MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the 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 "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to coder a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORNEY, 417 Omestmut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The steamer Ericsson, which had on board the D'Epineuil Zauaves, has returned from the Burnside Expedition to Fortress Monroe on account of her inability to get over the bar. The Ericsson left Hatters on Wednesday, and, at that time, the vessels which had entered the channel were about to move to their destination. It was generally conjectured that the first attack would be made on Rosnoke Island, in Pamlico Sound, where the rebels have two or three regiments stationed, with some artillery. The people of Norfolk and Richmond, as we learn by a passenger, who arrived at Fortress Monroe, from the former place, are in an intense state of excitement, and many of them are panic stricken. He expresses the opinion that the rebels are almost at the last gasp, especially in view of the now apparently well-ascertained fact that their troops are—the greater portion of themdetermined to go home, their enlistments expiring, most of them, by the twentieth of this month. Added to this is the belief that General McClellan is considered by them to be the evil genius of the rebellion, the Confederates fearing his abilities more than all else in this direction. They declare that, " whatever the people here may think of him in their impatience, his course is ruining them !"

The report that Beauregard has gone to Kentucky is confirmed, and it is rumored that Jeff Davis will, in person, take command at Manassas after his inauguration on the 22d of February.

One of the letters found in Zollicoffer s den, writ-

ten by a prominent East Tennessean, has the following: "The Union party in East Tennessoe is quiet at this time, and some think forever crushed, but I am of a different opinion. We have large numbers of Lincolnites amongst us yet, who are only awaiting a safe opportunity to join their Northern friends." The English journals which express so much indignation with the action of our Government in closing up some of the rebel ports by sinking stone ships in their harbors, should remember that at one time some of their writers proposed to pursue the same course towards this country in the event of another war with America. A similar project was considered perfectly justifiable, too, in England, when she was engaged in her wars with France and Russia. In Scott's Life of Napoleon, vol. 2,

chap. 10, we find the following: "The repeated success of England, resembling almost that of the huntsman over his game, had so much diminished the French navy, and rendered so cautious such seamen as France had remaining, that the former country, (England,) unable to get opportunities of assailing the French vessels, was induced to have recourse to strange, and, as it proved, ineffectual means of carrying on hostilities. Such was the attempt at destroying the harbor of Boulogne by sinking in the roads ships loaded

Lord Dundonald, one of England's naval heroes, in a letter dated on board the Imperiouse, April 8, 1809, says:

"Ships filled with stones would ruin forever the els of the line well loaded, would be excellent for that purpose.' A writer in the London News says: "The following letter, from Lord Hobart to Sir A. C. Hammond, shows that Jonathan has only carried out, at bondage. another port, the design of John Bull more than half a century ago :"

DOWNING STREET, Feb. 9, 1804.

SIR: It being thought advisable, under the present circumstances of the war, that an attempt should be made for carrying into execution the project suggested in the enclosed paper for choking up the entrance into the harbor of Boulogne; and the success of such an enterprise depending in a great measure upon the secrecy and despatch with which the preparations may be made, I have the King's commands to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you do take these preparations under your immediate control and that you communicate [MOST SECRET.] your immediate control, and that you communicate confidentially with Mr. —, supplying him with such funds, and giving him such orders for the purchase of vessels, and providing the stone and other barked, as shall be requisite for accomplishing the object in view. The advances you may have occaion to make for this service will hereafter be replaced by the treasury. As soon as the vessels shall be sufficiently laden, you will give instructions that they should proceed with all possible expedition to the Downs, where all further orders will proceed

To Sir A. S. Hammond, Bart., Comptroller of the During the recent war between England and Russia, Admiral Napier desired to block up the approaches to Cronstadt by sinking in the channel some old hulks, which he thought would at least be available to keep the Russian war vessels in their harbor. The only objection urged by him against the project was that it would be "expen-

Captain Porter's mortar fleet is now nearly ready for sea, and it will soon start from New York, to make a demonstration against some important

Punch Pencillings.

The two last numbers of Punch, as might be expected, are satirical on the Trent affair. The first cartoon, on January 11, is called "Up a Tree," and represents Mr. Lincoln up in the branches, as a Yankee coon, while Col. Bull stands below with a blunderbuss pointed. The coon says, "Air you in arnest, Colonel?" Bull answers, "I am," and the coon replies, "Don't fire-I'll come down." This adaptation of an American joke is better than Punch has given of late. A subsequent cartoon, entitled "Naughty Jonathan," has Mrs. Britannia, comely and stout as Queen VICTORIA herself, delivering back a birch-rod covered with an eruption of sugar-loaf buttons, and a broad grin on his mean-looking countenance. Jonathan, also as a lad, stands by, looking as if he could not help it. Mrs. Britannia, addressing her small flunkey (Lord so you can put this back into the pickle-tub." In these two numbers of Punch there are twenty-four slaps at the United States, not merely satirical, but more or less abusive, libellous, and insolent.

City Posial Delivery. Mr. Walborn, postmaster of Philadelphia, announces the completion of his arrangements, for insuring to the city five collections and four deliveries of letters daily. A penny postage stamp will carry a letter to any part of the city without any charge for delivery, and for letters so stamped, if dropped into the United States penny mail boxes, (the United States lamp-post receptacles included,) no further stamp or payment is required. All letters which are unstamped will not be delivered as addressed, but sent to the Dead-Letter Office, thence to be returned to their writers. Money dropped into the boxes, in lieu of stamps, will not carry letters to their

destination. The whole arrangements seem to be judicious and practical. If the patriots of this country fought like the rebels, the contest would be quick and decisive. The rebels fight with the determination of despair, and that determination infuses energy into their commanders, ferocity into their soldiers, and a spirit of unity into their

as Secretary of State, has written many able North, and as such is foolish and pernicious. despatches. A greater remains to be written; One scheme is nothing but mischievous and that is, a telegraphic despatch to the Eurc. rhetoric, the other is a sensible proposition. pean world announcing a great victory in Virginia.

DR. TRALL'S LECTURES-HYGIENIC VS. DRUG MEDICATION—A BOLD PROPOSITION.—R. T. Trall. M. D. of New York, announces a course of lectures in the hall of the Christian Association, Washington, commencing on Tuesday evening next, in which he pledges himself to prove the falsity of all the premises of the drug medical system, and the absolute truthfulness of the hygienic medical system. He offers, also, if permitted, to explain in the balls of the Capital, before the President, Cabinet, Congress, and medical faculty, how the application of the system he teaches to the treatment of monia, measles, &c., would save the lives of thousands of our officers and soldiers, and millions of money. These are bold assumptions, and it remains to be seen how well the Doctor will sustain

THERE is now before the House of Repre sentatives a bill for the more thorough suppression of the rebellion, placed on the calendar by Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri. Its provisions have been printed, and we allude to them now for the purpose of expressing the hope that Congress will, at an carly day, consider and adopt them. While the machinery of the bill might be less complicated, we must remember that it covers a multitude of propositions, and meets a number of new and important issues. And while, under ordinary circumstances, there is something in a bill of twenty-three sections to point which the Representative could have

appal a practical mind, we can see no single overlooked, and no single provision which is unnecessary or unjust. On recalling the powers and duties created by the bill of Mr. BLAIR, we find that it provides as follows: That the direct taxes apportioned among the rebel States shall attach to the lands and real estate of the citizens thereof; that on or before the 22d of February these citizens shall pay such tax. In default of payment the President shall publish his proclamation declaring the fact, and if not paid within sixty days after the publication, then the titles and leases revert to the United States. In consideration of the perils and losses of loyal men in the slave States, they may redeem their titles at any time within two years after the sale, by paying their taxes and confiscated. To execute these provisions three commissioners shall be appointed to when the commanding general assumes mili-

the interest accruing. I hose who refuse, in the final contingency, will have their property each State, clothed with planipotentiary powers, who shall enter upon their duties tary occupation, and, among other things, may make just and humane laws for the regulation of the occupied territory. The lands of the disloyal may be leased to soldiers, who may be in service for more than six months, in preference to other citizens. Slaves of rebels, taken or escaping within the lines, become "captures of war," shall be discharged from service and labor by the commissioners, employed in cultivation of lands, receive wages. and be under indentures until twenty-five years of age. In order mere permanently to provide for such slaves or "captures of war," the President may, by purchase, acquire lands in Mexico, Central America, South America, or the islands of the gulf, and colonize the slaves on forty or eighty-acre farms, as may be deemed expedient. When any State Legislature liberates slaves, the President is authorized to accept, apprentice, and remove them to these tropical countries; and if any free negro desires to go, he may be removed by the President. Malversation on the part of the commissioners, or any officer charged with the execution of these duties, shall be severely punished. The moneys arising from the sale and lease of the rebel lands shall be applied to the transportation of slaves, the compensation of loyal masters and loyal citizens for any losses the rebellion or its results may cause them, and the payment of the public debt. And, inasmuch as no moneys have as yet accrued, the sum of a hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the

provisions of this act. This hasty summary of the bill before us will present to our readers an idea of what Mr. Blair proposes to accomplish. They will see that the whole measure resolves itself into five distinct questions, which have been created by this war, and which Congress is now called upon to solve:

