Senators with the reply, "The Government cannot enforce the law; we opposed the whole policy of coercion."

met by Senators with the repty, "The Government cannot enforce the law; we opposed the whole policy of coercion."

But the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Ten Eyck) claims that the letter was never delivered to Davis. So, in the days of the revolution, Benedict Arnold gave certain papers to Andre, but Andre is arrested with the papers on his person and they were taken away. Yet Andre was tried and hung. Does anybody suppose that Arnold was not a traitor because the papers were not delivered to Sir Henry Clinton? He referred to Mr. Saulsbury's speech, and contended, at some length, that the South was entirely responsible for the war, and that the North gave all the compromise that was necessary, but that the Southern traitors would not accept it. If the Senate hus not moral, physical, and political courage enough to expel those who are unsafe depositors of the public trust and power, then they were not fit to remain here themselves. He did not say these things in any spirit of unkindness, but for the sake of constitutional liberty, and for the sake of his own wile and children. By the failure of the Government to enforce the laws, his wife and children were turned into the street, and his house made a barracks, and sent one of his sons-in-law to prisan. and the other to the mountains, to evade the tyranny and children were turned into the street, and his house made a barracks, and sent one of his sens-in-law to prison, and the other to the mountains, to evade the tyranny and the hell-born and hell-bound spirit of disunion; and, when cries come up that the laws may be enforced, you say, "No, I am against the entire coercive policy of the Government."

The only way to settle the question now before the Government is not to compromise, but crush out the leaders of the rebellion. We have got to show pluck, and got to fight. He desired peace, but the only way to get it was by the sacrifice of blood and treasure. Then let us crush out the rebellion, and look forward to the time when we shall raise the glorious old flag beneath the cross, and gather round with the cry of "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." Christ first, and our country next.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, said that, on a former occasion, in the case of Davis and Wiefell, the Senate had refused to expal them, but simply left their names

first, and our country next.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, said that, on a former occasion, in the case of Davis and Wisfell, the Scnate had refused to expel them, but simply left thair names off the roll. He thought then that the Senate should have expelled those Senators, but as the Senate decided otherwise, he had waived his own opinions. In committee this action of the Senate t ad been considered as a precedent, and he concurred in the report on that ground; but from what light he had received since the former action it did net seem to be considered as a precedent, and he was now prepared to vote for the resolution.

Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, said he should base his action to some extent on the report of the Judiciary Committee. He thought that many charges had been made against the Senator from Indiana which have nothing to do with the question. The Senator had been in favor of compromise, and he (Mr. Kennedy) had the means of knowing that he sympathized with Mr. Douglas to save the country from war. He alluded to a conversation in which Mr. Bright remonstrated earnestly against the course of Mason, Stidell, and Benjamin, and denied their right to secede. Thousands of Northern people were opposed to coercion until all hope of compromise had gone. That was what he always understood to be the ground of the Senator from Indiana. He (Mr. Kennedy) was opposed to coercion till all hope of compromise was gone. Since then he had co-operated with the Senate in every measure to carry on the war and bring to a speedy close the conflict which now distracted the country. He contended that there was no war when the letter of the Senator was written; hence there could have been no treason intended.

Mr. BBIGHT (Dem.), of Indiana, said the charges were being so multiplied that he did not know if he could answer them all; but he might make a few remarks on the speech of the Senator from Penmsylvania (Mr. Williamot), and others He said there head never been a proposition of seace for seventeen years that he had n

tatement was not correct.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bogus Cartridges.
On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, an editorial in the Chicago Tribune, stating that one-third of the cartridges furnished to the Burnside Expedition contain no powder, was referred to the Government Contract Committee. contain no powder, was referred to the Government Contract Committee.

On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing contracts for the army and navy supplies, including arms, under the rule and government of military law, or the rules and articles for the government of the army and navy, with power to punish for fraud and infidelity.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the House how many regimental bands are employed in the army, and whether their services can be dispensed with without injury to the service.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the Usimpittee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a law prohibiting the exportation of oak timber.

The Investigation of Government Contracts. The Investigation of Government Contracts.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep.), of New York, from the select
committee to investigate Government contracts, offered
the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a copy of the contract made by him, or his Department, for the handling,
opening, assorting, and general delivery of foreign
goods in the city of New York, usually called the labor warenouses where the same group are paid for the same.

Mr. VAN WYCK also offered the following, which was Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to this House a statement of the salary, tees, and perquisites received by the collector, surveyor, and naval officer of the port of New York, each re-

the time when the present incumbent entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Meaus, reported the Indian and post office appropriation bills. Beforred.

The treakury-note bill was postponed till Monday. The Naval Appropriation Bill. NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The ship Samuel Locke, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, has put into this port, leaking at the rate of a hundred strokes an hour. She had thrown overboard 100 barrels of lard and 100 barrels of flour.

Arrival of the Bavaria.

New York, Jan. 31.—The steamer Bavaria has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

From Cape Race.

