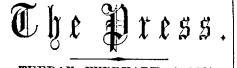
THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.



TUEDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy 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 mone but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

It is stated that since the recent rebel defeats at Mill Spring and Fort Henry the Secessionists in Tennessee have wonderfully changed their tone and bearing towards those who have been suspectbeen singled out by some of the enemies of ed of cherishing Union sentiments.

Orders have recently been issued by the War Department which positively forbid army officers latter improvement, we propose briefly to give from going heme on leave of absence. The exigenoics of the service require their constant presence with their commands.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post states that the President will soon confer upon General James H. Lane a major generalship. The same correspondent asserts that the President will confer a similar honor on Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Vermont. General Hitchcock. was formerly in the regular army, and was considered one of the best and most active officers in service.

The Southern prints had their own fun out of the panic which seized some of our exhausted troops after the battle of Bull Run, and drove them in double quick time towards Washington. The distance they made was about twenty miles. But Zollicoffer's men best those who retreated from Bull Run by long odds. Some of them, it is said in a Nashville paper, did not stop from the Somerset flight until they reached Lexington, Tenn., which is seventy-five miles from the battle-field.

Further rebel accounts from the Burnside expedition were received from Norfolk, via Fortress Monroe, vesterday The bombardment of Roanoko Island was continued on Saturday evening, and the rebels acknowledge that the Federal vessels sunk one or two of their gunboats. A later despatch was received at Norfolk when the flag-of-truce boat was leaving, but the Confederates would not communicate its contents. As they rarely or never fail to communicate intelligence that pleases them,

 it is probable they had heard of the capture of Roanoke Island, or news of some other triumph of our expedition.

Gen. Stone, commanding a division of the army on the Upper Potomac, was on Sunday arrested by the military authorities in Washington, and he is now safely lodged in Fort Lafayette. Ever since the disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff, when the la mented Baker fell, vague suspicions have existed in regard to his capacity and loyalty, and they have culminated in his arrest. The charges preferred against him are of a most serious nature, and if they are sustained he will meet the fate of a traitor. He is a native of the State of Massachusetts, and his first military career bears date 1841, when he entered West Point as a cadet. In 1845 he stood of that year he was brevetted second lieutenant of he was acting assistant professor of ethics, de., at the Military Academy. On the 8th of September, 1847, he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, and on the 13th of the same month was brevetted captain for the same conduct at Chepultepec. He was made first lieutenant in in February, 1853, and resigned on the 17th day of November, 1856. On the breaking out of the present troubles he took command of the District of Columbia militia. and moved them up in the neighborhood of his recent station. On the formation of the new regiments of the regular army he was appointed from the District of Columbia to the coloneley of the Fourteenth United States infantry. His commission bears date May 14, 1861. On the 17th of the same month he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and held the command of the Third brigade, under General Banks. His command was then temporarily separated from that of the Major General commanding the department of the Shenandoah, and he held the position in the neighborhood of Edward's Ferry, with a moderate force, with his headquarters at Poolesville. He directed the movements of the Federal forces at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and the terrible disaster that there befol our troops, was, by many, attributed to him. It is said that a court-martial will soon be held to pass judgment upon the charges against him, when the whole truth will, no doubt, be disclosed, and when, if innocent, he will be acquitted, and if guilty, meet with the punishment his alleged offences deserve. Dr. Ives, a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, was also arrested and sent to Fort McHenry. The cause for this action is given in an order issued by Secretary Stanton, and published in The Press of this morning. Newspaper correspondents have no better right to become the virtual spies of the rebels than other people. The army under the command of General Grant is still at Fort Henry, but active preparations for an advance movement are being made. The rebel troops who retreated from Fort Henry have con. centrated at Fort Donelson, which is now defended by a force of about eight or ten thousand men. The Tennessee river is considered virtually opened to our gunboats, and they have already captured or destroyed several rebel steamers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad. LATEST NEWS The fiscal year of most of our great railroads has been brought to a close, and the re-BY TELEGRAPH. ports of their doings are before the public. That of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the main FROM WASHINGTON artery of the internal trade of Philadelphia, was presented to our readers some time ago, and the exhibit it gave of the earnings, the THE DISASTER AT BALL'S BLUFF. business, and the future prospects of that great improvement, was certainly of the most gratifying character. In the comparatively TERRIBLE DEVELOPMENTS. short period during which time the Pennsylvania Railroad has been in operation, (and a ARREST OF BRIG. GEN. STONE. part of that time only as a broken line of trade and travel,) it has reached a position of permanent usefulness and prosperity second to no

RANK TREASON CHARGED AGAINST HIM.

He Receives Visits from Rebel Officers, and Attempts the Destruction of his Command.

the Pennsylvania Railroad as best calculated ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARREST. to compare favorably with the policy of the a comparison of the last year's business of the

NEWSPAPER SPY SENT TO FORT MCHENRY

CONFIRMATIONS BY-THE SENATE. &c.. &c., &c.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1862. The House Finance Bill.

of flourishing inland cities, while its branches The House Finance bill, to authorize the issue of drain rich agricultural, mineral, and lumber United States notes, and for the redemption or regions, from the Canadian border to the interior of Pennsylvania. The total length of the funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States, was reported to the Se main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad is 352 miles, while almost all of its branch roads are nate this morning, and although considerably in an unfinished condition, and consequently amended, the "legal-tender" clause was retained, can be of but little advantage to its trade. In and a provision adopted that the interest on the this calculation we leave out of consideration public debt should be paid in coin.

The Arrest of Brig. Gen. Stone for Treason-The Ball's Bluff Disaster.

huild a fort or strong work since the battle of Ball's

orce to capture and destruction by the enemy un-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.)

der pretence of orders for a movement from the

Bluff under his guns without molestation. Fourth. For treacherous design to expose his

ycar were insignificant, amounting to but The following is the substance of the charges under which Brigadier General CHARLES P. STONE The net earnings of the New York Central, was arrested, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by during the year 1861, were \$1,484,120.64; of a guard under the immediate command of Brigadien General SYKES, of the provost marshal's force the Pennsylvania, \$3,646,938.19; showing a and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon balance in favor of the latter of \$2,162,817.45. rain : The increase of receipts, from all sources, on First. For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's the New York Central, were but \$351,801.05, Bluff. while those of the Pennsylvania Railroad were Second. For holding correspondence with the \$1,367,299.47, exhibiting in favor of the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff Pennsylvania line the handsome sum of and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp. Third. For treacherously suffering the enemy t

\$1.015.498.42. These statistics, brief as they are, are sufficient to show that the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad have no reason to find fault with its management. So prosperous is its condition, at this time, and so favorable is

similar improvement of equal extent in the

the New York Central Railroad Company for

1861, and as the management of that road has

two great lines. The New York Central

earned during the year 1861, from all sources,

\$7,309,042.06; the Pennsylvania Railroad,

during same time, \$7,300,000.95; receipts in

The total length of the New York Central

is given by this report at 555 miles, and it is

well known that the main trunk, from Albany

to Buffalo, passes through a continuous chain

the canal owned by the last-named company,

because the net receipts from it during the

favor of New York Central, \$9,041.11.

We have now before us the annual report of

United States.

\$28,000.

Commanding General, which had not been given. its future prospect, that the board of di-Fifth. A court martial will be speedily ordered rectors promise an annual dividend hereafter A Newspaper Spy Sent to Fort McHenry. of cight per centum. Its great rival is satisfied The following order was issued from the War with a six-per centum dividend, and that, too, epartment to-day : while the rate of interest in the State of New York is seven per centum, and in our State but six. But, even these evidences of prosperity, added to the fact that the Pennsvlvania Railroad Company is doing more to develop the resources of our Commonwealth than all other similar corporations, is not sufficient to shield it from the attacks of the jealous and envious. Such men as J. EDGAR That on Saturday, the Sth day of February, 1862, against the public and well known regulations for the safe transaction of Congressional business, he intruded bimsolf into the War Department and into the chambers where the Secretary and his asseventh in a class numbering forty-five. In July THOMSON and THOMAS A. SCOTT are singled out by infatuated legislators, and others less ordnance, and from August, 1845, to January, 1846, conspicuous, for villification and abuse, for no sitants were transacting business with members of Congress, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in regard to Cabinet consul-tatione, telegraphs, &c., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published; and other reason than that these gentlemen have done all in their power to advance the prosperity of a great improvement entrusted to their care, and, by this course, benefit the great State in which that improvement is located.

> These gentlemen, and others connected with nem, assumed the management of the road

The Cost of the Treasury Notes. It appears from an official letter sont to the Com mittee of Ways and Means, by Secretary CHASE. that the total cost of the engraving, numbering, printing, and the paper for the issues of treasury notes under the acts of the 5th and 17th of August last, was nearly \$138,000. The work was well done by the Bank-Note Companies, and at prices 15 per cent. less than the rates hitherto paid for simi lar work, and no loss whatever has ye t been incur

Two large and influential petitions were presented to-day in each House, asking for various greatly-needed reforms in postal affairs. These petitions contain over thirteen thousand names, including those of note in the city and State of New York-merchants, financiers, statesmen, etc.

Confirmations, The Senate yesterday made the following confirmations :

MAJOR GENERALS. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK, HENRY W. HALLECK. BRIGADIER GENERALS.