1. How to collect the direct tax in disloyal States. 2. How to remunerate deserving and unfortunate loval citizens who may suffer from the war, or the legislation produced by the war. 3. How to reward our soldiers now in -establish the authority of the Republic. 4. How, practically, to confiscate rebel property, and emancipate rebel slaves. 5. How to colonize the persons freed from

There is enough in any one of these propositions to cause the gravest legislation, and it is perhaps too much to expect of Congress the consolidation of the whole five into a perfect plan. Nor are we too sanguine as to the success of such a plan if it should be eventually perfected. In legislative machinery, so vast and complicated, there must be hitches and breaks and obstructions, which no foresight can anticipate and no ingenuity avoid. The colonization feature, for instance, is dependent upon so many contingencies of climate, choice, convenience, and economy, that Mr. BLAIR's mathematical way of meeting it seems fanciful and crude, and particularly so when we find at the bottom a financial basis of a hundred thousand dollars. If Mr. BLAIR will take his slate and go over the figures again, he will find that, to make colonization a practical scheme, it will require millions, and not thousands, and his millions must come from a source far more reliable than the proceeds from the sale of rebel property. We never looked upon the direct taxation in the Southern States as a means of raising revenue. The provisions of the direct-taxation bill commended themselves to us because they afforded a simple way of placing the lands and property of rebels within the custody of the United States. But we have never regarded those lands and property as a means of revenue. There is no market open for them, and we see no prospect of a market being opened. If the State of Virginia were knocked down to-day to the highest bidder, it would scarcely raise enough to pay for a month's campaign on the Potomac, while South Carolina would hardly bring more than the auctioneer's expenses. If we can transfer these rebel regions into bounty lands, and prevail upon our soldiers to accept tracts of land as a reward for their services, we shall consider the Government fortunate. But, with a few exceptions, we look upon the whole Southern concern, pecuniarily speaking, as a very unprofitable enterprise.

While difficulties like these are inseparable from a measure so vastly important and extensive as the bill of Mr. BLAIR, there are other provisions very proper and appropriate. He is one of the few statesmen that have fairly to Earl Russell, a diminutive page, his jacket met this perplexing question of confiscation, or, to use a more honest word, emancipation What Mr. Bingham treats as a theory, or Mr. Lovejov as a pleasant metaphor, Mr. BLAIR deals with as a plain matter of business. Here are slaves constantly coming within our Russell), says, "There, John! He says he's lines—our army advancing takes possession very sorry, and that he did not mean to do it; of rebel territory and the slaves that till it. Common sense says hold and use them; military necessity demands that they shall not be returned to an enemy in want of their aid and comfort; humanity suggests that the fetters of bondage be lifted from their limbs. In other words, our army finds these slaves released from shackles their own masters have

broken, and Mr. Blair suggests that, instead of reuniting the shattered links, we accept their freedom as an accomplished fact, and deal with them as free persons. There is something so just, and plain, and practical about the plan of the Representative, that we are surprised it is not accepted as a common platform upon which all loyal men may stand. It is a plain way of meeting a plain duty. The freedom of these bondmen is becoming more and more a nrilitary and political necessity, and Mr. BLAIR deals with it as a necessity. It might be more popular and plausible to pass a law proclaiming general emancipation, and in favor of this general emancipation we have read several pretty speeches, but a general emancipation law would be as meaningless and ineffectual in Alabama or Mississippi, ar any unoccupied part of the Southeas a law prohibiting the changes of the seasons, or regulating the planets in their courses. The people who have remained in slavery from generation to generation will not rise from their hard condition at any Congressional enactment, and the agitation which clamors for such an enact-WILLIAM H. SEWARD is an able man, and, ment only divides public sentiment in the

In the light of a sensible proposition we trust Congress will consider this bill of Mr. BLAIR. We have spoken of it in a general way simply because it commends itself to our judgment in a general way, and to properly consider it would lead us beyond the bounds of a newspaper article. Discussion will no doubt lead to its modification, and this it will largely bear. It contains a policy, and we are anxious to see something in the shape of a policy determined upon by Congress. We want to see a path marked out, that loyal men indefatigable to please as Blitz. may follow our loyal leaders. If it accomplishes this result, and none other, we shall be satisthose pestilences of an army, typhoid fever, pneu- fied. And, in any event, the country will thank Mr. Blair for the courage with which he has grappled this great question, and the ability he has displayed in giving it the shape

brogans, and gum shoes, to be sold this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers at their stores, No. 525 Market, thank Mr. Blaze for the courage with which of legislation.

Cheating at Elections. We have, upon two former occasions, shown first, the character of the return judges of our elections fifty years ago, and assumed that

from their known integrity and social position; and, secondly, the total want of ability, accompanied with habits of drunkenness, in many of the inspectors and judges of elections at the present day, and shall now call attention to what we believe would be a certain preventive to cheating at elections. In the first place, an act of Assembly should be passed prohibiting any person from acting as an officer of election who cannot read and write with ease and correctness. Such an act should contain a provision, punishing with heavy fine and imprisonment any officer of any election who shall be found intoxicated between the hours of opening the poll and the signing of the final returns, whether he be judge, inspector, or clerk--for a clerk is not considered legally an officer of an election, as he is not elected by the people, and his whole duty is simply to record the name of the voter as given to him by the inspector. Another clause of the same act should disquality any person from holding the position of inspector, judge, or clerk of an election who had ever been convicted of a felony, or the misdeto observe all the requirements of the election laws of this Commonwealth.

their return could be nothing but a just one,

Cheating is frequently done by disregarding the challenge of a citizen to a voter whose right of franchise is doubted, and by failing to ask the questions which the election laws require. But the most effective thing to check the election of improper men as oflicers of election, would be the incorporation of a section in the same act requiring, under a penalty of fifty dollars, persons elected as inspectors or judges to perform the duties of such positions gratuitously, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or absence from the city. This would be no onerous task upon the citizen, as we venture the assertion that there is at least a score of respectable and competent men in each of the two hundred and odd election divisions of the city, who would willingly perform the duties gratuitously, with a view to secure a just return of the votes east, or in order to avoid the scandal which almost every election casts upon Philadelphia, through the frauds perpetrated either at or within the polls, or by the return judges, through a collusion with magistrates. Such a measure would prevent the great strife among the horde of incompetent and discreditable men who now enter the contest for judges and inspectors, mainly for the seven dollars which they now receive, by law, for their services. There would then be no necessity for "watchers" within the polls, because, even now, where the officers of elections are known to be respectable and honest, the court is not asked to appoint watchers." In the two items of payment to election officers and " watchers," the city would save an expenditure of probably twenty thousand dollars annually, without considering the large expense of contested elections, in the payment of witnesses and other court outlays. We recollect, distinctly, that, some