St. Johns, N. F., January 31.—No water can be seen from here, nothing but ice being in sight to the seaward. It is nearly as bad at Cape Race, and there is no prospect of the press yacht boarding any steamers till the wind changes.

MORTARS FOR CAIRO.—Last week eight of the huge mortars constructed at the Fort Pitt foundry for the gunboats at Cairo, were shipped via Pitts burg and Chicago. They are large and very heavy, requiring a set of trucks for each gun, which is suspended from skids to insure its safe transportation.

Vacancy Well Filled.—Mr. Edward A. Lesley has been elected treasurer of the Second and Third-skreets Passenger Hallway Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bobert Ke'ton. .The House went into committee on the naval appr

who not only sold his soul to the devil for a time, but for eternity. President Lincoln is a conservative man, invested with power to preserve, and he will preserve the integrity of the country.

The purpose of the war was well declared by him when he said it was to attack punish and destroy a rebellious enemy, and deliver the country from the danger with which it is menaced by traitors. Two facts are prominent—first, that James H. Lane, of Kansay, has announced that the only way to suppress the rebellion is by two armies, simultaneous! in motion, one moving South and the other moving North; and the second fact is that the President has just sent Lane, full of his theory, to lead an independent army through Arkansas and Texas.

Mr. Kelley said his colleague (Mr. Wright) had interpreted the President's proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand men to mean that the slavery agitation was to be let alone. That may have been the President's meaning, but it was like going to swim while avoiding the water. Was it meant that these men should break the rebel arms, but not tear their coats or cause them to lose a pair of shoes! No; the object was to crush out the rebellion, and deprive the enemy of their resources, by bringing every loyal man to our standard, though his skin be not colored as our own. The gentleman misrepresented grossly when he said, by innuendo, that the majority here are endeavoring to make this a war of emacipation. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to stand by Mr. Lincoln. Let us give him all the money and arms he wants, and drive our generals on.

Mr. DUNLAP (U.), of Kentucky, differed from those who had argued that slavery was the cause of the rebellion. He attributed it to the ungovernable, uncontrollable thirst for power which always has stimulated the himan heart and guided the actions of men. From 1787 until 1859, there were restrictions on Southern rights, and not until these were removed and equality was established by legislation between the North and South did the rebellion brea

press the rebellion.

Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, thought that there was some mistake about that. He did not believe the statement was true.

Mr. DUNLAP gave Colonel Logan, member from Illinois, 8s authority for the statement.

Mr. MFNZIES (U.), or Kentucky, confirmed this by saying that Mr. Logan had privately made such a statement in the presence of half a dozen gentlemen of this House. Mr. DUNLAP felt it due to the soldiers in the field to Mr. DUNLAP felt it due to the seldiers in the field to say that they would not convert this war into one upon the slave Siates, including the few which have resolved to remain in the Union. Let us, he added, remain quiet with our institutions. Disturb them not. We are engaged in a common cause—namely, the preseryation of the integrity of the Union. Led all side issues pass for the present. In condemning the sentiment of slave emancipation, he referred to Tennessee, now borne down by the heresy of Secession, but the entrance of the Union army into that State will revive her spirit of loyalty. Missouri is contending manfully against the foe, disputing every inch of ground. Kentucky is loyal, and will so remain. Do not, then, he said in conclusion, disturb us in our slave relations, but administer the law and stand by off slave relations, but animalised the Constitution.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, correlograted the romark of Mr. Dunlap. He said that Colonel Logan had stated in his presence and that of others, that on the appearance of the report of ex-Secretary Cameron, the troops under his command, as he understood him ther.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, said he believed

Col. Logan was a brave, true, patriotic, and honorable man. In his judgment, there must be some misapprehensien in the matter—the troops of Illinois will not turn their back on the enemy. He hoped this matter would rest where it was until Colonel Logan or his colegue could be head. constitutional measures.

Mr. FOULE (Dem.), of Illinois, did not know how this
purstion came before the House, but if such troops had
aid down their arms, the fact had not come to his knowledge.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep.), of California, spoke in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad and telegraph lines to the Pacific, and urged immediate action as a military necessity.

innes to the Pacine, and urged immediate action as a military necessity.

The committee then rose.

The report of the committee of conference on the consular and diplomatic bill was agreed to.

The Raising of Revenue.

Mr. FRANK (Rep.), of New York, presented the resolution of the Legislature of New York, requesting their Senators and Representatives to procure, if possible, such a modification of the acts already passed, and such provisions in the acts hereafter to be passed for the purpose of raising revenue, that the entire amount to be raised in any State by any mode of taxation, except by duties upon imports, may be ascertained by some reasonable method of estimating the same, and that each State be allowed to assume the payment of such amount, and to assess and through its rown officers. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Bills Reported. Bills Reported.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, reported a bill from the Government Contract Committee, with reference to the transportation of troops and supplies over the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Committee or the Validar (Rep.) on the Judiciary, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, that the several railroad companies that have received from the States grants of public lands, made by acts of Congress for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the roads of such companies, respectively, are required to transport the property and troops of the United States over their roads free of toll or other charges whatsoever.

whatsoever.