JAMES W. DENVER, of California; Major ROBERT ANDERSON OUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Major E. S. SIBLEY, with the rank of lieutenan ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of cap-QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

MARTIN H. INSLEY, of Kansas JAMES DUNLAP, of Illinois. WILLIAM A. VAN VLIET, of New York. EDWIN C. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of captain,

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. A. F. GARRISON, of Missouri. NINIAN W. EDWARDS, of Illinois. FESTUS H. MOORE, of New York. CHARLES B KINSDILL, of Michigan. GEORGE M. ADAMS. of Kentucky. WILLIAM M. GREEN, of Ohio, and JACOB HEAron, of Ohio, to be commissaries of subsistence, with

the rank of captain. FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. WILLIAM A. MENADIER, first lieutenant. SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Capt. LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Infantry, to be major. THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, To be Second Lieutenants. EDMUND PENDLETON, of Virginia. HENRY MEINELL of New York. WILLIAM W. TOMPKINS, of New York.

Corporal JAMES L. THOMAS, of Company G. JOHN R. MYRICK, of New York. Sergeant JAMES R. KELLY, of Company D Fourth Artillery. GEORGE F. BARSTOW, of Massachusetts.

GEORGE M. FILLMORE, of Minnesota. FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. To be Second Lacutenants. JOHN S. HUNT, of New York.

Sergeant GEORGE DICKENSON. SAMUEL CANEY, of Delaware. FRANCIS D L. RUSSELL, of Massachusetts BAYARD WILKESON, of New York. Sergeant HARRY C. CUSHING, of the First Rhod Island Artillery.

. EUGENE A. BANCROFT. of Massachusetta. HENRY A. HUNTINGDON, of Illinois. FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

February 10, 1862. Ordered that a person calling himself Dr. Ives, native of a rebel State, whose brother, lately in Corporal JOHN CUSACK, of Company E, Second Artillery. in military service of the United States, is now an licer in the rebel army, and who pretends to be special representative of the New York Herald CHARLES D. VIELE, of New York. EDWARD H. MACE, of Indiana. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, to be minis for Washington, be arrested, and held in close custody at Fort McHenry as a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of this Department, in ter resident to the Republic of Honduras. GEORGE W. PALMER, consul of the United States

at Candia. The Tennessee Victory. THANKS OF THE DEPARTMENT TO THE VICTORS. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.-The following despatch has been received at headquarters :

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. TO GENERAL HALLECK, ST. LOUIS : Your energy and ability receive the strongest commendation of this Department. You have my

commendation of this Department. For nave my perfect confidence, and you may rely upon my ut-most support in your undertakings. The pressure of my engagements has provented my writing you, but I will do so fully in a day or two. proclamation. EDWIN M. STANTON.

FROM FORT HENRY, SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY'S CAVALRY

4 REBELS KILLED AND 25 TAKEN PRISONERS. THE CASE OF GENERAL SMITH.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 10 .- A special despatch to the Democrat of this city, dated at Fort Henry to day

says : Two hunered of the Illinois cavalry, while on itering expedition this morning, met a company of the enemy's horse, and charged upon them, killing four, and taking twenty-five prisoners, in cluding their captain. Only one of our men was wounded.

In consequence of Genl. Smith's appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate, that officer has transferred his command to Genl. Lew Wal ace, and will leave for Paducah to-morrow.

Generals Grant and McClernand telegraphed to Washington, vouching for General Smith's loyalty and efficiency, and urging that the Senate reconider its action on his appointment.

Gen Grant and stuff made a reconnoissance it the vicinity of Fort Donelson to-day. The steamer W. H. B. has retorned from the railroad bridge with a lot of horses, wagons, commissary stores, &c.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

REBEL STEAMERS BURNED AND CAPTURED

REBELS CONCENTRATED AT FORT DONELSON. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10 .- The Republican's special despatch from the Tennesse river says that the

army is still encamped at Fort Henry, and preparations for further movements go vigorously for ward. The river is high, and part of Fort Henry has been overflowed. Five more regiments are expected to arrive from

Cairo in a few days. An unfinished fortification, called Fort Her-

man, opposite Fort Henry, has been taken possesion of The panic is so extensive in Tennessee, that the river is considered as opened for the Union fleets to its head-waters

The late garrison at Fort Honry has taken refuge n Fort Donelson, making the force there between 8,000 and 10.000. A Southern mail, captured by Captain Logan

contained a letter from some high officers speaking of the demoralizing effect of the defeat at Somerset, and stating that another at Fort Henry would be almost irreparable.

The rebel steamer Orr, being chased by the gunboat Conestoga, was fired by the crew and aban doned. Several other steamers are said to have fallen into the hands of the United States gunboats Conestoga and Lexington. The gunboats sent up the Tennessee river will

LAW IN KANSAS.

probably go as far as Florence, Alabama. The War in Kansas and New Mexico

GENERAL HUNTER DECLARES MARTIAL

Advance of the Rebels on Fort Craig.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 10 .- By general order No. 17, General Hunter declares martial law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares that the

crime of jayhawking shall be put down with a strong hand and summary process. James H. Holmes, the Secretary of New Mexico, has arrived here in eleven days and a half from Santa Fe, bringing important despatches to General

Hunter, and information regarding affairs in the Territory. The rebel Brigadier General H. H. Sibby was within thirty miles of Fort Craig, with 2,50

Texans with artillery, and had issued a buncombe Colonel Canby had taken active measures to op-

A Petition from Philadelphia Presented, Mr. CRITTENDEN (U.), of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, presented a petition from Philadelphia, propo-sing that on the 22d day of February, Washington's Farowell Address be read in one or either House of Congress by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, an the presence of the members of both branches, and that the President and his Capited, the ex-precidents, Judges of the Supremo Court, Represonta-tives of Foreign Governments, Officers of the Army and Navy, and distinguished citizens, 's unvited to attend, and that the proceedings of the day including the prayer, be printed in pamphlet form and largely distributed. That the address, or portions, be read at the head of the armics and on shipboard as the highest incentive to our brave defenders. The petitioners also pray that Congress pass a joint resolution to carry the above inthe effect. Mr. CRITTENDEN skild that the petition was signed by the present and two preceding mayors of Philadel-phia, and hy a thousand others, contracing the first men in the city, such as Ingersol and Dallas. There is one none which stirs every American citizen-the name ho-nored throughout the world, and which commands the prise and homago of every houses theored a joint ro-solution to r.For the petition to a solest committee of five, and that they report thereon. Mr. Chy EJOY (Rep.), of Illis, proposed an anond-ment, that at the same time the Declaration of Indepen-dence, Mr. Grittender, its conduction, offered as joint ro-solution to r.For the petition to a solest committee of five, and Scorotary Stanton's order to the amend-ment, that at the same time the Declaration of Indepen-tence, Mr. Colve JOY (Rep.), of Illis, proposed an anond-ment, that at the same time the Declaration of Indepen-dence, and Scorotary Stanton's order to the amended, was Mr. Crittenden's resolution, as thus amended, was for 1861 are fifty per cent. above t SPAIN.

Petition from Philadelphia Presented.

nays 53. Mr. Crittenden's resolution, as thus amended, was

then adopted Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of George B. Simpson, accused by the Potter Investigating Committee of disloyalty, asking to be heard before the said committee. The memorial was referred. (In motion of Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, the Hence tech areas a second to the said second to the said second to the s the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing a detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department. It authorizes the detail of three competent officers for the inspection of transport vessels and such other services as may be designated by the War Department.

War Department. The Virginia Contested Election Case. Mr. DAWES called up the report of the Committee of Elections, sgainst the prayer of Joseph Segar, asking to be admitted to a seat in the House, as a member of the Fluirty-seventh Congress from the First district of Vir-

inia. Mr. Pawes caused to be read the report of the commr. Pawes caused to be read the report of the com-mittee, in which it is said that the only evidence of the election of Mr. Segar was the certificate of the judges at Hampton, together with the proclamation of Governor Pierpout, declaring him elected. Mr. Segar based his chims at the twenty-five votes cast for him, contending that it was srictly a legal election, and the only inquiry is, did the memorialist receive more votes than any other candidate? Mr. Segar had frankly stated to the com-mittee that, besides at Hampton, the polis could not be opened in the other precincts of the Congressional dis-trict, for the reason that they were in the possession of the robel forces. The committee say there was not a full compliance with the Virgi-ia election code. They do not, however, rest their objection colely on that, but ask if only twenty-five persons voted for Mr. Segar, the polls not being opened throughout the district for the reasons stated, what evidence had they that, if a full vote had been taken, there would not have been an overwhelming vote against him? Mr. Dawes said this question involved a princi-ple of vital importance in the manner of choosing Re-presentatives. The claim presumed that the twenty.

and have rate the question involved a princi-ple of vital importance in the manner of choosing Re-presentatives. The claim presumed that the twenty-five voters had done all that was necessary, the remain-ing voters of the district knowing nothing of what they were doing. The election was in no respect in conformity with the law of Virginia file cenied the power of the Provisional Convention to interfere with the laws of the Commonwealth.