twenty years since, when it consumed a whole day and night, and frequently the half of another day, to count the votes and prepare the necessary papers of an election, the officers were each allowed but two dollars for their services, and this whole amount was given to some hotel-keeper as a recompense for the provisions he furnished within the poll during the performance of their duties. This was the invariable rule in every incorporated district of the city and county of Philadelphia, and. as a consequence, a better class of men were selected as judges and inspectors. Young men, of good cleric abilities, were usually apspectors were generally well-known and respectable citizens, chosen from among the mature in life and mind. How stands the matter now? The law requiring the ballots to be counted for each candidate. and announced in a printed report, posted on the outside of the poll every hour, enables the election officers to conclude their labors

before nine o'clock in the evening, and yet they are paid three times as much for their labor as the same sort of officers were twenty years ago, with three times the present amount of labor to perform. Herein lies one of the great sources of fraud and trouble. The scramble is for the seven dollars, and, unfortunately for the community, the strife is confined, in many localities, to the most depraved and irresponsible of our population. We have known instances where a tippling-house keeper has forced the nomination of a degraded debtor of his upon a primary meeting for a judge or inspector of an election, in order to have a lien upon his pay as such officer, with a full knowledge of the utter incompetency of his debtor to perform the duties of the position. There now flits through our mind half

a dozen cases where officers of an election have been tried and convicted in court of fraud in their duties, who were re-elected to the same positions, either while serving out their term of imprisonment or immediately after their release from prison. They were required, probably, for a special duty, and doubtless performed it to the satisfaction of their employers. If it be considered too radical a change to deprive election officers of all pay for their services, let their recompense be reduced to a sum barely sufficient to obtain two meals each-dinner and supper-and then the community will very seldom hear of a rush of the degraded and incompetent for the posts of inspectors and judges of elections. The

citizens of Philadelphia have permitted the matter of election officers to run riot, and until the remuneration of such officers be entirely taken from them, or reduced to an insignificant amount, there will continue to be innumerable frauds at and within the polls, and the result of an election be dependent entirely upon which political party can select the greater number of more desperate rascals and dehauched imbeciles. The time has arrived for some action in this matter, by the citizens and Legislature, as there seems to be but one opinion in relation to its necessity.

Foreign Intervention. Nothing is lost by being prepared. The tone of the English and French press, since the settlement of the Trent difficulty, indicates a purpose on the part of certain European Powers. to interfere in the present American war, by an armed intervention, as was done in 1827, in the case of the Greek insurrection. On that occasion, France, England, and Russia, turned against Turkey, whom they affectionately denominated their "ancient friend and ally," and procured the establishment of Greece into a monarchy. As it turned out, this did not do much for Greece, and it has nearly ruined Turkey. The pretence for interference will doubtless be that, after ten months' martial array, the Rebellion of the South has not been put an end to, and that the interests of Europe demand the opening of

the Southern ports to obtain cotton and It is significant that, though the English admit that by the surrender of Mason and SLIDELL, and Mr. SEWARD's declaration that they were seized without orders from the United States Government, the apprehended casus belli has passed off, the transmission to Canada of troops and of the muniments of war, continue as before the explanation. Moreover, in addition to the British fleet on the North American station, under Admiral MILNE, which has latterly been much increased, the iron-mailed war-steamer Warrior has been ordered to the British-American waters at once. The Defence is also to be sent. There is an evident intention to have an overpowering naval and military force in British America. ready to pounce down at a moment's notice upon any weak place in our line of seaboard. Already the Palmerston journals insolently boast of the facility with which they could blockade Boston, New York, and Philadelphia,

and bombard them too. It would seem, indeed, as if England was angered at having expended \$20,000,000 in needless warlike preparations, and wants a fight, with or without just cause.

SIGNOR BLITZ, our amiable friend, the great magician and popular ventriloquist, appears this evening in one of his admirable and amusing entertainments, at the Temple of Wonders. The magic feats will be of an astounding character. which will deceive the sharpest eye and leave the mind bewildered. The ventriloquism is also to be surprising and comical. There is ne performer so

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES -We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the large and desirable assortment of boots, shoes, and 522 Commerce street.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1862.

period in the United States Senate than any other member now serving in that body. No Senator has ever been so bitterly abused and so industriously misrepresented. According to the tactics of the South, by which the best men have been blackened and the worst men made angels, Charles Sumner was for a long time effectually damned, equally in the free and in the slave States. I shall never forget my sensations when, in the spring of 1856, I was standing at the railroad station in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the eve of starting westward, to help forward the fortunes of James Buchanan. A telegraph from Washington was handed to me, announcing the assault, in the Senate chamber, of Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, upon Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Nor can I forget the sentiment that broke from my lips on that occasion: "This outrage will lose James Buchanan five Northern States should he be nominated for President." For I had read and seen the Southern aristocracy in its worst phases in the city of Washington. Minority as meanor of cheating at an election by failing | this aristocracy was, its insatiate maw could never be gratified. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so pregnant of evil, gave it no real satisfaction. The concessions of the free States were accepted as so many tributes to a besotted despotism. When Andrew H. Reeder, appointed Governor of Kansas by Franklin Pierce, attempted to give practical expression to his free-State feelings, though he had served in the Democratic party for years before, as one of the champions of the Southern school, he was hunted like a criminal, and almost insulted by such men as Howell Cobb and Lawrence M. Keitt. At that day Stephen A. Douglas was the idol of the Southern aristocracy, because he had consented to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and James Buchanan was doubted and denounced, because he was supposed to occupy an equivocal position on the same question. In the spring of 1856 the mission of the Democratic party was unquestionably to maintain position in the Union by a magnanimous concession to the free-State sentiment, and it was in this sense, and with this understanding, that the nomination of James Buchanan was wrung from the Cincinnati Convention precisely as a victim might be snatched from the jaws of a devouring lion. The enormity of his subsequent treachery may be measured and understood when we reflect that the gallant Douglas would have been defeated in 1856, because of his supposed devotion to the South, and that James Buchanan was only elected because of his supposed devotion to

the North. The attack upon Charles Sumner changed more men in the Democratic party into enemies of James Buchanan than any other event that could have happened. It occurred at a time when the whole North was awakened to a sensitive suspicion in regard to the objects of the Southern politicians. But with that facile and skilful manipulation of public opinion, always the characteristic of the proslavery leaders, the early indignation thus aroused subsided at last into respect for Brooks and ridicule of Sumner. If James Buchanan expressed any regret when this outrage transpired, it only went far enough to show his consistent and constant selfishnessit was the regret of the politician, and not of the patriot. And when Sumner retired to Europe and Brooks retired to his grave, the parasites of the South forgot their hatred of the commonest thing to charge upon Charles Summer that he lacked the true spirit of the fighting man. He could not be a bully, and would not be a blackguard. And because he did not choose to resent the insults of the vulgar tyrants of slavery, he was set down as wanting the instincts of a thorough-bred gentleman. When he returned from Europe to resume his seat in the Senate, he unquestion-

ably returned under a cloud.

I am no echo of Mr. Sumner's extreme antislavery opinions. I do not concur with him on the subject of immediate emancipation. But I cannot withhold from him the tribute of honest admiration of his abilities as a debater, his crudition as a scholar, and the comprehensiveness of his general views on great questions. He speaks easily and well upon any subject, and takes frequent part in the discussions constantly arising in the body of which he is a member. When he spoke on the aspect of our foreign relations, on the 9th of January, he spoke against the wishes of many of his own friends. Mr. Seward's despatch to Lord Lyons was supposed to have exhausted the subject, and even the word of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations was looked upon as something like an effort to paint the lily and adorn the rose. But Senator Sumner insisted upon making his speech, and he did it to a crowded auditory, and when he concluded, received the praise of many who doubted the policy of the effort, including many of those who had differed from him on many questions. Its effect upon the statesmen of Europe must be wholesome. Those who are not satisfied with Mr. Saward's argument, and who believe with the London Times, that he has rested our case upon a somewhat narrow basis, will hail the broader and more comprehensive view of Mr. Sumner with unfeigned pleasure. Occasional.