A brief debate ensued, but no vote was taken.
The House then adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, by th Speaker.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, presented a petition from manufacturers of Philadelphia, asking the State to make an appropriation to pay the expenses of taking Pennsylvania manufactures to the Wordn's Eair.

Mr. LOWBY presented petitions, numerously signed, from citizens of Erie, Crawford, and Warren countee, for an investigation into the affairs of the Bank of Commerce.

Reports of Committees. Mr. CRAWFOBD (Finance), as committed, the bill to allow the taxes on a certain island in the Susqueinanna to be paid in Dauphin county.

Mr. CONNELL (same), as committed, the joint resolution from the House providing for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington and consult with the Committee of Ways and means of the House concerning the manner of assessing and collecting the direct tax.

tax.

Mr. IMBRIE (same), as committed, the supplement to the act of May, 1861, to create a loan for arming the Bills Introduced. Mr. CONNELL, a bill relative to railroad companies.
Also, a bill relative to the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company.
Also, a bill to confirm revised survey No. 44 in the Twelfth Survey District of Philadelphia. Considered and based. and passed.

Mr. BOBINSON, resolutions proposing amendment. to the Constitution.

Federal Taxes.

Federal Taxes.

On motion of Mr. BENSON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the House for the appointment of a committee, consisting of three members of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, three members of the Finance Committee of the the tax laws of the State, to proceed to Washington for the purpose of consultation with the Financial Committee of Congress respecting the assessment and collection of the national taxes, and the property on which it shall be levied.

Mr. BENSON stated that it was difficult to prepare a tax bill that might not blash with that passed by Congress. It had been suggested that this was the proper way to arrive at some understanding on the subject.

On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the resolution was amended by reducing the number of each committee to

Bills Considered. On motion of Mr. BOUGHTER, the bill authorizing On motion of Mr. BOUGHTEB, the bill authorizing William G. Freeman, administrator of the estate of Wm. Coleman, late of Lebanon county, deceased, to sell real estate, was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. CBAWFORD, the supplement to the set incorporating the German Reformed Congregation of Shippensburg was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. REILLY, the supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Pottsville was taken up and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the bill to the corporate. passed finally.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the bill to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of Bellefonte was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. LANDON, the bill to legalize the official acts of Benjamin Jay, a justice of the peace, was taken up and passed to a third reading, and then postroned.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the bill empowering the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Downingtown to convey certain real estate was considered and passed. on metion of Mr. BOUGHTER the bill to allow the

The House was called to order at ten o'clock by the

taxes on a certain island in the Susquehanna river to be paid in the county of Dauphin, was considered and laid

The SPEAKER announced the following committee to investigate the manner in which the passage of the act for the commutation tax was passed—viz: Messrs. Hopkins of Washington, Byon of Schurlkill. Alexander of Indiana, Grane of Wayne, and Strang of Potter. The Direct Tax. The House proceeded to the consideration of the fol-

The House proceeded to the consideration of the folowing act:

Be it enacted, dc., That the quota of the direct tax apportioned to the State of Pennsylvania by the act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," passed on the fifth day of August, 1801, be, and the same is thereby assumed, by the State of Pennsylvania, and that for the purpose of paying and satisfying the same to the Treasury of the United States (after deducting fifteen per centum thereon in accordance with the provisions of said act) the Governor is hereby authorized to release to the United States the whole or any part of the claim of this State against the United States, and to pay any balance of said quota that may remain due after such release out of any moneys heretofore refunded or that may hereafter be refunded to this State by the United States, on acquaint of expenses incurred by the United States, on acquaint of expenses incurred by activities, supplying, sums State in enrolling, supplying, arming, enulpping, paying, and transporting varieties. arming, equipping, paying, and transporting voluntaria employed in adding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

The following substitute was proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS: visions of the fifty-third section of the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from importations, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved on the fifth day of Angust, A. D., 1861, the State of Pennsylvania will hereby undertake and assume to assess, collect, and pay into the Treasury of the United States the quotation wit: the sum of one million nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and nineteen and one-third dollars—of the direct tax imposed by the said act of Congress, apportioned thereby to the said State of Pennsylvania, for the current year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, subject, however, to such directions and sixty-two subject, however, to such directions and sixty-two, subject, however, to such directions and sixty-two, subject, however, to such directions and sixty-two subject, however, to such directions and sixty the Angust of the duty of the States, from time to time, the proceeds of all the collections made on account of the said tax, and on or before the thirteenth day of June next to pay and satisfy the whole unpaid residue and remainder thereof, out of any moneys in the breasury of the United States of the duty of the Governor of the State the direct tax imposed as aforesaid, by the said act of Congress, upon the said State, upon the terms prescribed as aforesaid by the fifty-third section of the said act; and he is, moreover, further empowered to execute a release on behalf of this Commonwealth, and under its proper seal, of any liquidated or determined claim thereof against the United Mr. CESSNA most stitute of Mr. Williams, and adding to the following words:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Treasurer of the United States.