Provisional Convention to interfere with the laws of the Commonwealth. Mr. SEGAB (U.) spoke in defence of his claims. At every threshold the question was raised whether loy-alty should be stifted and treason recognized, counta-nanced, and rewarded; whether rebellion should drive loyalty to the wall and there transfit, and whether rebellion can rob any citizen of any privileges under our glorious Constitution. As to tweaty-five rotes only being given for him, he had to say that not a single ci-tizen could be deprived of his right. He was here, not in his own, but in behalf of that pattor his constituency who, living within sight of the stars and stripes flying from Fortress Monroe, when the storm dashed round them, clung to the ship of State. He appeared bere, with the help of God and a good conscience, to vindicate their rights.

storm dashed round them, clung to the ship of State. He appeared here, with the help of God and a goed conscience, to vindicate their rights. He then replied to Mr. Dawos, and argued that he was legally and substantially elected. He had been a party man—a Whig—but he had been roundy from the com-mencement of the robellion to form a combination with all loyal men to crush out the rebellion, restore the Con-stitution of our fathers, and sustain the best Gorern-ment ever formed by man. He held the return in his case was undisputed and uncontradicted, and it was, therefore, prima facie evidence of his election. Re came here under an original election, under a new ro-gime, and not only under a new Government, but under a new Governor of Virginia. He did not come to fill a vacancy. His predecessor, Garnett, was in the rebel Congress, where he would not be for all the gold of Cali-formin, or all the honors that could be heaved on man. Mr. NOWELL (Dem.), and Mr. DIVEN (Hep.), spoke in favor of Mr. Segar's claim to the seat. Mr. Diven said the only question with him was, is Mr. Segar a loyal man, and whether the loyal people of that district desire him to represent them here? And of these facts he was satisfied. fide anywhere, and granting other concessions to the Jews. RAGUSA, Jannary 26.—The insurgents have rejected the annesty offered them by Omar Pasha. Hostilities have recommenced in consequence. COFENIAGES, Jan, 26.—The King's road was opened with a royal speech. He hopes that the the between Holstein and other portions of the kingdom will be ro-newed, although he had failed to effect this up to the Bolstein and Federal Diet to the negotiation concerning Holstein continue satisfactory, and a solution of the question is shortly expected. Schleswig is to obtain freer development when the danger of foreign intervention Dasses away. ASHER AWAY

The week's Cotton market was received por steamer The further consideration of this subject was postponed till to-morrow. Nova Scotia. 3 RADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester ira unfavorable, the market for eation pools and varia

The Hours concurred in the Senate's amendment to Cing very dull, with a downward tendency. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET .--- Breadthe bill providing for the purchase of cotton seed, so that a thousand dollars may also be expended for tobacco seed. The House then adjourned.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Bread-stuffs dull, with a slight decline. The usual authorities report Flour dull, and 6d lower; State 29 ∞ 52. Wheat flat, and declined 2d Ψ cental; red Western 12s 6d ∞ 12s 6d; white red Southern 12s 4d ∞ 12s 6d; white Western 12s 6d ∞ 12s 9d; white Southern 13s ∞ 13s 3d. Corn heavy, and PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1862. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET .--- The Provi-SENATE. on market is generally quiet. Various circulars re-out: Beef quiet, and declined 5s. Pork downward.

ensuing year. During the balloting a great excitement privalled. The only opposition in the field was for the office of librarian, the contestants being the old incum-bent, Mr. Ward, and Samuel Hazard. The latter gen-tleman is about 75 years of age, and was one of the first members of the Society, and his friends were exceedingly maxious that he should be elected. The salary of the office is \$500 per annum. The whole number of voices cast was 250, of which Jo-seph B. Ingersoll, for president, received 247. The four vice presidents each received 250 voices. For librarian, Mr. Ward received 05 votes, Mr. Hazard 155, resulting in the choice of the latter. Charles J. Biddle, one of the candidates for the library Committee, received 139 votes out of the 250. With the exception of librarian, how-ever, the old officers were re-elected. Napoleon, in officially receiving the Papal Nuncio, said: "Ilis Hollners has already addressed words to me, through General Guyon, which have deeply touched me. I shall shaves seek to ally the duties of a Sovereign with my devotion to the Hely Fatner. I do not doubt but that your nomination will contribute to render more in-timate the relations that are so essential to the welfare of religion, peace, and Christianity." The Louden Globe construes the Emperor's remarks into a manifestation that his relations with Rome are not harmonious.

harmonious. It is asserted that France has sent the strongest re-commendations to the Pontifical Government to accept terms for the renunciation of the temporal power in order that French occupation may cease, and the present situation be ended. It is understood that the Pope's reply shows no dispo-ition to yield. Statistics show that the English imports into France

BAR MEETING-DEATH OF J. MURRAY RUSH.

BAR MEETING--DEATH OF J. MUTRAY RUSH, Esq.-An unusually large meeting of the Bar was held yesterday, in the United States District Court room, at 12 o'clock, to express its grief at the loss of one of its most diringuished members, Sauces Murray Rush, Est. The crowded room, the subdued air, and the fooling interances to which the occasion gave rares, attested the high respect and deep regard in which Mr. Rush was universally held. We very much regret that a press of matter prevents our giving a full report of the alognent addresses which were made, and that we can only pro-sent a brief synopsis of them. Upon the motion of Mr. George W. Biddle, seconded by Mr. George M. Wharton, Hon. W. M. Merchick was alled to the chair, and Mr. Charles Ingersci made secretary. The first nutress was by K. J. Arundel, Est, who said that Mr. Bush was well known, by all prosent to have been a distinguished member of this bur. He was a talented, able, and most efficient lawyer, an agreeable colleague, an honorable adversary. As a man, he was upright, concelentious, and benevolent; and has left behind him a reputation pure, spottess, and unusually well, and, as soch, admired and loved him. In all the relations of life, Mr. Bush was a man of very high morit and distinguished character, of decided talent, vigorous mind, cultivate linellect, toleral more, high outscheid, and distinguishes character, of decided talent, vigorous mind, cultivated intellect, toleral poses, high outscheid be practised, and hydre up to them. Mr. Rush was not merely a haver, but a public man, and, as such, folt that he could not live for himself alows, but that be oved a duty to the public at large. It was a man in whom to country was a passion. The grandson of two signers of the Daelaration of In-setteed, and hydre up to them. Mr. Rush was not merely a haver, but a public man, and, as such, folt that he could not live for himself alone, but that be oved a duty to the public at large. It was a main in whom to the so of others. But the speaker most delighted SPAIN. The Minister of State has declared in Congress that Smain would demand reparation from Mexico on account of the war of independence. It was also stated that Spain had received no official communication reaspecting any further resolution of France and England in refe-rence to Mexico. He concluded by saving that Spain would fittingly support the interests of Mexico. PROSSIA.

PRUSSIA. A bill had been introduced by the Government regu-lating ministerial responsibility, according to which the right of imperchanent can only be exercised by both Bousse considering

Bonses conjointly. A rupture was anticipated between the Prussian Go-vernment and the Archbishop of Posen, who, in a letter to the Minister of Public Worship, defends the national utitude assumed by his countrymen.

JURKEY. A cecree has been issued, annonneing the publication of the Rudget, confirming full powers in Fuel Pasha, as Grand Vizier and Minister of Finance.

The ex-Minister of Finance has been deprived of his lecoration, and is to be tried for malversation. INDIA, CHINA, &c. The Calcutta and China mails left Malta for Mar-selles on the 224. Additional despatches have been re-

eived. GALCUTTA, Dec. 30.---Facilities have been afforded by

the Government for opening out Indian export and cot-ton trade. Shirting dult and declining. Indigo active, but unchanged. Exchange, 2s %d. Freights advan-

but unchanged. Exchange, 23 %d. Freights advan-cing. CANTON, Dec. 14.—Shirtings dull and unchanged. Twist advancing. Tea firm and unaliered. Exchange %d. hither Gauton is resuming its former importance as a place of trade. SHANGHAR, December 7.—Alarm is no longer felt here on account of the rebels. Ningpo is reported to be in-vested by them. Ter declining. Suk active, but droop-ings. Exchange unaltered. The Japan news is satisfac-tory. Cochie China advices say that the French had taken possession of Rul Candore. With an affectionate disposition and a warn was a man of strong impulses, but was alway nd controlled by reason. Mr. McCall then submitted the following resolutions : Resolved, That the Bar of Philadelphia have learned LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds were dull or

Resource, That the har of Philadelphis have learned with deep sorrow the decease of their late brother, James Morray Ruch, Esquire. Resolved, That the Bur entertain a high appreciation of the tatlents and professional abilities of the deceased, and will long cherish in grateful memory the many vir-

don, have suspended; liabilities unknown, but the are bolieved to be considerable. LATEST PES THE AMERICA.

are Deneved to be considerable. LATEST PEB THE AMERICA. [By Telegraph to Qcenstown.] TANES, Jan. 20.—The opening of the French Ghambers takes rise to morrow, when it is expected that the Em-peror Napoleon will make some statement about Amo-rica and Rome. The French papers conclude from the attitude of the Buglish press, that the *Trent* affair was only a pretext for war, and that England wants to force the blockade of the Southern ports. The Parie Tomps, in replying to the assertion that the blockade of the Southern ports is ineffective, recalls that some Russian ships ran the blockade of the Baltic in 1854, as now happens at Charleston. The Opinione Natignate blames the semi-official French papers for their hidden Southern sym pathies, and says that England would become dangerons to Frances if Ametica were weakened. The Constitutionnel of the 26th says that the Maxican General Almonte will accompany the French expedi-tion for placing the Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. The Moniteur says that the bill for the optional con-version of the four per cent. stock into three per conf. stock has been submitted to the Council of State. ST. PEREBURG, January 26.—An Imperial ukage is publihed permitting Jews to enter every branch of the State service; permitting Jewsis marchants to re-eide anywhere, and granting other concessions to the Jews. Racusa, January 26.—The insurgents have rejected these and where the three three three and the three and three second three second three th

Commercial Intelligence.

6døls P qr; mixed 31s; yellow 31s 6d; white

with a decline of 5s. Bacon heavy, with a slight dec Lard nominal at 46@49s. Tallow inactive, and

Laru nominal at 40593. Tailow inactive, and de-clined is; quoted at 47ae478 6d. LIYERPOOL PRODUCE MABKET.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee flat. Rice inactive. Cod Oil downward; sales small. Linseed Oil quiet at 25s. Spirits Turpentine flat at 70s. Rosin quiet, and

PARIS, Saturday.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes 71 france. Ben steamehin America

francs. Per steamship America. Arrived from New York-Jan. 22d, W. F. Schmidt, Scheidt, Prince of Wales, at Deal; 24th, Frank Lovett, James Foster, at Liverpool; 22d, Mary C. Mariner, at Londonderry; 23d, Margaret, at Gloucester. Arrived from Baltimore-Jan. 22d, Thomas Whitney, at Deal.