Public Amusements. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE. -The success of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams is one of those inexplicable things which reverse the theories of the critic. and mortify the best-laid plans of the cynic. Those gentries have said that these delineators are neither individual, versatile, nor impressive; that their humor is not genial, their wit neither pungent nor refined, and their pathos, at most, ludicrous and ineffective. At the same time, they have obtained crowded houses during four weeks, and have even ventured upon a fifth week, probably not less successful. It may be possible that the people lead the critics in this regard. having better conceived the genius of the Irishman and the Yankee. Whatever the conception has been, the encouragement has certainly been great. At one time both Mr. Forrest and Mr. John Drew were playing here, and the Williamses drew better houses than either of them. Probably ten thousand dollars have been the receipts of these artistes since their inaugural. They have taken upwards of seven hundred dollars in a single night. Next week they go to Baltimore, and afterward to Washington. The bill to-night includes the drama of "Ireland and America," and the extravaganza

of "Mephistophiles." ARCH STREET THEATRE.-Mr. John Drew has recovered from the hoarseness of Saturday, which compelled him to retire for that evening, and will to-night appear in two dramas: the "Knight of Arva" and the "Irish Dragoon." In the first of these pieces all the admirable characteristics of Mr. Drew will be exhibited-his keen wit, his genial humor, and his refined sarcasm. The house should be good, as heretofore.

From S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut street, we have the last London pictorials, of the 18th of January, with copious illustrations. The Illustrated London News, as usual, has some good American sketches. The Illustrated News of the World gives, as sup-

plement, the very last full-length photograph of

Prince Albert, engraved on steel, and a nice size

for framing. From Peterson & Brothers, we have "Fort La fayette; or, Love and Secession," a novel by Benjamin Wood, brother of ex-Mayor Fernando, and member of Congress for one of the districts of New York city. It is at once a sensation and a Secession story-every character in which might have lived among us, every incident have happened. Its ac-tion commences last April, near Richmond, and closes, later in the year, in Vermont, with the death of one of its heroes, after he has been wrongly imprisoned in Fort Lafayette. Mr. Wood has the re putation of more than leaning to Secession principles, but it is only fair to say that, in this fiction, he does not allow any one to perceive whether he ap-proves or disapproves of them. His men and women talk about Secession, for and against, but ders of Canada, was arrested on a charge the author's own siding does not appear. The literary merit of the work is considerable, but Mr. Wood is not yet master of the difficult art of constructing a story. However, he has produced a readable volume, and an account of the battle of Bull Run, in which several of his characters take part, is spirited and graphic. The publisher is G. W. Carleton, successor to Rudd & Carleton, New

Destructive Fire in Boston. Boston, Feb. 1 -A fire occurred this morning in the granite block, Nos. 283 and 285 Washington street, occupied by John H. Pray & Sons, carpet dealers, and George B. Davis & Co. and William R. Stones & Co., dealers in dry goods. The loss is \$50,000, most of which was insured. The building was owned by the heirs of Franklin Dexter.

Arrival of the Steamer John Bell. NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The steamship John Bell, from Liverpeol, has arrived with 1,698 bales of This is greater than the general average of other

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH. Excepting Jesse D. Bright and John P. Hale, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, al-IMPORTANT ORDER OF SECRETARY SEWARD. though still a young man, has served a longer THE REBEL PIRATES TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

Our Relations with Great Britain

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 2. Notwithstanding the alarms and croakings of ome of the foreign journals and letter-writers about stone blockades and other sinister reports, the despatches received at the State Department are regarded as conclusive of a complete restoration of ne entents cordiale between the United States and Great Britain, and of the best possible under standing of the Governments of France, Italy, and other continental States.

Yesterday Secretary SEWARD and Lord Lyons exchanged congratulations on the adjustment of the Trent affair in a spirit similar to that which n the same case animated Earl Russell and Release of Privateers.

elease from Fort Lafayette of all the persons taken rom on board of rebel armed vessels, which order has been undoubtedly executed. The Proposition to Exchange Pirate

The Secretary of State, on Friday, directed the

Smith for Col. Corcoran. It is true, as has been stated, that General Wood nder instructions, asked General Hugen whether if SMITH, the pirate, were delivered to him at Norfolk, Colonel Concoran would be restored to liberty and sent North. The answer in the negative was on the ground of a difference in rank as to the two

The reunion at Secretary SEWARD'S resdience on Friday, embraced the largest attendance of members of the diplomatic corps and their families that has been witnessed at any similar assemblage for a year past. Washington society is cheerful waiting only for Congress to establish a financial eystem for the Government, and for supshine to dry

up the roads for military purposes.

Hon. Alfred Elv, member of Congress from New York, and late prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Mr. Secretary SE-WARD, vesterday, and it has been determined place the rebel privateers, now in New York and Philadelphia, upon a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military preeons, with a view to their exchange for citizens of the United States incarcerated in the South. This mportant and humane course on the part of the overnment may result in the return of Colonels CORCORAN, LEE, COGGSWELL, WOODRUFF, WILcox, Honges, and the other officers held as hostages for these privateers. A general exchange of all the prisoners will, it is believed, speedily follow. The interview with Mr. ELY, in conjunction with several of his asseciate members of the House

of Representatives, was not only interesting, but s described as affecting. Lieut, Edward Connelly, of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, and a presoner of war, has arrived from Columbia, South Carolina, and was present at the interview with the President and Secretary of State. He reports that the health of Col. CORCORAN, and the other prisoners there, was

Dreadful Affair—Two Pennsylvanians Killed.

A court of inquiry, over which Col. McCarter of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, presided, closed ts sitting yesterday. One of the cases which came before the court was that of BARNEY GROGAN, private in Col. Rowley's Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, who was tried for the murder of two

of his companions. An officer, who was present when the murder occurred, gives the following account of it: GRO-GAN was somewhat intoxicated when he got into an altercation with another private, named Young They both got excited, when GROGAN raised his the one in their sorrow for the other. It was gun and deliberately shot Young through the head—the ball entering his right eye, and carrying away the entire side of his head. A private, yards distant, received the ball which killed Young in the breast, one inch above the right nipple. The ball passed through, and lodged in the skin of his back. He lived but a few minutes after he received the shot. Mr. Robb was only nineteen years of age. He is very respectably connected in Pittsburg. He was a great favorite in the regiball which was extracted from young Robb's body was found to be much indented. There is no doubt

but that GROGAN will be sentenced to be hung. He is said to be a quarrelsome man. Capt. Ambrose Thompson, lately attached t Gen. Wadsworth's brigade, has been ordered to Gen. LANDER's division in the same capacity

namely, as quartermaster. The Hunter and Lane Imbroglio. The President, in conversation, yesterday, with Representative Conway, of Kansas, stated that he appointed JAMES H. LANE brigadier general with the express understanding that he was to serve under General HUNTER, and that General LANE had frequently declared his willingness to do go; that he (the President) had, and has, the strongest desire to oblige General Lane, and consequently he appointed a large staff to suit and gratify him; that while he hoped and expected an expedition somewhat to his liking would be sent forward under him, he expected it to be done by amicable arrangement with Gen HUNTER. He never intended, and does not now intend, that it should be independent of Gen. HUNTER, or in any way offensive or dishonoring to him; that Gen. Lane must receive his orders from Gen. HUNTER; and the President will be glad if Gen. HUNTER, acting within the range of his orders and his sense of duty to the public, can give such orders as will be satisfactory to Gen. LANE. I learn, from a reliable source, that General LANE is on his way to Washington. The difficulty in regard to himself and General HUNTER is be-

Hon. J. K. Moorehead. No member of the Pennsylvania delegation Congress dispenses a more liberal and enlightened hospitality than the distinguished Representative from Pittsburg. His large wealth, accumulate by years of industry and enterprise, is employed for the noblest purposes. He was serenaded at his residence, on Sixth street near E, last Wednesday evening, by the band of the Sixty-second Penna. Regiment, which, by a vote of all the officers, was christened the "Moorehead Regiment," on the

lieved the cause of his return.

first of the New Year. A Telegraph Around the World. Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, one of the most labor rious and active of all the rising statesmen of the day, will shortly introduce a bill for the purpose of establishing a line wedding the United States to the Russian Empire, which, when completed, will almost encircle the globe with the electric wire. He will sustain it in an elaborate and elequent re

The Tax Bill. It is understood that the tax bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee on Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessity and consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors, and other articles of luxury, en legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, on newspapers, and telegraphic messages From these sources taken in connection with the tariff on imports, it is confidently expected, after the most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This tax bill will give to the United States bonds a sure speciepaying security. The committee have also con sidered the subject of a national banking law

which will require the deposits of United States stock as security for the bank notes that are circu lated as currency. Our Foreign Relations-Secession Inventions. The rumors which it is represented threw New York into a panic yesterday are regarded here as inventions of the Secessionists in London and Paris. The communications which have been received from Great Britain and France, as well as the other European States, by the two last steamers, are more frank and cordial than any since the insurrection

Appointment of Col. Windham. Lieut. Col. Sir P. WINDHAM, late commanding the second brigade of the Italian army, has been appointed colonel of the Michigan Regiment of

Troubles in Michigan.