After some discussion, the substitute and the amendator both withdrawn. After some discussion, the substitute and the amendment were both withdrawn.

Mr. K.A.INE offered an amendment, which was agreed to, and after other slight modifications, the act was agreed to by a vote of 92 ayes—mays, none.

As amended and passed, it reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the quota of the direct tax apportioned to the State of Pennsylvania for the current year 1862, by the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," passed on the 5th day of August, 1861, the sum of \$1,945,19.33 be, and the same is hereby, assumed by the State; and that for the purpose of paying and satisfying the same to

the treasury of the United States, after deducting such per centum as may be allowed thereon, in accordance with the provisions of said act, the Governor is hereby authorized to release to the United States the whole or any part of the claim of this State against the United States, and to pay any balance of said quota that may remain due after such release out of any moneys heretefore refunded, or that may hereafter be refunded to this State by the United States, on account of expenses incurred by this State in enrolling, substitute, clothing, supplying, arming, could provide a diling to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furrish a copy of the foregoing to the Treasurer of the United States.

Rills Passed**. Rills Passed.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Philadel-An act giving certain rights to farmers in the markets of the city of Philadelphia.

The House then adjourned until three P. M. on Mon-

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMER AFRICA AT NEW YORK

The Prohibition Against the Exportation of Saltpetre, &c., Removed. THE STONE BLOCKADE CONDEMNED.

BREADSTUFFS FIRM - CONSOLS 93 a 931. New York, Jan. \$1.—The Cunard steamship Africa as arrived, with Liverpool papers to Saturday, the 18th, and by telegraph, via Queenstown, to the 19th. The commissioners of customs have received orders opermit the exportation of all articles of war munitions. The commissioners of customs have received orders to permit the exportation of all articles of war munitions against which the prohibition was recently issued.

It is said that the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, having memorialized Earl Russell against the blockade of Charleston harbor by the stone fleet, Earl Russell, in response, stated that he sent despatches to Lord Lyons in December, expressing the dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and giving it as his opinion that the consummation of the act would lead to the belief, in Europe, that the reconstruction of the Union was considered impracticable. He also stated that, after the design was carried out, he sent another despatch to Wushington, deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing strong hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at any after port.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "It is no seered that the South has its active and intelligent agents in London, as well as its conticiously' recognized envoys, and that they are straining every nerve to force the Government into some action or policy that will tend to alienate England further from the North, and bring her into closer relations with the South." He says in regard to the stone block ado of Charleston: "It would not at all surprise me to hear that all the great Powers had united in a representation on this subject to the Federal Government, and that, too, going beyond provest, and amounting to prohibition. I believe the Freich Government is in communication with ours on this subject, from which very grave consequences may yet arise." The Guardian, in an editorial on the matter, is strongly of opinion that the British Government might with propriety make it known at Weshington that yer arise." The Guardian, in an editorial on the matter, is strongly of opinion that the British Government might with propriety make it known at Washington that England will not, if she can help it, allow what has been done at Charleston to be repeated at any other port of the rebel States.

The Morning Post rejoices at the general condemns The Morning Post rejoices at the general condemna-tion which the stone blockade was receiving, and says; "The barbarities now practised by the United States Government are equally bracing the energies of the South, and rousing the European Governments to a common sentiment of indignation. We hardly know Government with so much more long suffering than she showed towards Holland in 1831 and 1832. Holland was never guilty of the barbarities committed by the Washington Cabinet, but France and Great Britain, as soon as the Belgians showed that they could hold their own, and the war grew destructive to commerce and general security, unhesitatingly recognized the independence of Belgium."

Belgium."
The London Times, in an editorial on the suspension of specie payments in America, argues that there can be no comparison between the circumstances under which England resorted to similar measures in 1797 and those which prevail in America at present. It says, however, that it would be useless to argue matters with the Americans, and proceeds to show the dangers of the step for the benefit of English readers. The article concludes as follows: the benefit of English readers. The article concludes as follows:

"If the war is safe to last even one year longer, what will be the value of a promise to pay which will not be redeemed till a proper interval after that year! We do not expect to be listened to across the Atlantic, but we think we see in this financial catastrophe a beganning of the end. With twice the expenditure of our war, the Government of Washington cannot raise halfour revenue by taxation. Let that speak for itself. To us it speaks of either bankrupter and disorder, or the expedient of a European arbitration."

The rumored loss of the Parana was causing great uneasiness in England; but, from the vague nature of the rumer, strong hopes were entertained that it would prove unfounded.

The Adelaide steamer, which had put back to Plymouth, experienced very severe weather in the Atlantic,

The Adelaide steamer, which had put back to Plymouth, experienced very severe weather in the Atlantic, and at no time was in great danger. She would have to discharge her military stores, and disembark her troops, in order to repair damages.

The Daily News sums up a review of Mr. Seward's despatch on the Trent affair with the remark that, "although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main positions are certainly based on acknowledged legal principles."