Sailed for New York-Jan. 23, Mountaineer, from Pill;

Sailed for New York—Jan. 23, Mountaineer, from Pill; 24th, R. Baker, from Deal. THE LATEST. Arrived from New York—Resolution and Calmuck, at Marseilles; Lord Clarendon, at Leni; Hedvig, at Queens-town; Simla and Bucophalus, at Liverpool. The Arctic Hero, from New York for Liverpool, put into Milford, 22d, leaky, &c.

HALFAX, February 3...-The steamship America was detained at Queenstown till Tuesday morning, being stuck on a mud bank. She did not, however, have any communication with the shore.

THE CITY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HISTORICAL SO

CIETY.—Last evening, the annual meeting of the Histo-rical Society of Pennsylvania was held at their rooms,

orner of Sixth and Adelphi streets. The meeting wa

largely attended, and much interest was taken in the

Ingersoll After the reading of the minutes of the last

tated meeting, the following report was made by Town-

To the President and Members of the Historical So-

To the President and Members of the Historical So-ciety of Pennsylvania: During the past year, there have been presented to the Society eighteen hundred volumes, six hundred pamphlets, eight portraits, a num-ber of manuscripts and coins, and of Japanese curiosities and American Luian dresses and accoutrements. Much the greater part of the volumes mentioned form "one of the most complete records extant of official docu-ments and ephemeral pamphlets, etc., etc., connected with the old French Bevolution." The liberality to which the Society is indebted for this remarkable collection of books has also provided that, in time, they shall be ele-gantly bound.

books has also provided that, in time, they such so the gantly bound. About fifty valuable volumes on philology, also recent-ly added, make an interesting feature in the library. When it is considered that the Society has received more books and more pictures during the past year than it did in the first twenty-five years of its existence, it may not be doubted that the direction of our labors favorably impresses liberal and intelligent minuts. Considerable labor has been expended in a catalogue raisonic of the books; but this work, to be properly performed, should be one of great care, while it will

To issue of the books; but this work, to be properly performed, should be one of great care, while it will require an amount of time that few unacquainted with its difficulties would be apt to appreciate. The receipts by the treasurer of the Society, during the past year, have been rather more than twelve hundred dollars, all of which has been absorbed in necessary ex-penses; but it is proper to state that the value of the do-nations received in the same interval is more than three thousand dollars. The real proportion, therefore, of ex-penditure to receipt is but about one-fourth—a propar-tion that examination will show is greatly smaller than occurs in many other institutions. If the interest on the permaaent funds were considered in this view, the pro-portion would be still less, A rigid adherence to as society that was m a most impoverished condition, a library already of great value, a collection of paintings of much interest and considerable extent, permanent funds to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, and has so won the respect of those who have treasures to bostow, that all that is necessary to retain that respect, and secure those treasures, is for the society to watch well that no depar-ture be permitted from a system that has produced such

ture be permitted from a system that has produced such rich results.

ture be permitted from a system that has produced such rich results. About a year ago it was montioned at our meeting that. a member, Professor F. L. O. Rochrig, LL. D., M. D., (at present connected with the academy of the Profestant Episcopal Church in this city.) kindly consented, on be-half of the Society, to add to his most extensive corre-spondence, in many languages, one with remote parts of Asiatic Russia. His letters in our behalf, some of which were written in Dighataun and Siberian Kyptchak-Tartor, met from various parts with friendly replies, but particularly with our fellow-member, the Mirza Alexander Kasem-Beg, his Imperial Majoaty's Actual Connsellor of State, member of the Imperial Academy of S iences of St. Petersburg, and formerly director of the Asiatic department in the Imperial University of Kasan, now professor of Oriental literature in the University of St. Petersburg, etc., etc. A native of the Oriental sity of Derbend, (in the casteri Caücăsus, nome the Mirza with his native Oriental culture a nost accomplished Worth his native Oriental culture a could be availish a with a

cdings. The chair was filled by the Hon. Joseph B

iated. Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Rush, the Bar Resolved. That in the decease of Mr. Rush, the Bar has lost one of its berightest ornaments, and the commu-nity one of its best most useful, most honored citizeas. *Resolved*. That a committee of five be appointed to communicate to the family of the deceased the sentiments of this meeting, and to convey to them the condolence of the Bar on this molancholy bereavement. David Paul Brown, Esq., in seconding the resolutions, made some timely and eloquent reflections on the uncer-tainties of life, and the useful lessons we should draw therefrom, and concluded by saying, that the lamented brother, whose loss we mourn, had been gathered to his fathers in the full fullion of all his earliest hops, had been torn away from a society of which he was an orna-ment, and removed from a profession of which he was the pride.

been torn away from a society of which he way an orna-ment, and removed from a profession of which he way the pride. Ite was followed by lease Hazlehurst, Ewi, who said that he had been intimately connected with Mr. Rush, professionally, publicly, and socially, for twenty-fire years, and could recail nothing in that intercourse but what was pleasant and shedearing. Mr. Rush was frank and gallant. His ambition was to elevate his profession by honorable conduct. He was as true patriot a dloved his country with intense affection. In his family rela-tions he exhibited the same noble and generous raiss which were remarked in his public career. Alluding to the sorrow he felt under his intimate personal relations with Mr. Rush, he concluded by saying that as the shadow of our life is lengthening; the circle of our friendship is shortening. Benjamin Gerhard, Eeq., said that he had enjoyed an intimate friendship with Mr. Rush, and although it was much for one man to say of another, he could say of him he *lored* him, and that ke who could inspire such a feel-ing must be a r-markable man. No one was more per-fect in his family relations than Mr. Rush. His friendi-were deeply attached to him. As a councellor and advo-cate he was far beyond the ordinary standard. He was a gentleman and a scholar. As a citizen howas unrivalled. He walked hun by before his God, and died at peace with the world and his Maker. **Ex-Governor Polick spoke of his acquaintances with B'**. Rush as having commenced at Princeton. While class. Thirty-one years had passed since they parted as fellow graduate; the friendly relations thus com-menced had ever since continued, and he had never known him to do a dishonerable act or anything but what enlifted him to respect and admiration. It was Mr. Bush's study of the Bible which formed his high charac-ter, sustained him through his professional career, and won bim the respect of the world. Edward Walh, Esci. could not rofrain from paying a tribute to one with whom he had grown up froin hoy-bood.

est stain. His family relations had been the most ex-emplary. He was the most thoroughly unselfash man he had ever known. William F. Judson, Esg., remarked that but a few hours before his death. Mr. Rush had said to him—"The profession of the law is, indeed, a noble profession; a profession which I honor, which I love, and that love is only exceeded by the love for my country and my God." The speaker said Mr. Rush had been more than afficient; and that when he entered his office the morining after his death, and saw the vacant chair and the idle pan, he felt that he had lost one who was to him almost as an elder brother. Hon. Josiah Randall said he had been oue of Mr. Bush's examiners when he was admitted to the bar. He was his senior in the first cause Mr. Rush had field, and was ro much gratified with his success that he had fol-lowed his subsequent career with high expentations, which had been more than ever soon him do an act, or beard him utter an expression he would desire withdrawn or for-gotten. And when he was to render his rebuke a pleasure.

pleasure. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the chair appointed Mesers. Randa'l, Brown, Hazlehurst, McCall, and Gerhard as the committee referred to in the resolution.

On motion, the chairman and secretary were added.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD .- Since the

issue of the order excluding idling visitors, the workshops and offices at the navy yard have assumed a more business like aspect. At the same time, all persons who

really have a necessity of sceing any attaches of the yard, during working hours, are furnished with a pass, on application to Commandum Turner. This rule, if rigidly enforced, will have a salutary effect.

PRESENTS TO MASTER WORKMEN.

PRESENTS TO MASTER WORKMEN. The Navy Department having been informed that, some time since, several of the master workmen of the yard had received presents from their men, instructed Oaptain Pendergast to inquire into the matter. The in-vestigation was accordingly made, (from which it appear-ed that the presents had, in two cuces, consisted of a valuable set of silver, and, in a third, a gold watch), and the facts transmitted to Washington. The answer of Se-cretary Welles was roc tived a few days since. The Se-cretary censures in strong terms the reception of presents by master workmen in the navy yard from the men, and observes that, if it shall occur again, it will subject the offender or offenders to immediate dismissal.

THE MUSTER ROLL. The following is a list of the workmen at present em-

ployed in the yard :-

number employed here some few weeks since, it is sti full regiment, and is turning out a vast deal of work.