Some two months since, a man named Guy Horkins, residing at a small town named North HOPKINS, residing at a small town named North Branch, in Lapierre county, Michigan, on the borders of Canada, was arrested on a charge of organizing a society called the Knights of the Golden Square, a socret organization opposed to the Government. He was sent to Fort Lafayette. The citizens suspected the postmaster of the town of giving information, and seized the mail and decrements. We will return to Baltimore this evening only a few women and children. The names of those who return to Baltimore this evening are W. J. Willie, Milton Ferguson, and W. P. The citizens suspected the postmaster of the town of giving information, and seized the mail and destroyed the letters. Warrants have been issued within two weeks past, and soveral arrests were made. The parties implicated are Josian But-LER, DAVID C. WATTLES, MATTHEW HODGE, and RICHARD R. BOYLE. They have been lodged in prison to be tried before a United States court.

A Queer Mistake. In making up the estimates of the Government. it is said that an oversight which had been previously made, of nearly fifty millions of dollars for ontracts, was discovered.

Money Sent Home. One hundred and thirty-four privates, belonging Capt. WILLIAM H. Hogan's battery, of the

The War Debt of Pennsylvania The war debt is stated in political circles here, to be nearly thirty millions of dollars.

General Stone. There are rumors current to-night that General STONE has been deprived of his command. Washington News and Gossip.

We are enjoying, for a novelty, most delightful weather overhead: but the streets and roads are in a horribly muddy condition. Secretary STARTON has agreed to add the name of Hon Alphen Elx to the commission to visit Richmond and other places for the purpose of ministering to the wants of our prisoners if that gentleman would divest himself of his public cha racter as a member of Congress.

The other night, as the Island Belle passed the

rebel batteries at Evansport, a shell exploded directly over the smoke-stack of the steamer, but did not injure any person on board. FROM MISSOURI.

Mutinous Companies Disbanded—To be

put to Work on the Cairo Fortifications. Sr. Louis, Feb. 2.-A general order will be issued to-morrow, in which it is stated that several companies of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Regiment, lately called the Third United States Reserve Corps, have shown themselves mutinous and disobedient to orders, and have been disarmed and placed in confinement at Benton Barracks. The privates and non-commissioned officers of these companies will be sent to Cairo, to work on the fortifieations, until further orders. The commanding officer at that post will see

that these companies are made to work faithfully, and will report to these headquarters of any, who, by their repentance and obedience to orders, deserve a restoration to the ranks. The officers of these companies not having joined in that mutinous demonstration, but having failed to enforce order and military discipline, will be mustered out of the service, and discharged. The major general commanding is always willing to listen to complaints, and ready to redress well-

founded greivances, but he is determined to enforce discipline and obedience to orders. All companies, regiments, or corps, who shall hereafter disobey orders, or exhibit a mutinous disposition, will be dealt with in a most summary

Rebel Prisoners to be Taken to Fortress Monroe. Boston, Feb. 2.—The bark Trinity has been

chartered to convey 386 rank and file and 11 officers of the rebel prisoners now at Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe, and will probably sail to-morrow. Commodore Barron is not included in the list. The prisoners who remain in Fort Warren are mostly charged with political offences. A public meeting will be held at Faneuil Hall on Wednesday to memorialize Congress for the release of Col. Corcoran.

The ship King Fisher, from Ship Island, in ballast for Boston, struck on Peaked Hill bar at 12 o'clock last night. She beat over the bar and went ashore on the beach, and had three feet of water in her hold. The crew were saved. From California.

ANOTHER STORM—CALIFORNIA ASSUMES THE PAY-MENT OF THE DIRECT TAX. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 .- After one week of extraordinary cold, though pleasant weather, another rain-storm has commenced in this vicinity, which, doubtless, comes from the flooded part of the State. The storm, in most of the interior counties, has subsided, but the communication with the mining districts is still suspended. The Legislature, by a concurrent resolution, has agreed to assume the California portion of the direct tax. A resolution has also been passed instructing the

delegation in Congress to urge the establishment of the line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Japan and China. All the navigable streams of Oregon are now

losed by the ice. The Latest from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1, via Baltimore Feb. 2.—The National Zouave Lodge of Free Masons celebrated St. John's Day by a brilliant festival, last evening, inside the fortress. A bountiful supper was partaken of, and dancing and music continued until a way lets have il a verv late h In consequence of the feggy and stormy weather no flag of truce was sent to Crancy Island to-day. The colonel of the D'Epineuil Zouaves denies positively the statements of the commander of the Ericsson that the captain of the John Trucks was sent forward by that officer, and that he (the colonely took convented of the vessel) colonel) took command of the vessel.

The John Trucks and the Ericsson are expected to leave for Annapolis to-morrow morning.

Contrabands who have recently come on board ment. Colonel Rowley manifested much feeling when he learned of his untimely death. Both bodies were sent to Pittsburg yesterday. The An attack is constantly expected from Gen. Wool in the rear of Yorktown

The Constitution is to day taking in coal.

Col. Shepley, who returned from Washington yesterday morning, brought orders to sail as soon as possible for Ship Island, her original destination.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived—Ship Frank Pierce, from Hayre; bayk B. Watson, from Palermo; brig Anfrom Bayannah Le Mar; brig Thos. Farrell, from Mayaguez. At Mayaguez, Jan 19, brig-Commerce, for Philadel-phia; and schr Mary Alice, for Baltimore in 8 days.

\_\_\_\_ Departure of Beauregard for Kentucky. [From the Norfolk Day Book, Jan. 30.] We announced some days ago that General Beau regard had been transferred from his position on the Potomac to the command of the forces at Co-lumbus. We cannot witness his departure without the Potomae to the command of the forces at Columbus. We cannot witness his departure without expressing the deep sense of admiration and gratitude which is felt towards him by the people of Virginia, military and civil, and of the whole South within her limits. The enthusiasm which was akindled for him by the successful reduction of Fort Sumpter has been only increased and intensified by his subsequent services on the banks of the Potomac. He was then comparatively an unknown man, and there were many who said that, although he had served with marked distinction in the Mexican war, his services at Charleston were too narrow a foundation upon which to build up the reputation of a great man. All acknowledge now, however, that the brilliant power of the rising sun has been more than surpassed by its meridian glory. For nearly a year General Beauregard has been tried in the presence, and under the close inspection of the assembled South in Virginia, of the enemy at Washington, and of an interested world. It is needless to say that he has come out of the furnace like pure gold, and now stands, by common consent, one of the first military men whom America has ever produced. His very name has become a tower of strength as well as glory to our cause, and is held by the enemy in a degree of wholesome terror, which they scarcely affect to conceal. The battle of Manassas will long remain an immortal laurel about his head. The brilliant qualities of the soldier are only equalled by the virtues and modesty of the man. There is a "daily beauty in his life," which is as charming to those who know him most intimately as is the splender of his military character to the world at

to those who know him most intimately as is the splender of his military character to the world at As a gentleman of the highest tone of honor and the most rigid and exemplary virtues, he would command respect, even if not distinguished by talent. It is needless to say that he is the idol of the soldiers, to whom his amiable qualities have united him with hooks of steel, so that they would follow him to the death not only from confidence. united him with hooks of steel, so that they would follow him to the death, not only from confidence in his leadership but from devotion to his person. The correspondent of the London Times, in sketching this illustrious general, spoke of the stern gravity of his demonar, which, in his likenesses, approaches almost to solemnity. It is the face indicating what we most like and respect among mankind, that rarest of characters among our race—a single-minded, earnest man. A patricular and an honest man indeed, a man without guild, who loves the Southern cause from his heart of hearts, and not because it gives him distinction or power, is this noble creole gentleman and Christian hero. and not because it gives him distinction or power, is this noble crecle gentleman and Christian hero. He is willing to serve in any place and under any-body, so that he can serve the cause which is dearer to him than honors, position, and life itself.