In fregard to the report that the celebrated frigate Warrior was to join the North American fleet, it is explained that the Warrior was about to embark supernumeraries for the Mediterranean and West India stations, and convey them to Liabon. On arriving there she will transfer those for the North American and West India

quadron to the Edgar, which would sail immediately afterwards to join the squadron of Ad niral Milne, while he Warrior would await further instructions at Lisbon. The ships-of-war which had assembled at Gibraltar Were expected to be ordered back to Malta.

MORE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. MORE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.
The Official London Gazette contains further correspondence between Earl Russell and Lord Lyons.
On the 31st December, Lord Lyons enclosed a copy of a note addressed by Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Federal Navy, condemning, in very strong terms, the fact of a British schooner (the James Campbell) captured for breach of thockada, having been brought into New York with the British flag nying under that of the Linted States. Mr. Seward says: "This unseemly act must have been occasioned by a misapprehension of his duty by the officer who ordered or allowed it."

Mr. Seward then requests the Secretary of the Navy to give such orders as may tend to prevent a repetition of the same.

to give such orders as may tend to perturn a repairment of the same.

The next case refers to the circumstances of an oath having been exacted as a condition of release by the commander of the United States steamer from three British seamen captured for breach of blockade, to the effect that they should undertake not to be employed in a similar proceeding for the future. Mr. Seward, again addressing the Secretary of the Federal Navy, strongly sourcesing the Secretary of the Federal Navy, strongly condemns this act, and releases the seamen from the ob-igation taken by them. The sudden departure of the United States frigate Tus-carora, from Southampton, on the 15th, led to all sorts of conjectures, but they were set at rest by the return of the conjectures, but they were set at rest by the return of the resset to her moorings, after an absence of about twenty-four hours. During the night of her absence, she anchored off Lesses, just outside Calshot Castle, and afterwards steamed through the Needles. Notwithstanding the reported transfer of the steamer Nashville to English owners, she continued to fly the rebel flag and pennant, and no sale of her had been recorded at the Admiralty. It was, nevertheless, believed that she had become English property.

REMOVAL OF THE PROHIBITION AGAINST THE The Commissioners of Customs had been instructed to permit the free exportation of the articles that were pro-hibited from being exported in the proclamations of 30th November and 4th December. FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times reports that the Emperor had decided that, henceforth, no advertissment shall be given to any of the important journals, without previous examinations and discussion before the Council of Ministers.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post writes as follows: "It appears that Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris, sent in a list of some twenty to thirty American citizens for presentation at the Tuilleries on New Year's day. The representative of the United States thereupon received a note from M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting to know what was the runk and social position of the gentlemen and ladies who desired to be presented to their Imperial Majesties. I believe I am correct in saying that Mr. Dayton simply replied that the persons for whose presentation he had applied were ladies and gentlemen who would be received by the President of the United States. It resulted that no Americans were presented at all at the resulted that no Americans were presented at all at the resulted that no Americans were presented at all at the resulted that no Americans were presented at all at the resulted that no Americans were presented at all at the resulted that no Americans were presented at all at the results a tent of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the United States.

POLAND. Private advices from Warsaw state that eleven more students had been condemned to serve as soldiers in the THRKEY. Much ill feeling is reported to exist between France and Turkey.

The insurgents of Zubzi had returned an insulting re-ply to the proclamation of Omar Pasha, in which he pro-mised them an amnesty if they surrendered.

CHINA. A private letter from China, detailing the barbarities perpetrated by the rebels, and relating how they were driven off from Yentae, (Cheefoo,) by the French and English, says: "Previously, two American missionaries, Mr. Parker and Mr. Holmes, hearing that the rebels were likely to vieit Yentae, buckled on their revolvers, mounted their horses, and rode out thirty-five miles to meet them. They passed the outposts and got to the chief. They asked him his intention; questioned him as to his religious belief; explained a little Christianity, and were then cut to pieces by his people."

INDIA.

A Calcutta despatch of December 26 reports shirtings tending upward, and small twist advancing. Indigo unchanged. Linseed quiet. Exchange 2s % & % d. Freights to London, 65 & 75s.

At Bombay, on Dec. 27, the cotton market was paralyzed by news of the Trent affair. Cotton goods were dull and declining.

THE BRAZILS. The French mails had reached Lisbon with dates from Rio to Dec. 25. Coffee sold at 6,400æ6,600 for good firsts, 17th were duil, and lost a slight improvement which was perceptible on the day previous. Causals closed at 93% ero3% for both money and account. In the discount matact the demand was rather better, and there were few transactions below 2% per cent.

Messra, Baring; Bros & Co. say: American stocks are without change or business. They quote bar silver Messra, Baring; Bros ac Co. sa). American social are without change or business. They quote bar silver at 5s 1% d; Dollars, 5s; Eagles, 76s 3d.

Livenrool, Jan. 19.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 2,000 bales, including 1,690 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull, with a downward

INDIA.

Frovisions dull.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Consols closed yesterday at 93 293 1 for money. Illinois Central shares, 44 243 discount; Eric Railroad, 27 1 25 25 1.