A hinding in the last of the consideration reduction upon the still a full regiment, and is turning out a vast deal of work. THE TRANSPORT STEAMER SUWANER. The arrival of the steamship Suwance, on Saturday morning last, was noticed in our columns yesterday. The Suwance is not a regular Government vessel, having been chartered on the 4th of December last for transport purposes. Her officers, accordingly, do not beiong to the new officient of the steamship Suwance on Saturday morning last, was noticed in our columns yesterday. The Suwance is not a regular Government vessel, having been chartered on the 4th of December last for transport purposes. Her officers, accordingly, do not beiong to the newy. They are as follows: Captain Padelford, of Philadelphia; Mr. White, first mate; and Mr. Thomas G. Nye, of Falmouth, Mass, pilot. In addition to engineers and firemen, her crew numbors but six men. The Suwance (or Falmouth, Mass, pilot. In addition to engineers and firemen, her crew numbors but six men. The Suwance to Willington. Del., where she hay until purchased by Mr. A. J. Bucknor, from whom she was chartered by the Government. She then went to New York to take in stores, and thence proceeded to Annapolis. From that point she was ordered to Fortress, (Jan. 17th.) drawing nine and a half feet of water, she grounded in seven fiel of water, upon a short called the "Middle Ground," which lies inside of the bar of Hatters Inlet. At the explication of soven days she was stored of, thanks to a southeast gele. She accordingly left Hatterns Inlet for Fortress Monroo on the 4th inst., in a leaking condition. She brings no tidings of the expedition that have net slready been published. The only vessels grounded which were not finally got off, were the steamers Zouare and City of Xew York. The latter was already in a leaky condition, having previously struck on Hatteras Inde. Her crey, and 260 troogs aboard of her, were all savare. The guare, which for a bot of the stor of the store of the silot of the store, got apoint, a

particulars of whose death are already brown. They will be sent to Trenton to-day, where they will be not

will be sent to Trenton to day, where they will be late with a public reception. The Suwance was expected to be towed yesterday from the dock of the old Charleston and Suvannah Steam-ship Company, above Vine street, to the navy yard, for the purpose of heing repaired. One of her wheel-houses is stove in, a large portion of her bulwarks is carried away, and considerable damage doas to her deck-works.

works. The United States steamer Migizi was not in a sinking condition. As the telegraph reported. She was sont to Fortress Mouroe simply on account of some disarrange-ment in her machinery.

THE JUNIATA.

THE JUNIATA. This vessel is now so nearly completed that she can be launched whenever an ordors to that effect is received from Washington. She has been compared, and her shaft has been placed in. The hedplatos.for her engines have also been placed in, and her propelse is ready to be in-serted. The launch, it is expucted, will very soon takes place. In anticipation of such an event, timber it being prepared for a new sloup-of, war, which is to be built on the stocks new occuried by her.

the stocks now occupied by her. OTHER VESSELS AT. THE YARD. The Poohatan presents a. most wrotched appearance, Besides being stripped of much of her planking, which has been found to be quite roteon, her masts have been taken out, and her wheel-houses removed. New and larger wheels are to be placed in her. It will be several months before she is fit for service, although an unusually large force is at work upon her. The Monogrambel is warning a service as the second

he stocks now occupied by her.

European Politics.

It is rumored that NAPOLEON intended telling his Legislature that the Federal blockade of the Rebel ports must be treated as null and void, though, since this blockade commenced, only one cargo of cotton reached Europe. This, at least, looks something like an effective blockade.

The British Parliament was to assemble last Thursday. Of course, following numerous examples, that amusing humbug called "the Speech from the Throne," will not indicate the policy of the British Ministry. But the Tory Opposition, earnest in political and personal enmity to PALMERSTON, most probably would assail him for having kept back, for nearly three weeks, from the knowledge of the British people, Mr. SEWARD's despatch of November 30th, declaring that the Cabinet at Washington would not stand by Captain WILKES' action with regard to the Trent steamer. If the question were raised on the first day of the Session (February 6th), the debate would be forwarded to this country by the mail of the 8th, which can scarcely be expected here for a week. We venture to predict that if PAL-MERSTON be beaten on this issue, he would announce his determination to appeal to the country, by a General Election. At all events, there will be some sharp debates on the subject.

Public Amusements.

The Panorama of the Rebellion has been doing well. It is not a collection of motley paintings, having neither pretensions to art nor to fact, but a gle is a hearty, zealous, even fanatical devoseries of well-executed sketches of prominent battles and scenes that will serve to fix the principal incidents of the war indelibly in the memory. It should be seen to be appreciated.

Edwin Adams' rendition of Macbeth was attended last night by a slim house. We witnessed his rendition of the third act, wherein Mr. Adams seemed to lack physical power, intensity, and impressiveness. He was good in the minor passages, but not great in the scenes of leading interest. In fact, he failed to be great where the occasions for greatness were most manifest. Mr. Conway, who occupied Mr. Adams' position three years ago, gave a much better representation of Mucbeth, and exhibited a better understanding of the part. In

+ Mr Adams is in his true

when it was tottering on the brink of bankruptcy. They have carried it steadily on, through crisis after crisis, until it has reached its present almost unrivalled condition of prosperity. If they have erred, their errors have certainly not proved serious or detrimental to the interests of those who advanced their money to build the railroad. That they have the confidence of the stockholders, with rare exceptions, cannot be questioned. Their enemies are, we believe, actuated by ambitious motives, and care but little for the great improvement in which the whole people of Pennsylvania are interested, (and none more so than the citizens of Philadelphia,) else they would not wilfully close their eves to the fact that the policy developed in the management of this improvement has been not only liberal to the National and State Governments, but advantageous to those immediately interested.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1862. The arrest of Brigadier General C. P. Stone on Saturday night, and his transfer to Fort Lafayette, was not unexpected by those who had known his strong Secession proclivities. disclosed. His conduct in the battle of Ball's Bluff, which resulted in the massacre of the gallant Baker and his heroic band, and the manner in which he attempted to browbeat Senator Sumner for criticising his military policy in the Senate, would, I think, have led to his almost unanimous rejection had he not been previously

confirmed, at the called session, for the office of brigadier general. The immediate cause of his arrest has not been published, but it, of course, grew out of his well-known opinions and expressions. The fact is, there are too many of the officers, particularly of the regular army, who, while fighting against the rebels, do not hesitate to indulge in certain expressions of conditional and qualified patriotism. This class is composed of those who have had intimate associations with Southern society, and are well inoculated with the heresy of State Rights. They talk flippantly

against Abolitionists and Black Republicans, and are particularly addicted to complimenting the rebel leaders. They forget the great issues involved in this contest, and unconsciously ignore their own duty in the premises. Happily, however, they are in a minority, even in the regular army. But if it were not for the brave and unmurmuring men

taken from private life, and clothed with the confidence and commissions of the Government, even the example of this minority could not be ótherwise than injurious.

The sympathizers with Secession in private life have been greatly assisted and encouraged by the example of half-hearted officers of the regular army, and it was high time for Secretary Stanton to give them such an admonition as will not fail to be effective. If ever there was a good cause, it is that in which the American army is now engaged. The blessings for which we are contending are beyond all parallel and all price, and the focs we are fighting have been guilty of every crime in the calendar. For the man who wears the American uniform to hesitate, for outside or political reasons, and to chop logic as to what he will or will not do, is monstrous. I know of no spectacle more discreditable than to hear an officer say that he has taken up his

sword simply in the discharge of a cold duty, and that he will not be bound by the opinions of the Administration. All such men are compulsory patriots, and deserve to be watched and distrusted. What is needed in this strugtion to the country. The spirit of the Crusades should be invoked against the rebellion. The American people are contending equally for the existence of their own Government and for human liberty everywhere. Every day

increases the magnitude and the obligations of their destiny. And the military man who does not feel the inspiring force of this great truth should at once resign. He need not hope that others will follow his lead. Every such loss will be compensated by new volunteers. Fortunately for the future-fortunately for our rights and our race, the Administration has resolved to tolerate no man who is not en-

having so intended, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to the Assistant Secretary, Peter H. Watson, of the hostility of the New York Hsrald against the Administration of the War Department, unless he was afforded special privileges and fur-nished intelligence by the Department in respect to lligence by the Deps iltations, telegrams, official communi-Cabinet con cations, and all news, the moment it was received by the Department, in advance of all other papers. The War Department is the place where the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the army President, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and his subordinates, the Secretary of War, and other public officers, are earnestly en-gaged in the business of overcoming treason and rebellion against the Government of the United States. It is not a place where spices or traitors, or any person, but for public purposes, can be suffored to enter or harbor. Newspapers are valuable organs of public intelligence and instruction, and every proper facility will be afforded to all loyal perfors to procure, on equal terms, information of every proper facility will be afforded to all loyal persons to procure, on equal terms, information of such public facts as may be properly made known in time of rebellion. But, no matter how useful or powerful the press may be, like everything else, it is subordinate to the national safety. The facte of our army or the destiny of the nation may be im-perilled by a spy in the garb of a nowspaper agent. The nation is in conflict with treason and rebellion, and may be threatened by foreign focs. The lives and fortunes of twenty millions of ucoole, and the neace and happiness of their

orders. The lives and fortules of twenty millions of people, and the peace and happiness of their posterity in the loyal States—the fate of public liberty and republican government forevor are staked upon the instant issue. The duties of the President and his Secretary—of overy officer of the

President and ins Secretary—of overy onder of the Government, and especially in the War Dopartment and military service, are at this moment engaged in urgent and solemn duties—the most solemn and ur-gent that ever felt upon men. No newsgatherer, nor any other person, for sordid or treasonable pur-poses, can be suffered to intrude upon them at such a time to procure news by threats, or spy out official acts which the safety of the nation requires not to cts which the safety of the nation requires not to For these reasons the aforesaid Ives has been ar

rested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Death of John C. Fitzpatrick. JOHN C. FITZPATRICK, Esq., of this city, th confidential and financial clerk of Mr. FORNEY, the Secretary of the Senate, died last evening, at his residence, on Capitol Hill. He was taken ill on Friday, with pneumonia, and expired shortly be fore midnight. Mr. FITZPATRICK held a position in the office of the Secretary of the Senate for nearly thirty years, and was retained by Mr. For-NEY on his election to that office. During his life he held many local positions of honor and trust and was esteemed throughout the community as a high-minded and public-spirited citizen. He leaves a large circle of friends, not only in this city but among those who knew him in the Senate. and was

universally beloved for his kindness of heart, his integrity, and a high spirit of loyalty and patriot ism which nothing ever dimmed.

The Stone Blockade of Charleston. The Navy Department has received a communi cation from Captain DUPONT, enclosing the report of Commander PARROT on the disposition of the econd stone fleet. Commander PARROT states that the remainder of the stone fleet were got into position and sunk on the 26th ult., the date of his report. Commander PARROT thinks that they are exceedingly well placed, as they effectually block up a deep and excellent passage to the north o tlesnake shoal.