These words but feebly express what the people of Virginia think of the respected and beloved general who, for nine months, has guarded their frontier, illustrated their soil with the radiance of particular weeks and space and who takes with him tion industrated their soil with the radiance of particitism, valor, and genius, and who takes with him to his new field of action their best wishes and prayers to Heaven for his preservation and happiness, and who, whatever may be his future lot, will always have a home in every Virginian heart, and among the household gods of every Virginian home will have a place only second to that of George Washington.

Affairs at Old Point. The troops which were landed two weeks since from the steamship Constitution are still encamped on the beach. The sick are being removed camped on the beach. The sick are being removed to the hospital to-day, to the number of two hundred, and it is said that the remaining twenty-three hundred will re-embark to-morrow, and start for their destination, which is understood to be Ship Island. Several of the officers brought their wives with them for a sea trip to Ship Island and back, expecting to be gone about three weeks, and they have now been three weeks on board, and are all sick with the measles

have now been three weeks on board, and are all sick with the measles.

The United States steam sloop of war Hartford took on board to day an additional supply of shell and shrapnel, and will sail to morrow (Saturday) for Key West, to take on two more cannon, She is the flag-ship of Commodore Farragut, whose fleet, consisting of twenty-three guuboats, is said to be destined for operations against Mebite: She is a beautiful vessel, carrying twenty-four heavy guns, and has a crew of about three hundred and fifty men.

Three released rebel officers from Fort Warren arrived here this morning, from Baltimere, on their parole, and applied to General Wool for permission to go to Norfolk on the flag of truce, but, for some cause, the permission was denied them,

Compton.

The French admiral returned yesterday from his

trip to Norfolk, and is said to have visited Richmond. What was the object of his visit is not known. To morrow it is understood that the captain of the Posician will go up to Norfolk, with the intention of visiting Charleston. The object is supposed to be the control of the Posician o intention of visiting Charleston. The object is sup-posed to be to bring away such citizens of France as may desire to leave the rebel States.

The mud in the vicinity of Camp Hamilton and the ruins of Hampton is hub deep, and in some places there seems to be no bottom to the roads. A large force of men are engaged in digging drains, and hauling bricks from the ruins of Hampton to fill up the deepest of the mud holes.

A large force of men are engaged in the works of the Fortress rifling cannon. I counted sixty large eight-inch guns to-day finished and ready for transportation.

portation.

A vessel is loading at the wharf with heavy guns for the forts in New York harbor. About one hundred are now on board of her.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—
The Knight of Arva"—" The Irish Dragoon"—"A
Loan of a Lover." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Wainut sts.—
'Ireland and America"—"Mephistophiles"—"Ladies

CONTINENTAL THEATER—Walnut street, above Eighth. TEMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Chestut streets,—Signer Blitz's Entertainment. THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA EXPEDITION-

DETAILS OF THE FORCE COMPREHENDED. There little doubt that Governor Curtin will succeed in so pressing upon Government the cause of the Pennsylvania naval expedition, that arrangements will be on foot to organize and embark it within a few weeks The proposition meets, in this city and in Washington, with general favor, and the very moment the Government would signify its acquiescence of the offer, every regiment in the State would be filled to its maximum number. As State would be filled to its maximum number. As matters now stand everything is an uncertainty. Governor Curtin will no doubt press the matter until a definite answer is secured. The first step in the proposed organization is to get together all the regiments yet recruiting in the State who have attained the minimum standard, and divisionize them, as was done with the reserve regiments junder McCall.

The Governor desires further, to have them assembled, as soon as convenient, at camp, full fifteen miles from Philadelphia, where they can be brigaded, and learn to move together in masses, and thoroughly familiarize themselves with field evolutions upon a large scale. In this they would have attained considerable proficiency by the time the Government could furnish the amount of transportation necessary to carry so large a force to the Southern coast. The force thus concentrated would Col. J. M. Campbell, Fifty fourth Infantry...... 850

Loo. M. Schlandecker, One Hundred and Lleventh Infantry. 900
Col. J. Richter Jones, Fifty-lighth Infantry. 850
Col. John F. Stanton, Sixty-seventh Infantry. 950
Col. Peter Lyle, Ninetieth Infantry. 950
Col. Peter Gregory, Ninety-first Infantry. 900
[This latter regiment would be from Washington].
These nine regiments sum up, total infantry, 7,850.

..1,330

line, Second Pennsylvania Artillery.
Uman's Light Battery, from Williamsport.
Wolf's blight Battery, from Lewisburg...
Captaln Seymore's Battery A, Fifth Regular Artil-

The men now enlisted are held in camp without muskets for drill purposes, and many valuable weeks are being lost to the service. Col. Lyle's Regiment is well drilled in the movements both by company and battalion, and if arms were distributed to the men they would soon become proficient in their use. Col. Stainrock, of the One-hundred-narthy Regiment has his man questered in the ted to the men they would soon become proficient in their use. Col. Stainrock, of the One-hundred-and-ninth Regiment, has his men quartered in the upper portion of the building No. 533 Chestnut street, where "bunks" have been constructed for the accommodation of the men. Unless great care is exercised by those having the mon in charge sickness will creap in and do no little harm.

An informal intimation has been received from the War Department that it would be gratified to see another body of reserved troops raised in Pennsylvania, to the number (say) of ten thousand. These, if raised now, could be used to reinforce any column that might need assistance; or, in case their services are not needed in this way, they might take the place of the seasoned and discipliced troops used to garrison Annapolis, Frederick, and might take the place of the seasoned and disciplined troops used to garrison Annapolis, Frederick, and Baltimore, and thus permit the latter to join the grand army when it advances. Governor Sprague has already acted on the idea, and Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is about to follow.

Colonel Price's cavalry regiment is still in camp at Point Breeze Park.

at Point Breeze Park. QUARTER SESSIONS CASES.—A considerable portion of the time of Judge Allison; in the Court of Quarter Sessions, was occupied on Saturday in disposing of writs of habeas corpus, issued for the purpose of procuring the discharge of soldiers. In one case the application was in behalf of Samuel Gorman. It was in evidence that Gorman was in Colonel Lewis' regiment, in the three-months service, and was then sent home on account of ill health: next he enlisted in the First California Regiment, and was again discharged on account of sickness; and he now turns up in a third regiment. His mother stated that there was no objection to his enlistment, provided he was physically capable of

milistment, provided he was physically capable of induring the campaign. His father and brother are both in the army. The case was held under ad-The friends of John Rememba, a soldier, applied with a regiment in service, stated that the young man had deserted from his company, and had been found on board the receiving ship, at the navy yard. He asked a few days' delay to allow him time to obtain papers from Washington. The case was adjourned until Wednesday. was adjourned until wednesday.

In another case, a lad, fifteen years of age, was before the court, in uniform. His father established the boy's age, whereupon the captain produced what purported to be the father's consent, but which the father denied. The boy was discharged.

A writ of habous corpus was heard in the case of A writ of inners corpus was heard in the case of Mr. Lippincott, charged with larceny, as a baileo. The charge against him was that money was borrowed from Mr. L., and jewelry left with him as collateral. As he had no license as a pawn-broker, Mr. L. took the precaution to have a bill of sale, and Judge Allison ruled that the revised code in regard to larceny by baileo was intended to apply to company carriers more particularly. to apply to common carriers more particularly.