HAYER, Jan 16.—Cotton closed dull, but steady, at a decline at 526. The sales of the week were 8,000 bales.

Orleans tres ordinaire, 102f; bas, 150f. The stock in port is 125,000 bales. The Remains of Colonel Allen and Surgeon Weller.

TRENTON, Jan. 31.—The Legislature has requested the Governor to have the remains of Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller, drowned at Hatteras, brought to Trenton, to remain here in state one day, and then delivered to their friends. The Governor has despatched egants to see after the reday, and then delivered to their friends. The Governor has despatched agents to see after the remains of the deceased. They are to be received here by a grand military escort.

Last night a large number of persons attended an open Democratic caucus, to hear Judge Naar's justification against the charges of treason and disloyalty made in both Houses against him as the editor of the True American. His defence was clear and able. Judge Naar was a candidate for the public printing.

the public printing.

The bill to increase the fees of the New Jersey

Breadstuffs were firm, and Corn is tending upwards.

The New York Legislature. THE EXPULSION OF BRIGHT. ALBANY, N. Y.. Jan. 31.—The resolution to instruct Senators Harris and King to vote for the expulsion of Senator Bright from the U. S. Senate, was sharply debated in the State Senate to-day. It will probably be defeated.

The Receiver of the Bank of the Capitol advertises that he will, to-morrow, pay a dividend of seventy-five per cent. on all admitted claims.

ALBANY, January 31.—The Assembly, by a vote of 79 against 28, adopted, in effect, the resolutions recently reported from the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of the financial measures of the Federal Government, including the tax bill. PARDONED .- Judge Vondersmith, of Lan-

caster, who was convicted several years since for forging land warrants, was pardoned yesterday.

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve'—"Born to cod Luck"—"One Hour, or The Carnival Ball,"

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts -- All-Hallow Eve"-" In and Out of Place"-" Uncl. CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth TRMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-but streets.—Signor Biltz's Entertainment. WHARF AND NAVAL MATTERS-The U. S.

WHARF AND NAVAL MATTERS—The U.S. steamer Rhole Island will sail from the navy yard at four o'clock this afternoon, carrying mails for Calveston, Key West, Fort Pickens, Fort Jefferson, said, in fact, to the various blockading squadrons. The regules post office mail is announced, by Postmaster Westburn, to close at eight o'clock this morning. Mr. Michael Dunn, of the Philadelphis Exchange, however, has kindly consented to forward all latters left with him Before one o'clock.

The following is a corrected list of the Rhode Island's officers: Captain, B. D. Trenchard; Lieutenant, A. A Semmers, Surgeon, W. L. Wheeler; Paymaster, R. Douglass; Acting Masters, Henry Churchill, W. Griswold, J. A. Pennell; Third Assistant Engine Oscar C. Lewis, H. W. Scott, George P. Hunt, Ed. Wells, Joseph Lewis, George H. Grisge, and Georg Rutter: Captain's Cierk, G. R. Baidwin; Payma Clerk, J. M. Falk; Masters' Mates, G. D. Little Little, J. Richmond, and Mossre, Palmer and Carpenter, Washington Duckett.

The sloop-of-war St. Louis was expected to sail terday, or this morning, the number of follors requisite to fill her complement having arrived from New York. The St. Louis might have sailed a week ago but for lack of seamen.

At Hammitis' ship, yard and sersw-lock. Kansing Lack. seamen. At Hammits, ship-yard and scrow-lock, Kensington. the Roman is awaiting repairs.

At Hugg's rigging-loft, Kensington, the schooner Wm.

M. Dodge is being overhauled in her rigging, and other-M. Dodge is being overhauled in her rigging, and other-wise repaired.

Messrs. Neafie & Levy are engaged in constructing two iron lighters" for the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, of New York. The firm launched a new and handsome proxiler for the Ericason line last week, and are also en-aged in building ah iron steamer for Messrs. Loper, Baird, & Co.'s New Yark line.

The lumber trade shows little evidence of vitality as far as the upper section of the city is concerned. The only timber much in request is that used for ship-building and Covernment purposes. timber much in request is that used for ship-building and Government purposes.

The United States gunboat Wissahickon, from this city, arrived at Ship Island on the 17th ult., having it is suated) burned out one of her boilers on the passage. She has gone to bleckade Horn Island Pass.

Micasra. G. J. & J. L. Glapman, steam engine builders and machinists, are engaged in the manufacture of revolvers, at their establishment, corner of Beach and Murlborough streets. They expect to commence the construction of two steam fire engines for Government at an early day.

Girls' High School Term Commencement.

—A brilliant scene was witnessed yesterday at the half of the Girls' High School, in Sergeant street, near Ninth, when some forty young ladies, having concluded their studies and passed the examination, received their diplomas, and bid adien to the institution. The occasion was commemorated by music, exhibitions of painting and drawing, and of elocution, and the reading of essays. The arrangements were made with much taste, a stage having been erected at the foot of the half, above which a plenteous exhibition of bunting was pendent from the ceiling. The young ladies and the faculty were seated here, a fine piano occupying the centre, and the frieddipple of the lower classes and the spectators occupied the body of the half, and the number was see great that all the sistes were blocked.