Captain DUPONT states : "The captain is misin formed, I infer from a letter received last night, as to the steamer Isabel getting into Charleston by the main channel, where the previous fleet was sunk. The obstruction there is complete, and has not been removed by the late gales, the weather breaking clear across. The Isabel got in by Maffit's channel, and as that portion of it included be tween Rattlesnake shoal and the shore has been blocked up by the second stone fleet, the possibility of getting into Charleston is still more cir cumscribed. The only channels remaining are the Swash and a portion of Maffit's, and I have never less than three vessels covering them, and which now ride out the gales at anchor."

The Ship-of-war Franklin.

The Secretary of the Navy, in reply to an inquiry of the Senate, says, in reference to the shipof war Franklin, that the present vessel is not the old one altered and repaired, but an entirely new one, altogether different in form and dimensions It does not appear on the records of the bureau that any portion of the old vessel was used in the construction of the new one. The total cost of the ship, to the present time, is nearly \$446,000. With regard to her completion, no time has been determined. The plans of the machinery have just been arranged, and its construction and erection will require not less than twelve months.

More Arrests.

B. J. JENKINS, of Alexandria, who lately arrived here from Richmond, via Norfolk, has been arrested on the charge of being a spy.

W. J. RASSLEN, major of the Second Maryland Regiment, was also arrested in Kent county. Both the above prisoners have been sent to the Old Capi tol prison. Not True.

Secretary of

Also, the following : ance. TO MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK : Thank General Grant and Flag Officer Foote, and their commands, for me. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,

Fort Union. Commander-in-Chief. Two despatches dated the 6th instant, received An express has been sent to Denver City for reinforcements, and Colorado troops will probably by General Halleck, state that General Curtis was march immediately. Martial law has been pro south of Lebanon, and had taken twenty-nine priclaimed in the Territory, and all able-bodied mar soners, including two captains and one quarter-

are being drafted to serve in the militia. master. Also, a quantity of flour. All the mules, horses, and ammunition in the LATER FROM EUROPE. Territory have been seized for the use of the Go vernment.

The Indians in that Territory are reported to be ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT PORTLAND roublesome.

MASON AND SLIDELL IN ENGLAND. XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

THEY MEET WITH NO DEMONSTRATION.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11 .- The steamship Jurg. which laft Liverpool on Thursday the 30th, and Londonderry the 31st ult., arrived at this port at 4.45 to-night. Mason and Slidell had arrived at Southampton. emonstration was made on their arrival. The former

went to London and the latter to Paris. The steamship *Etaa*, from Liverpool for New York, put into Holyhead, Isle of Wight, having been in col-

From Hayana and New Orleans

isiou.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The French war vessel Milan, which was run into by the De Soto, will repair at Havana. On account of the failure of crops in Honduras, all articles of produce are to be admitted free of

The schooner Henry Travers arrived at Havana on the 20th ult. from New Orleans, with a cargo of cottor, and the rebel steamer Victoria arrived on the 21st, three days from New Orleans, with cotton, and passengers. Miramon sailed from Havana, on the 23d, for

Vera Cruz, under an assumed name. At Vera Cruz he will take a schooner and effect a landing omewhere on the coast.

It was asserted, however, that Miramon would be arrested at Vera Cruz by an English commander for the robbery of the British Legation at the city of Mexico. Miramon was accompanied by sixteen Mexicans.

Santa Anna will arrive at Havana by the next steamer from St. Thomas, and will proceed immediately to Mexico. Prince Alfred had arrived at Havana, where

he first heard of the death of his father. The Captain General and suite paid a condoling visit to the Prince. He arrived in the frigate St. George, and will leave soon, to take a yacht from Bermuda for home

and will leave soon, to take a yacht from Bermuda for homo. A New York brig was captured on the Southern coast on the 20th, by a Spanish cutter. She had 530 negroes on board. The ship Joseph Maxwell, one of the pirate Sumpter's prizes, has been delivered to her cap-tain.

A letter from New Orleans, per the steamer Vic-A letter from New Orleans, per the steamer Vic-toria, says the superintendent and various em-ployees of the Opelousas Railroad have been arrest-ed, a conspiracy having been discovered to de-liver to the Union forces the entire railroad, and to give them other aid at Berwick Bay. The letter says this arrest has been suppressed from publica-tion in the newspapers.

says this arrest has been suppressed from publica-tion in the newspapers. The rebels here expect the steamer Vanderbilt in a few days She ran the blockade out and back again, and will try it again. The American bark Ella Reed was in collision with the British frigate St. George, on the 26th, doing her considerable damage.

Interesting News from Mexico via Havana. NEW YORK, Feb. 10.-By the arrival of the brig Lincoln at this port, we have Havana dates of the

Lincoln at this port, we have Havana dates of the 25th ult. The steamer from Vera Cruz on the 15th ult. states that there were 16,000 allied troops there, while the Mexicans were 50,000 strong near Puebla. The ultimatum of the allied Powers left on the 14th, to be presented to President Juarez. The allies have issued a manifesto to the Mexi-cans, stating their reasons for invading Mexican soil, and denying any plans of conquest or of in-terference in the politics and government of the country. They say they come to extend the hand of friendship to a country which they behold wast-ing its vitality in eivil wars and convulsions, and ask the Mexicans to give themselves up to the good intentions of the allied Powers. Demands are also made that a representative be sent to Madrid to give satisfaction for the expulsion

sent to Madrid to give satisfaction for the expulsion of the Spanish minister, Paschero; that the treaty of Almonte be fulfilled; that the Spanish subjects be indemnified; that \$40,000 be paid for seising the

At the meeting at which the ultimatum was adopted it was decided that payment be exacted for the recent expenses incurred by the allied San Juan d'Ulloa is occupied alternately fifteen days by each of the allied Powers.

days by each of the allied Powers. The Progress, published at Jalapa, says provi-sions were very scarce at Vera Cruz. The food of the Spaniards was very poor. The hospitals were filling fast, and the descritons heavy. Miremon is said to be excerated by all Mexicans. Dates from Vera Cruz of the 21st ult. state that the allied Powers have made an advance towards the interior and occurried a place called Expirit

the interior and occupied a place called Espirito Santo, and that the Mexicans retired without

The steamer Baltimore is expected daily.

journed until Tuesday at 3 P. M. pose him, and felt able to make a successful resist HOUSE. It was reported that a considerable force of

The House was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M. by Texans were advancing up the Rio Pecos to attack

Petitions. Mr. McMANUS presented a remonstrance from the Nincteenth school section against any alteration in the present mode of electing the Board of School Control. Beforred to 'be Committee on Education. Mr. COCHBAN, a petition from sitizens of Philadel-

Bills Introduced. Mr. JOSEPHS, an act to incorporate the Eighth United Presbyterian congregation of Philadelphia. Referred to be Committee on Corporations. Mr. COCH BAN, an act to authorize the treasurer to

Philadelphia. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.
 Mr. KAINE, an act to authorize the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas to renew and extend charters of incorporation.
 Mr. BROWN, a joint resolution instructing our Se-nators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure such a modification of the act of Congress, providing for increased revenues from imports to pay interest on the public dobt, as may enable Pennsj Vania to assume, assess, collect, and pay into the United States Treasury the income tax. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.
 Mr. COWAN, an act relative to public printing. Re-ferred to Committee on Printing.
 Reports of Committees.
 Mr. GOTT (Judicary) reported, as amended, an act

Reports of Committees. Mr. SCOTT (Judiciary) reported, as amended, an act relative to bringing suits by creditors and others against executors and other trustees in certain cases. Also, with an amendment, the act proventing fraudu-lent castings of iron or other motal. Mr. VINCENT (Judiciary), as amended, an act granding to the Supreme Court the jurisdiction of a Court 92% for money. HAVER COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week were 3,500 bales. Orleans tree ordinarie 186f: bas 158f. The market is dull and quotations have receded 4,05f. The stock of cotton in port amounts to

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

and the second second

MORE RUMORS ABOUT FRENCH INTERVENTION.

THE PIRATE SUMPTER AT GENOA

HALIFAX, Feb. 10 .- The steamship America, which

nce he will take the initiative. The Emperor's speech to the Corps Legislatif, on the With, was expected with great interest, nder the bolief that he will say something important on American af-

Powers, in regard to whom he is determined to stand

Powers, in regard to whom he is determined to stand always, not only in the right, but upon the defensive. George Thompson had again been lecturing at Man-chester, on American affairs. His remarks were multiplin in response to a late speech by Mr. Massey, at Salford, whose statements he branded as absolutely falso, and a

preaking of the blockade would be a wicked and fieudish.

breaking of the blockade would be a wicked and ficulish act, and no greater crime could be committed against any country. Ho had faith, however, in the pacific and neu-tral policy of Kerl Russell. The Times, in an editorial on Mr. Sumner's speech protests against any suggestion that England has budged one step from her former position, with respect to her rights, whether neutral or belligerent. What she agreed to, at the Congress of Paris, she still stands by, and what she had before limited, only by those conces-sions, she has still. The case of the *Trent* has male no new phase whatever.

w phase whatever. A despatch of the 22d, from Algiers, says: On Mon-

ous injustice to the North. The lecturer said the

the Emperor cannot elnjured by respecting

Resolutions and Petitions Presented. ¹⁷ The VIGE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the President, enclosing a communication from a meeting of the citizens of North Carolina, held at Hat-terna, on January 10, 1862, in regard to the rejection of Charles Henry Foster as their representative, and still insisting on their rights to be represented as loyal citi-zens of North Carolina. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented a reso-lution passed by the Legislature of New York, in re-gard to taxation, requesting that each State be allowed to assees and collect its own taxes. Also, a resolution from the Chamber of Commerce of New York in relation to the finances of the country, favoring the legal-tender mesure, &c. Also, a petition from merchants, insurers, and others, abking for an amendment to the laws in relation to pilots granting to the Supreme Court the jurisdiction of a Court of Chancery in all cases of mortgages given by corpoof Chancery in an cases of mortgages given by corpo-rations, &c. Also, as committed, an act exempting telegraph ope-rators and others in the employ of telegraph companies from military duty, while occupied in their legitimate business. It also exempts them from serving on juries, and from any fines or penalties incurred for neglect of asking for an amendment to the laws in relation to pilots

asking for an amendment to the laws in relation to pilots and pilotage.
Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, presented a petition from citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the dis-cuesion of the negro question, and attend to the business of the country; sustain the President and General Mc-Clellan, and support the Constitution.
Mr. SUMNER (Kep), of Massachusetts, and Mr. TbUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, presented several peti-tions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves under the var nover of the Government. jury semmons. Mr. RITTER (Corporations), as amended, an act to extend the charter of the act incorporating the Farmer's Mutual Fire-Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Works extension

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1862

SENATE.