Mr. Lippineott was discharged.

Another cese of larceny by a bailee was heard on a writ of habeas corpus. A colored man testified that he deposited \$10.50 with Jonathan Bonsall, about two weeks ago, and atter his (the witness's) discharge from the hospital he called to get his money, but was unable to secure more than \$\hat{2}\$. The judge ruled in this case as in the preceding one, and ordered Mr. Bonsall's discharge. Before he left the court Mr. Bonsall paid the colored man his money.

he left the court Mr. Bonsall paid the colored man his money.

August Seaman was charged, by Captain Reeves, with having deserted from the Second Regiment, of Chestertown, Md. Mr. Seaman made a statement to the effect that he had, after some solicitation, joined the Home Guard, at Chestertown, last November. There he obtained a furlough and came to Philadelphia to recruit for the regiment. Meantime, the Guard was mustered into the service of the United States. After Seaman had been in Philadelphia some time, he joined a company of sharp-shooters, attached to Colonel Frismuth's regiment, and was raised to the rank of second licusharp-shooters, attached to Colonel Frismuth's regiment, and was raised to the rank of second licutenant. He wrote a note to this effect to Captain Reeves, and supposed that no harm could be thought of it. The judge desided that, having become a member of one company, he could not desert and join another. He was remanded to the custody of the United States, and, ere this, has probably arrived in Chestertown, where he has resided for some years.

Mr. Crittenden, who was held to bail one day lest weak to answer the charge of yiolating the

Mr. Crittenden, who was held to bail one day last week, to answer the charge of violating the law, for selling goods without a license, was heard, on a writ of haheas corpus, before Judge Allison, The article he had for sale was a Yankee notion, called a "flying top," a plaything for children. The suit was instituted by importers, who pay shop tax, etc. The said article was manufactured in the State of Connecticut. The judge dismissed the case on the ground that the alderman should have inflicted the penalty provided by the law, and not have returned the case to court.

Military. — The Twenty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, is to be attached to the brigade of Gen. Birney, it being understood by him that such was to be the disposition made of his command when he accepted the appointment of a brigadier general. Gen. Birney goes to Kentucky under Gen. Buell. A new surgoon has been appointed to the regiment. Very few cases of sickness are now to be found. Lieut. A. D. Baille, Sergeant Major Vogdes, Capt. John Bowers, Capt. John Johnson, and Hyland Price, are now in this city in the recruiting service.

Lieut. Wm. F. Baumm, late of Col. Small's regiment, has been appointed ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Hooker, on the lower Potomac.

The funeral of Corporal Joseph E. Walker, of Company P, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Velunteers, took place yesterday afternoon, at 30 °Clock, from the residence of his mother, in Pine street, between Fifth and Sixth. He died at Camp Graham, Washington, D. C., on Thursday last. He was an exemplary young man.

The funeral of Corporal Joseph L. Biddle, of Company O. Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, the block place was restrated afternoon at 20 °Clock. MILITARY. - The Twenty-third Regiment

The funeral of Corporal Joseph L. Biddle, of Company O. Twenty-third Ponnsylvania Regiment, also took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law on Alder street, above Poplar. The death of the corporal occurred at Camp Graham en last Wednesday. Ho was a member of Lodge 296, I. O. of O. F.; also of the Typographical Association, and Hibernia Steam Fire Engine Company.
The funeral of Charles W. Bittle, Jr., of the United States Military Camp, also took place, from his late residence, 1305 North Tenth street. His death was very sudden, and occurred at the camp

THE CONSTRACY CASE—THE JURY UNABLE
TO AGREE.—The jury in the Husband conspiratey
ease came into court on Saturday afternoon, and
said they could not agree upon a verdict; that they
had discussed all the counts (six in number) and
stood now as they did when they first went. There
was not the least likelihood of an agreement.
One of the jurors said he was willing to say to the
ceurt how the jury stood. This was not desired by
Judge Allison.
One of the jurors, speaking for several others,
said they had made arrangements to stay out for
some time—one extending the period to the Fourth
of July—but none of the jurors entertained any
other opinion than that they never would agree;
nor would they ask to be discharged. The foreman, Mr. A. R. Lukens, when the jury came into
court, said they could not agree, and would like to
be discharged. THE CONSPIRACY CASE—THE JURY UNABLE

Another juror said there was no fair understanding of this kind. There was no expression given as to the vordict a majority was in favor of.

There was a current rumor that eleven were for

conviction; but this, of course, is only conjecture. The judge said that he had examined the law ap-The judge said that he had examined the taw appertaining to such cases, as to the power of the court to discharge. He entertained the opinion that by discharging the jury he would discharge the defendants, a responsibility that he would not like to assume. He could not think of discharging the jury merely because of the simple hardship of their confinement. He did not even know whether he had the assume to discharge even if a jury? illo bad the power to discharge, even if a juror's lite was in danger from sickness, unless application was made to discharge by the counsel for the dense, of whose choosing the jury were. After this decision, the jury went out.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE of Councils have THE FINANCE COMMITTEE of Councils have issued bonds to meet a debt of \$10,000, due January 1st. They were sold at ninety, being eight less than the city bonds have ever heretofore been disposed of, for they were immediately taken, and are now held firmly at par. The city debt is now about \$70,000. The taxes last year for ward, county, State, and other purposes, was 1 per cent. The national tax, this year, will increase the rate to about 1-40. about 1.40. 

To BE PAID IN COIN .-- Hon. Henry D. Moore, To BE PAID in Coin.—Holly plantoned in the purpose of paying the semi-annual interest on the State debt. The interest will be paid in specie.

The first coupon on the 7 3-10 national loan will be due on the 19th of the present month. We presume the Government will take care to maintain its credit by paying the interest in specie.

CAMDEN INTELLIGENCE.—The criminal court, last week, was occupied with the trial of F. M. Vanstavern, and others, charged with consipilacy In August last the house of the defendant was set on fire by some one, which he charged to be his neighbor. a Mr. Abbott, wife and son, whom he prosecuted for the offence. The Grand Jury, at the October term, ignored the bill, and Abbott commenced proceedings against Vanstavern, wife, servant girl, and James Good, for conspiracy. The evidence was conflicting. The chief witness for the State was the girl, Mary Davis, who was also the principal witness for the prosecution against the Abbotts. In giving her evidence, on Wednesday, she said "she was then telling the truth," but had before sworn to what was false. The case was given to the jury on Friday, who, after an absence of several hours, rendered a verdict of guilty. Vanstavern was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

The monthly meetings of the Board of Education are held on the first Monday evening of the month, in the Council chamber. The board consists of nine members, three from each ward, who meet and transact their important business, month after CAMDEN INTELLIGENCE .- The criminal court, transact their important business, month after month, without the least notice being taken of their action. The citizens pay no heed of them, and were it not for the reporter of the press, the public, were it not for the reporter of the press, the public, who have so deep an interest in the matter, would remain innocent of all knowledge of their proceedings. Joseph C. Delacour is the president, and James M. Cassady secretary. There are in the city twenty-three schools, twenty-six teachers, and fifteen hundred schoolss. Additional accommodations are badly needed, the time elapsing between the application and admission being, in many cases,

over three months.