The exercises were opened at ten o'clock by a fervent GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL TERM COMMENCEMENT. The exercises were opened at ten o'clock by a fervent

rayer. Then followed the regular programme, as follows: READING OF THE SUBSTITUTES.

"MUSIC—ANTHEM.

Essay—"Sorrow's Crown of Sorrows is the Remembrance of Happier Things."

Composed and read by Miss Eliza D. Wood.

Recitation—"The Rising of the People."

Miss Louisa B. Terry. MUSIC—DUET.

MUSIC—DUET.

MISS Virginia F. Night and Miss Maria L. Eveland Miss virginia r. Augu. and Essay... The Midulght Burial."

Composed and read by Miss Isabel McAdaus.

Recitation... "No Sect in Henven."

Miss Maggie Hergesheimer.

MUSIC—TRIO.
Miss Mervinia Colladay, Miss Sallie Mullen, and Miss Essay-" Prison Work." Composed by Miss Sarah J. Campbell. Read by Miss Emma E. Baker. MUSIC—CHORUS, Recitation—"Jonathan to John" Essay—"The Kingdom of Cotton."

Composed by Miss Ellen K. Bartol.

Read by Miss Martha W. Pedrick.

Recitation—"Sir John Franklin."

Miss Annie Alkins.

Miss Clara Fisher and Miss Victorine Brook.

Then followed a dialogue from "Appearances are Deceitful," repeated by request, in which the following ladies participated: M.ss Annie M. Soumeillan, Miss E. F. Culin, Miss Juliet Thacher, Miss Sarah J. Campbell, Miss Jane Adams, Miss Gertrude L. Payne, Miss Annie F. Johnson, Miss Lieb Karnon, Miss Mary P. Hubbard, and Miss Annie L. Byram.

MUSIC—SOLO.

Miss Ella Murdoch. Miss Annie Alkins.

Mr. Philip A. Cregar then delivered the diplomas to the graduating class. In doing so he addressed the young ludies as follows:

"LaDLES: In presenting you this testimony of your having successfully completed the course of studies assigned to this institution, I sever the tie which has bound us together as teacher and pupil.

"Although the daily intercourse which has so long subsisted between us is to cease, the interests which we feel in your welfare can only terminate with life itself.

"The faithfulness with which you have here performed your duty furnishes a sure guarantee that you will adorn the various walks of life in which your future may be cast. formed your duty furnishes a sure guarantee that you will adorn the various walks of life in which your future may be cast.

"Hitherto you have been accustomed to look to your teachers for aid and direction in all your undertakings. Seeme of you are now to necome guades to sakers, and all of you are, in a greater degree, to become self-reliant.

"Trust not too much in yourselves, nor self-reliant.

"Trust not too much in yourselves, nor lean with too great confidence on the arm of fieth; but in all the vicins stitudes of life seek wesdom from Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not.

"You will thus be enabled successfully to perform all the lessons of life, and at its close receive from your Henvenly Maker the plaudit of 'well done."

The following is the list of graduates: laabel MacAdam, Ellen Fannie Culin, Ellen K. Bartol. Annie Alkins, Gertude L. Payne, Elizabeth A. Longstreth, Josephine Showard, Marie E. Benners, Margie Hergeshalmer, Margaret P. Brooke, Lizzie Fiets, Satal E. Leathem, Jizzie Farnon, Marla L. Eveland, Fanny Wood, Martha W. Pedrick, Mary P. Hubbard, Margaret E. Braum, Juliet Thacher, Ella M. Thorne, Jane Adams, Anna L. Byram, Rosa Hughes, Eliza D. Wood, Emma E. Baker, Anna M. Soumeillan. Victorine H. Brooke, Anna E. Bovland, Sarah Jane Campbell, Annie F. Knight, Clara V. Fisher, Annie E. Crozier, Josephine Kimes, Maggie O. Montgomery, Maggie B. Dunn, Addie A. McMulen, and Mary Mackey.

The exerciaes then closed with a chorus, sang by the young ladiee, and the audience separated.

Many of the addresses were delivered with much grace and force. "Prison Work," by Miss Sarah J. Campbell, was pleasantly written; the same young lady gave offectively a indicrous part in the closing dialogue. One of the best essays was that entitled."