Resolutions and Petitions Presented.

tions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves under the war power of the Government. Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minnesota, offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency of recommending an a ppro-priation for the completion of a militar road from Point Dongtass, Minnesota, to Superior 'ity, Wisconsin. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the establishment of a national fundre.

Mittal Fife insurance company of Frinadepina and Bucks counties. Mr. MOMANUS (Corporations), as amended, an act extending the charter of the Granite Land Company. Mr. QUIGLEY (Corporations), as amended, an act ex-tending and pripetuating the charter of the Macphelsh Cemetery Company. Mr GROSS presented a joint resolution relating to the recruiting service in Pennsylvania. Referred to the Com-mittee on Federal Relations. The Bouse then adjourned until ten o'clock A. M., on ational frundry. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts; also introduced a

oncerning contracts and orders for Government sup Referred. TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Georgetown and Washington Railroad. On motion of Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, the bil to incorporate the Georgetown and Washington Bailroad was taken up.

was taken up. The bill provides for the construction of a street rall-way from Washington to Georgetown, and through the various avenues of Washington. The third section provides that ten per cent, of the gross receipts shall be paid for the benefit of the public exherts.

schools. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to strike out this section. He thought it was too heavy a

ax. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, moved to strike out left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived at this port, last evening, at 6 o'clock

Mr. MORRELL (Hep.), of Maine, moved to strike out ten per cent, and insert five per cent. Mr. HALE said he thought the common schools of the District required looking into. The Government at pre-sent was occupying a magnanimous position, taxing a large class of citizens who received no benefit from the schools. He mixed to amend it so as to make the amount paid to the schools three per cent. of the grass receipts. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed. and sailed again for Boston at midnight. She has twentysix passengers and £2,400 in specie EN processes and \$2,400 III Specie. ENGLAND. The London Shipping Gazette says that a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Go-vernment by France, respecting the blockade of the Con-federate ports, to the effect that the Emperor cannot longer allow France.

Raising of Troops in Missouri and Maryland. The report of the committee of conference on the bill to raise certain troops in Missouri and Maryland was longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non-effective blockade, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade, and that in case of non-complitaken up. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, thought that the

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, thought that the report ought not to be adopted without consideration. How are these men to be raised and how yaid ? Mr. HENDERSON (Unjou), of Missouri, said that the men had been raised by order of the President last November. We could not claim regularity for all that had been done in Missouri. The men were raised there to checkmate the rebels, and were organized as a home guard. The state Convention had done all that they could to keep these men in the field, but they had not the same advantages as the more loyal States, and the finances of the State were in a bad condition, and an arrangement had been made between Gov. Gambie and the President, by which they were takon into the United States service. He hoped that these troops would be allowed to remain; they were doing as good service as any troops in the country. Mr. TRUMBULL said that he appreciated the re-merks of the State, and yet he thought it doubtful whether any State could be allowed to have a local militia, to be paid for by the United States, and not to be taken out of the State. Nr. WENDERSON said that they could be collered out airs. The London Times, in an editorial, says : We need Inits.
The London Times, in an editorial, says: We need not be eager to meddle will American affairs. This is a time for awaiting, and we can afford to wait quite as easily as the North and South can afford to be working across the Potomac, at the cost of two millions sterling a week each of them. If there does come any real cause of complaint, it will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance.
The London Globe editorially remarks that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the Federal blockade, unless really effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be despoiled for an indefinitive period under the mere paper blockade. As to intervention, says the Globe, we may be invited, or offered to intervente, but our great aim must be to preserve consistency with our own principles.
In a letter from Mr. Soward to Smith O'Brien, in response to the latter's recently profilered advice, Mr. Seward arges the latter, if he would promote the cause of America, of Great Britain, and of humanity at large, to speak and act in every case, and without qualification, for the American Union. Mr. Seward's tone is highly particite for Union, sun friendly towards European Powers, in regard to whom he is determined to stand played.

paid for by the United States, and not to be taken out of the State. Mr. HENDEBSON said that they could be ordered out of the State for the defence of the State, and even, if necessary, go to New Orleans. The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

The Financial Question.

The Financial Question. On motion of Mr. SIMMONS (Rep.), of Rhode Island, the resolution that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of establishing a national institution for savings, and the fiscal agency of the Government, was taken up. He shill the resolution proposed to estab-lish an agency to receive deposits of smail amounts. If the currency of the country is to be of paper, it must be on a sound basis. He proposed by this form of an asso-ciation of the people, of the producers, to furnish a cur-rency for the country, and to have a currency based on gold and sliver, which would pass in any part of the country. An institution of this kind would be most serviceable to the Government in regard to the national debt, and also be of sreat advantage in its influonce on the current rates of interest, and would bring out large quantities of coin now hoarded up. High rates of inte-rest and exchange are a great damage to the country. He wanted the country and the people to get out from under such a grinding oppression as that of Wall street. Mr. Simmons gave way for an executive session. Adjourned.

Petitions.

uoted at 12s 3d for common, but subsequently advance to 13s@13s 3d. LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady LONDON MARKETS.—Dreasting unto any account of the line steady. Sugar firm. Coffee has an upward ten-dency. Rice steady. Tea firm. Tallow declining; quoted 47s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 70s. Sperm Oil command: no subset Cod Oil steady at 42s; Linseed bhia, asking for the better protection and security of cer-ain records. Referred to Judiciary Committee. downward; no sales; Cod Oil steady at 42s;

LONDON MONEY MARKET .-- Consols closed on Friday evening at 92% a92% for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £59.000 AMERICAN SECURITIES.-Erie Railroad, 29@ ow a certain credit to Thomas Birch, auctioneer, of illadelphia. Referred to Committee of Ways and

ADDALATINE SECURITIES.—Erie Rainoad, 29 & 29 %; Illinois Central shares, 44 @ 43 discount; New York Central, 71 %. The above sales are the latest. Baring Brothers' only quotation on Friday is Pennsylvania stock at 60 @ 62 %. There was more disposition to realize, without any in-crease in investors, purchases being chiefly made for ro-sale in America. ale in America. LATEST, BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERFOOL, Sunday - Cotton. - The sales of Gotton on Saturday reached 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to specula-tors and exporters. The market closed quict without any alteration in quotastions. Breadstuffs-The market is dull with a downward ten eley. Provisions—The provision market continued heavy. Loxpon, Saturday evening.—Consuls closed at 923; @