An effort is being made to so amend the militia laws of the State as to insure greater efficiency. A meeting of the State Military Association was held in Trenton, last Tuesday, at which various propositions to that enect were discussed. Brigadier General Runyon was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year; Lieutenaut Colonel Buckalow, Recording Secretary; General Perrine, Corresponding Secretary, and Major Old, GOV. CURTIN AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS .-On Saturday evening, Goy. Curtin was present, by nivitation, at the Commercial Rooms. The aton Saturday evening, Gev. Carth was present, by invitation, at the Commorcial Rooms. The attendance of members was unusually large, and embraced many of our leading merchants and business men of all classes. There were no formal ceremonies on the occasion, but the Governor was introduced personally to such of the gentlemen as he was not previously acquainted with, and sonversed freely with all. In response to a toast by the prosident, Mr. Wm. B. Hart, he made a brief but most effective speech, chiefly in reference to the existing rebellion and the means which Pennsylvania had adopted to sid in its suppression. Short addresses were also delivered by Charles Gibbons, Thomas Smith, Morton McMiohael, Charles Gibbons, Thomas Smith, Morton McMiohael, Charles Gibbons, Thomas Smith, Smith, Thomas Webster, William Dovine, Dr. H. G. Smith, Col. Chambers, and others. All the speakers bore the strongest testimony to the zeal, diligence, ability, and success

mony to the zeal, diligence, ability, and success with which the Governor has discharged the onerous and important duties which have devolved upon him since he assumed the Executive chair, and the nim since he assumed the executive chair, and the sentiments they uttered in this respect were re-ceived with the most fervent marks of sympathy and approbation by the large audience of substan-tial and intelligent citizens. BLANKET THEVES.—On Saturday, as Detective Sam Henderson was quietly walking along Pine street, near Nineteenth, he observed a couple of colored men whom he recognized as being "on the sneak." One of them had a handsome new white blanket, with red border, under his arm. Henderson arrested him. The other fellow toek "French leave," but was captured by Officer Orr. of the Fifth district. The prisoners were committed by Alderman Beitler to await a hearing on Thursday next. Losers of horse blankets should stop at the Central Station. One of the prisoners is named John Wilson, alias Williams; the other, George Parker, alias Davis. The last named is a desparate fellow. Two or three years ago he cut a police officer badly, for which he served out a term of imprisonment.

BURGLARY AND ARREST .- A dwelling house at Twenty third and Pearl streets, in the Fifteenth ward, was entered by burglars between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning. The first attempt was to enter the house through the trap tempt was to enter the house through the trap door, after mounting to the roof by means of an unoccupied building next door. Failing in this, the burglars then forced a window and got in in that way. Three young men, named James Murray, John Kelly, and Edw. Spring, who are said to belong to the notorious gang of "Spickets," were arrested on the charge of committing the act. They had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, when they were identified by the occupants of the dwelling. They were all committed to answer.

FATAL Accident .- On Saturday evening an ratal Accident.—On Saturday evening an unknown man was killed on the railroad in Dock street, above Front, by getting jammed, it was thought, between two freight cars. The driver of the cars says he saw the man staggering along and in danger; he hallooed to him, but did not see whether he was run over or jammed. The body was conveyed to the Third-district station-house in Union street and the corner was sent for the hold an inquest. The investigation was postponed unti 10 o'clock this morning. The witnesses, if any there were, are requested to call at the coroner's office, Fourth street, below Chestnut. The deceased appeared to be about forty years of age. His dress consisted of black pants, black-velvet vest, brown undercoat, and black overcoat. He had a plug of tobacco in one pocket, and a piece of soap and a comb in the other. There was nothing found on his person that might lead to his early identifi-

morning, about one o'clock, a fire occurred in a one-story brick building attached to the large fivemorning, about one octock, a fire tocurrent in an one-story brick building attached to the large five-story structure at the northwest corner of Ninth and Wallace streets, occupied by different parties. The basement was occupied by Messrs. Bohler & Weikel, coffee roasters and manufacturers; the first floor by Guershoffer, Louwi, & Co., manufacturers of covered buttons; and the second floor by John O. Mead & Co., silver platers. In the upper stories no work is progressing at the present time. The building and fixed machinery is owned by Wm. V. Petilt.

The building in which the fire originated is used by Bohler & Weikel for roasting their coffee, &c., and originated accidentally. The flames communicated to a large wooden chimney, and set fire to the fifth story, which was but slightly damaged. The interior of the roasting department was burned out, and some slight injury was done to the machinery and stock. The loss, which is not heavy, is fully covered by incurance. The whole establishment narrowly escaped dostruction.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.-Yesterday

narrowly escaped destruction. PATRIOTIC.—The board of control of the Mechanics' Cemetery Association have appropriated lots from No. 1 to 6, inclusive, in Division B, Seccontracted during the war. Henry Deperven, un-dertaker, No. 1007 Poplar street, will give the ne-

cessary information upon the subject. SENTENCES .- On Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the following sentences were passed by Judge Allison: William Halliday, larceny, two years in the Eastern Penitentiary; Thos. Dickson, receiving stolen goods, two years in the same institution; Wm. Barnes, larceny, eighteen months; Elisha Davis, colored, fifteen months; John Thomas, larceny, one year in the county prison.

mon Pleas, a motion to quash the petition in the case of Thompson vs. Ewing was argued before Judges Thompson and Ludlow, on Friday and Saturday. The matter was held under advisement. THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS .- The officia term of the heads of the various municipal depart-ments expired on Friday last, but were extended, by an ordinance, until the close of February, uncas the new officials are sooner elected and field. It is now understood to be the purpose of the majority in Councils to elect the new heads of departments on Thursday next, and much interest is manifested in the result. The Democratic cauous to make nominations, will probably be held to-morrow or Wednesday.

THE SHERIFFALTY .- In the Court of Com

ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER GONE.—Conrad Keller, one of the defenders of North Point against British aggression in the war of 1812, died at his residence in this city on Friday, at the advanced of 71 persons of 71 person

ARRIVAL OF BALL'S BLUFF WOUNDED .-number of the wounded at Ball's Bluff and Bull Run arrived in our city on Friday night, and were entertained at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloens entertained at the Volunteer Refreshment Salooms As a general thing they were wounded in the fee and legs, arms and hands. One of the party ha all his hand, excepting one finger, carried away and another had a hole through his left hand. Som of the wounded, after refreshing themselves at the s, passed through the city on their way

REMOVAL OF GOVERNMENT PRISONERS T KEMOVAL OF GOVERNMENT L'RISONERS T Fort Lafavette.—Marshal Millward receive orders on Friday to send the Petre! pirates, an other State prisoners, forthwith to Fort Lafayette They will be moved thither to-day or to-morror Lieutenant Burnett, of the regular regiment charge of the fortress, is now in town. His pr sence may have something to do with the remov of the prisoners. There are about fifty gentry

PERSONAL .- Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, G vernor of the State, Hon. Simon Cameron, late Sectory of War, and Hon. Edgar Cowan, Unit States Senator from Pennsylvania, were in tor

what celebrated in the police annals of Philad phia, was arrested on Friday, on the charge of pic ing, or attempting to pick, pockets of unsuspect people along the market wagons on Second stre lle was committed by Alderman Raitles to accommendation He was committed by Alderman Be BIRTH AT THE CENTRAL. - Yesterday

ing a respectable woman named Catharine McC frey gave birth to a male child at the Central lies Station, where she had come the night previ for ledgings. The little one, we understand, the adopted by one of the members of the Rese THE CITY WATER WORKS .- The follow

a statement of the amount of water supplied by different works belonging to the city, during month of January:
Gallens of water pumped during the month.
200,189,032
4,457,094
5,917,403

5,917,403 2,225,885 923,707 15,624,091 Total ..... 481,246,812 MR. EDITOR OF THE PRESS: It is with

MR. EDITOR OF THE PRESS: It is with; sure that I now announce to the public the grathat we, the undersigned, the late released prisoner toward Mr. Henry Duncan, of Philadelphia, who is Captain of Company I, of the One Hundred and Pennsylvania Regiment, who has had us in charge our arrival at Washington, for the interest, that I taken in us in proyiding for our contort, who has busy almost night and day in gertles our businesses that we might return home to our fafter an absence of over nine mouths. We alvery grateful to the citizens of Philadelphi to the Committee of the Cooper-Shop Hospital, kind reception, and for the kindness and hos with which we have been treated during our stay place.

place. Yours respectfully, D. M. Hos Chas. Brinkerhoff, Company C, First Michigan Steven Carney, Company P, First California. Geo. W. Gray, Company II, First Massachusei Copyl W. F. Wilson, Go. F. New York Fire Zow John Clüng, Campany II, New York Fire Zow John Clüng, Campany G, Eighth New York M, James H. Belcher, Company F, Fifteenth Mas James W. Anderson, Co. F, Second Wisconsin