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK SEVENTYSEVENTI.—The Seventy seventh Regiment of New York
arrived at Washington-street wharf, about twelve o'clock
on Thursday night. They were as fine a looking body
of men as any that have come from that Stete. Very
few regiments have passed over this route for some time,
and a full regiment has become, in a measure, a novelty.
The regiment was handsomely entertained at the Refreshment Saloons, and were loud in their praise of the
illurality of Philadelphians. They hiatched up Washington street to Broad, about three o'clock yestorday
morning, where they took the cars for Washington.
Colonel Greene commands the regiment.
The Union Refreshment Committee have received the
sum of \$40 from Company K, One Hundred and Fourth
Regiment, Colonel Davis, as a testimonial for the kindness they received from the committe e on leaving for the
scat of war.
The committee of Indies of this saloon for the relief of
the wounded and sick soldiers at Rolls, Missouri, would
again remind our citizens that all donations will be sent
forward shortly, and those who desire to relieve the suffering volunteers of Missouri should hand in their contributions as early as possible. ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-

A DESERVED TRIBUTE TO AN ESTIMABLE A DESERVED TRIBUTE TO AN ESTIMABLE
OFFICER.—We had the pleasure, last evening, of inspecting a handsome sabre, sash, and accontrements presented to Lieutenani John A. Elisou, regimental quartermaster of the Second Cavalry, P. V., Col. R. Butter
Price, now encamped at Point Breeze Park. The sabre
is handsomely chased and ornamented, and bears the inscription "Presented to John A. Elison, regimental
quartermaster Second Cavalry, Pa., by his friends."
The scabbard is magnificently gided and bronzod, and is
the handiwork entire of Philadelphia artisans. The sash
is one of the most superb specimens of skill we have ever
5500. heen.
These tributes of esteem are well deserved by the wor-

These tributes of esteem are well deserved by the worthy recipient, for no man occupying the position of quartermaster has ever done more towards those whose province it was for him to look to than Lieutenant Elison. At the encampment at Point Breeze he has provided timber for flooring the ten's, and also an ample quantity for building a cook-house for each company. He is much liked and respected by his fellow-officers and the ontire command. THE CASE OF THOMPSON VS. EWING .- Yesterday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judges
Thompson and Ludlow, the contested election case of
Thompson vs. Ewing was called up for argument, on the Thompson and Ludlow, the contested election case of Thompson vs. Ewing was called up for argument, on the motion of the respondent, Shriff Ewing, to quash the petition on the ground of its manifold inconsistent and contradictory specifications. James E. Gowen, W. L. Hirst, and Geo. M. Wharton, appear for Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Thompson, F. C. Brewster, and M. Russel Thayer, for Mr. Thompson.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY .- Thomas Jarrett CHARGED WITH ROBBERT.—Thomas Jarrett was arrested in the Twenty-second ward, on Thursday afternoon on the charge of being concerned in the larceny of a lot of sluthing, from the yard of the dwelling of Mrs. Elizabeth Markle, on Lehman street, Germantown, a few evenings since. The stolen property was found in the house of Jarrett. Mrs. Jarrett, who is believed to have been the thief, escaped from the officers. She made a pretence of going into the cellar to obtain some coal, and then made her way out through the window, without honnet or shoes. She was arrosted yesterday morning. Both prisoners were held to bail by Alderman King.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL .-ALLEGED ASSAUT WITH INFERT TO KILL.—
A man named John Bodey, residing at the Rising Sun
village, in the Twenty-third ward, was arrested, day
before yesterday, for having turned his family out of the
house, and assautting his wife with an intent to kill. He
had a gun, with which he threatened to shoot his wife.
The weapon was very heavily charged, the load measuring between three and four inches. Bodey was committed
by Alderman Bouchet.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Lettermaint with F. Baury, late of Colonel Small's regiment, has been appointed ordnance officer on the staff of Brigadier General Hooker, now commanding on the Potonac. Lieutenant B. is well known in this city, and held in high esteem. This promotion is a due appreciation of a young and gallant officer. Brigadier General Hooker is surrounded by officers of high military standing. He is himself a graduate of West Point, and served in Mexico with great distinction.

named Cornelius Boyer was committed by Alderman Beitler, to answer the charge of passing, and attempting to pass, counterfeit three-dollar notes on the Columbia Better, to answer the charge of passing, and attempting to pass, counterfeit three-dollar notes on the Columbia Bank, of Columbia county. Three attempts were made to shove the money on Owen Gillelee, of West Philadelphia, and on Kelly & Stuart, tavern-keepers in Richmond. Boyer was held to answer in \$3,000, and in default thereof was committed.

MILITARY FUNERAL,-The funeral of Corand the contract of the city, who died on the 30th ult, at Camp Graham, Washington, D. C., will take place to-morrow (Sunday) infermoon, at three o'clock officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, off duty, are respectfully invited. He was an exemplary young man, and beloved by all who knew him. He left this city with the Twenty-third Regiment, Colonel Birney Symptoms of Spring .- Yesterday was really the most creditable day we have had for some months. The sun came out bright and clear, and the effect of his smile was to bring out the promensders, who have been wrapped away in torpldity all winter.

SENTENCE OF AN INCENDIARY .- Yesterday George Atkinson, convicted of a charge of arson, was sentenced to two years and alk months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. COMMITTED. Charles Thomas, charged with robbery at the La Pierre House, who has had several hearings before Alderman Beitler, has been finally committed for trial. In Town.-Major General B. F. Butler,

from Washington, arrived at the Continental Hotel on Thursday night. Yesterday morning he left for Boston to complete the arrangements for his expedition.