greatness were most manifest. Mr. Conway, who	such loss will be compensated by new volun-		The steamer Baltimore is expected daily.	Mr. Simmons gave way for an executive session.	A despatch of the 22d, from Algiers, says: On Mon- day, a prolonged cannonade was heard here, proceeding	pian sca,) of Persian and Tartardescent, the mirzh unites with his native Oriental culture a most accomplished	months before she is fit for service, although an unusually
occupied Mr. Adams' position three years ago,	teers. Fortunately for the future-fortunately	been arrested on the charge of treason is untrue.	From Ship Island.	Adjourned.	spparently from a distance of about six miles from shore.	European education, a vast and solid erudition, and a	large force is at work upon her.
gave a much better representation of Mucbeth, and		The report originated from the fact that General	BOSTON, Feb. 10The ship Bullion arrived at		A vessel was sighted this morning, which appeared to be	truly profound and philosophic mind. He is the author	The Monongahela is rapidly assuming definite shape.
exhibited a better understanding of the part. In	for our rights and our race, the Administration	STONE was first confined in the residence of Capt.	this port this evening, bringing Ship Island dates	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	the Sumpler. It is supposed she such her adversary. The above is considered doubtful, as an Algiers despatch.	of quite a number of excellent works, and so eminent has been his merit that he has been gradually raised to the	Her ribs and stanchoons are nearly all in place. She
fact, Mr Adams is in his true element as a stock	has resolved to tolerate no man who is not en-		to January 20.	Treasury-note Bill Passed.	of the 24th, says the Sumpter has been seen in Genoese	most prominent position in the Russian Empire. His	will be ready for planking in about a week hence.
actor, sustaining melo-drama and comedy; but he	tirely and heartily enlisted, for weal or woe,	McCool. Capt. McCool is a Philadelphia lawyer,	All was quiet there, and the health of the troops	The House reased unanimously the Senate bill, autho-	waters, a few leagues off the port of Genoa.	first letter, from Kasan, was written in the English lan-	PROPOSED REDUCTION OF NAVAL OFFICERS' EAT,
	on the side of the American Union.	and was judge advocate on the KERRIGAN Court	good, only one death having occurred. A few con-	rizing the issue of ten millions of demand notes.	The Gioraltar Chronicle says the United States consul	gnage; he again used it is recently writing from St.	Considerable stir has been created among mayal offi- cers by the introduction of a bill into the United States
fails as the impersonator of character, where mind		Martial, and now holds the same position on the	trabands had reached the island and been set to	A Personal Explanation.	at Cadiz protested against tae assistance given the	Petersburg, transmitting a box of books. One of the	Senate, by Mr. Sherman, from the commission appointed
is an element of not less importance than manner.	OCCASIONAL.	case of Col. BETGE.	work.		Sumpler at that port. The authorities, however, con-	volumes, a folio, is the Mirza's edition of a very valuable	to examine and report as to the compensation of all offi-
With time Mr. Adams will acquire power and ex-			Light-draught vessels were wanted.	Mr. FENTON (Bep.), of New York, made a personal ex- planation in reply to Mr. Davis' remarks on Friday, affect-	sidered themselves bound to afford such aid as was in- dispensable, the Sumpter having sprung aleak near the	and gigantic epic poem in Turkish, entitled Mahom- mediyyeh, (i. c., Mahomediad,) concerning Mahomed	cers of the Government. It provides for a reduction of
perience; but the way to histrionic success is de-	LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, ARMY	Illness of Secretary Stanton.	The gunboat Nightingale had arrived from	ing the case of the latter's brother, whose official conduct	also areas and a sumpler having spring slear har the screw. She was permitted to effect the necessary repairs	and his mission, to which numerous excellent obliquely-	pur of all officers in the navy, and for the abolishment of
perience, but the may to minimum subcoss is de-	CAPS, LEATHER HIDES, &CThe early attention of	Secretary STANTON had an attack of vertige this	Tortugas with seventeen 9-inch navy guns for de-	formed the subject of inquiry by the Government Con-	in the arsenal.	nrinted marginal glosses and annotations are added. The	the offices of naval agent, naval storekeeper, and all
vious and long, and patience is an attribute of the			funce	tract Committee. Mr Fenton wished to state, in justico	The commander of the United States steamer Tasca-	volume was printed at Kasan by Ludorio Schutz, and	homp and live-oak agencies; the duties heretofore por-
actor scarcely less important than genius. Having	purchasers is requested to the large auction sale this	11. Claude The man offenmends someword to his se	There was no fear entertained of aggressive	to himself, as a member of the committee, that no part of	rorg publishes a denial of the report that he anchored	is a model of typographical excellence. The paper,	formed by the navy agents and the naval storekeepors to be discharged by paymasters of the navy on duty at or
been uniformly applauded during two seasons, Mr.	morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, commencing with	the second secon	movements from the rebels.	Mr. Davis' remarks, which bear injuriously on the com-	off Oshorne, and was rebuiked for his violation of good	made there, while of a seculiar appearance, is remarkably	hear the different navy yards and stations, and the col-
Adams can afford to be reminded of his require-	2,000 blue army caps, glassware, fluid lamps, po-	sidence, and medical aid was called in. This eve-	Marchin Dlash During a ampired from Dashan on	mittee, was applicable to him.	tasle.	beautiful, and type exceedingly clean. The titles of	f lectors of customs to perform the duty claim-oak timber
Audue this another to be realized of the require			the 15th, after a rough passage, during which she	Mr. DAVIS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said that it was due	Lord Lyons is sazetted as a Knight of the Grand Cross	every chapter and section are printed in gold.	Reents, as formorly. The bill will reduce the pay of cap-
ments. We have great confidence in his energy		A de la casa de la companya a companya	lost 145 horses.	to observe that Mr. Fenton had shown every disposition and kindness to aid him in obtaining the justice which	of the Order of the Bath. Lord Palmerston had issued the customary circulars to	Another of the works, also a folio, contains a course of lectures on the Turkish language, delivered before the	tains of the navy, when commandiag squadrons, from
and ability, but the vigilant and the active some-	ters, spades, plough castings, corn shellers, city-			he sought for his brother, Captain Davis. He did not	his supporters in Parliament, soliciting their attendance	high officers of the Imperial Military Academy of St. Fe-	\$5,000 per manual to \$4,800; all others on duty at sea,
times overstride even the talented.	finished splits and dry hides, &c., after which the		The Remains of Col. Allen and Surgeon	mean to reflect on the other members of the committee	on the opening on the 6th of February, as matters of	tersburg. The pretace is in Russian, the text in Tusk-	from \$4,200 to \$2,400; on other duty, from \$3,600 to
	usual large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans,	Senator Wilson's bill reported to-day concerning	Weller.	in what he had said.	considerable importance will be discussed. He and other	ish, written, however, in several different sorts of Ocien-	\$2,400; on leave or waiting orders, from \$3,000 to
	boot-jacks, &c., embracing first-class seasonable			Menera DAWES (Bep.), of Massachusetts, and	Parliamentary leaders had also issued invitations to ban-	tal characters. Appended is a glossary, prepared on an	\$2,400. The pay of commanders at soa it will reduce.
LIEUT. COL. SPEAR A city cotemporary, mis-		cuted literally and strictly in accordance with the	TRENTON, Feb. 10.—The remains of the late Col.	STEELE (Dem.), of New Jersey, severally said, in effect,	quets prior to the commencement of the session.	entirely novel and strikingly ingenious plan.	from \$2,525 to \$2,160; of lieutanants at ses, from \$1,500,
led by a correspondent at Fortress Monroe, made			Allen and Surgeon Weller, lost off Hatteras on the	that the committee had ufforded every facility for Captain	A royal warrant, regulating the amalgamation of the	A work in Arabic, a complete concordance to me Ko-	to \$1,440; of fleet surgeons, from \$3.300 to \$2,100; and of surgeons on duty at res, from \$1,200 to \$1,800.
several statements, a few days ago, respecting	peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for eash, by John		17th of January, will arrive in this city to-morrow,	Davis to appear and give evidence in his behalf. Mr. Dawes wished to know whether Mr. Davis charged	Royal and India armies, is published. More fears were realized relative to the accident at the	ran, is so creditable a specimen of Oriental scholarship, that notice of it should not be omitted.	similar-reduction is proposed throughout the entire hat
Lieut. Col. Spear, which are untrue. This gallant	B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar-	shall be made only with the parties actually en-	about noon, by an extra train from Philadelphia.	Mr. Daves wished to know whether Mr. Davis charged that any obstacles had been thrown in the way of Captain	Hartley coal mine. Not one of the buried miners was	Mr. Constantine de Subir, a Russian gentlegan and a	of warrant officers.
Mout. On Spon, which are undered. And gamane		gaged in the business of manufacturing or of fur-	A committee of ten of the Legislature went to	Davis by the committee.	found alive.	distinguished scholar, sent along with the above a work	
officer, who has been twenty-seven years in the		nishing the articles of the kind contracted for or	Philadelphia this evening to take charge of the re-	We TAVIS said he could not suswer that onestion, as	There has been very stormy weather in the Irish than-	by himself, on the Amoer river. It is a small folio, and	At the shinyard of Mr. John W. Lynn, below the
United States army, was commissioned by Gover-		ordered. Transfer to other parties will work the	mains, which will be received at the depet here by	he did not know what proceedings took place in commit-	nel. There were several shipwrecks and some loss of	is illustrated by appropriate and interesting engravings.	navy yard, a new propellor is being built for the Phila-
nor Curtin, and has as much military experience as	&c This morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 914 Chest-		a grand military escort, under command of Colonel	tee.	life. There were no important American disasters, but	All of these works are highly valuable contributions to	delphia and Boston Luo. Sho is to be called the Normany
most soldiers now in service. He served in the	nut street, will be sold household furniture, plated		Napton, and conducted in hearses, drawn by four	The Medical Department of the Army.	some vessels returned to part with slight damage.	the philological department of the Society.	and is of the following dimensions! leapth 224 feet,
		Postmaster Walborn.	horses, to the State House. The Senate Chamber	On motion of Mr. ALBRICH (Rep.), of Minnesota, it	FRANCE.	At the same time that the two gentlemen above-named	
Mexican war, under General Wool (now his supe-			has been draped in mourning for the occasion. The	was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to	The dissatisfaction with M. Fould's badget was appa-	were elected members, the Society also honored itself by	machinery is being constructed by Mesers. Neafle, Lovy,
rior in command at Fortress Monroe), and his ca-	a de la compansión de la c	The statement telegraphed hence, that attempts	bodies will remain in state in the Senate Chamber,	furnish his views and o jinions as to the reorganization	rently giving way. The Paris Bourse, on the 24th ult.	the election of Otto Boehtlingk, an eminent scholar, and an Orientalist and philologist of great distinction.	A Co. Sho is to have a low-pressure, direct-acting ma-
valry regiment was the only one, we believe, that	SALE TO-DAY-STOCKS, LOANS, &C At 12	are being made to remove Postmaster WALBORN, at	after which they will be escorted to the depot, and	of the Medical Department, in order that the sick and	was buoyant. The Bentes had advanced K; and closed	The Society then proceeded to elect officers for the	
crossed the plains in that war.	o'clock, at the Exchange, by Thomas & Sons.	Philadelphia, is untrue.	handed over to their friends.	disabled of the army may be kindly cared for,	at 701.75c. and the second sec	The Boolest man proceeded on success of the	I on the prefes obtal in: are a out a dual of the real.
CLOBBOT (The branne in cross sort		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Second States and Stat States and States and St States and States and Stat				en e
			그는 말에 있는 것이 아니는 것이 같아요. 이 가지 않는 것이 않는 것이 같아요. 이 가지 않는 것이 않 않아. 이 않아. 이 않이 않아. 이 않아. 이 않이 않아. 이 않아. 이 않아. 이 않아. 이 않아. 이 않아. 이				
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