MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Case of General Porter. We have no feeling in reference to the case of General FITZ JOHN PORTER beyond a regret that such a trial has been necessary, nor have we expressed any opinions upon the merits of the case, because we had no wish to do any injustice to one who has the sly Old Man was disposed to be caushown himself a gallant soldier. We had a hope that General PORTER would have passed the ordeal unscathed, and that it would be shown in the verdict of the court that he had been not only a gallant soldier, but a good general. The review of Judge Advocate Holy dissipates that hope. This able and searching analysis is conclusive as to the guilt of General PORTER, and the sentence of the President was a just and severe example. Much of the odium that fell upon General Pope is removed by this decision, for it shows that, while he was laboring to attain a victory, the negligence and apathy of General Porter made his efforts fruitless and barren. The case of General PORTER will have a beneficial effect upon the discipline of the army. His fault was not fully comprehended at the time -it is, perhaps, not fully comprehended now. Our war has taken at times such a personal aspect, so many parties have been formed out of it, that we had begun to look upon the capacity or incapacity, the folly or judgment, the valor or cowardice of military men, only as they believed in certain political parties or principles. When General PORTER was first charged with misbehavior, one class of men looked upon him as a victim-others as a traitor. He was neither. He simply represented a certain army interest, and was one among others who regarded that interest with a veneration that should have been given to the country. It alone should gain victories, or retrieve defeats. If it could have saved the country and crushed the rebellion, it would no doubt have done so, but the country and the cause were made secondary to personal preferences and ambitions. In this way General PORTER sinned. The judgment of this military court will

put an end to this spirit of insubordination, jealousy, and unjust ambition. Hereafter, the soldier who has any other aim than his country's welfare will be degraded and dismissed. Hereafter, the army officer must place his duty above all personal or party conflicts—it must be his honor and his life. The soldier will see the grand and holy cause" in which he is engaged as something too sublime to be trifled away in resentments and jealousies. There are others, no doubt, who have sinned as deeply as FITZ JOHN PORTER. They did so thoughtlessly, and it may be because the standard of military honor has been demoralized. The fate of this officer will be an admowere those of deliberate treachery, and we have no doubt he will regard his own con duct now, when the excitement and the molonger exist, as something terrible and sad. When General PORTER allowed his heart to follow personal friendships or enmitieswhen he permitted himself to criticise where he should have obeyed, and to resent decrees that did not affect him-when, in short, he looked upon victory as something to be accomplished in a certain way and by a certain army, he fell, and by the decree of a body of soldiers, who are his peers and companions, he is stricken from the rolls of the army. We are pained to think that such a stern example has been necessary, and that one who has in other times shown bravery and devotion, and who possesses many excellent qualities, should go into history with CONWAY, GATES, and GROUCHY.

The Address of Mr. Hughes-Treason in Pennsylvania.

The familiar story of the "Old Man of the Sea," with the sorrowful plight of poor Sinbad, the sailor, when he undertook to carry him on his back, suggests to us a very proper idea of the present position of Mr. F. W. HUGHES and the Democratic party. Mr. Hughes was adopted, out of charity, by a tender-hearted convention, as the Chairman of its Central Committee, because his previous neglect by a party he had served with so much patience and assiduity, was likely to lead to scandal, and produce demoralization among the faithful. He had gone around the mill-path so patiently on kind words and short allowance, that it would not do to send him out to the commons, along with such unfortunate war-horses as Mr. GLANCY JONES, HENRY D. FOSTER, Judge Campbell, George Sanderson, Judge BLACK, who having served their party and themselves for the best part of a century, are dismissed to the cold comfort of the meadow and the heavens. Mr. Hugnes had given indications of being such a simple-hearted and kind gentleman, that he was made the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, very much as the village statesman is placed in the chair at a tavern gathering, to keep him quiet and amuse his vanity. The progress of the the benefit of the Democratic leaders, in campaign, however, very soon convinced which he has forfeited his own self-respect the kind-hearted Democracy of the mistake and the respect of others. He charges in an they had made. HUGHES was on its back, and determined to remain there. He performed the most fantastic and unaccountable exploits. He wrote long letters, and addresses, and proclamations, and advised the Democracy to get up a riot, and begged Secretary SEWARD for a certificate of loyalty, and called for two hundred thousand Democrats to overthrow STUART, and beseeched the Democratic papers to publish his lucubrations as advertisements, without taking the trouble to see the confiding journalists remunerated, and did many other amusing and extraordinary things. As the Republicans could not very well stay at home and vote, and at the same time remain in Virginia, Tennessee, and Carolina and fight, the party of Mr. Hughes carried the State. This was ecstasy to the Old Man. He twisted his limbs tighter and tighter about the unfortunate party, and determined it should take him to the Senate chamber, even if it perished on the way. When it got as far as Harrisburg it found the mistake it had made. In vain the ambitious Old Man was implored to dismount. and be satisfied with the honors he had received; in vain he was reminded of original conditions; in vain he was delicately charged with disloyalty, and the absence of whole proceeding will regret their participa-Senator. The gladsome Old Man was not to be wheedled, admonished, or compelled. He only twined his limbs closer, spurred his unfortunate victim into a faster pace, to aid him in his journey.

Those who know the history of the Senatorial canvass need not be told how very and was looked upon with joy by the not remarkable. No other man but F. W. men. Hugnes could write such a document. He is determined to make hav in the sunshine. or, to return to our illustration, to keep Sinbad running while his strength lasts. It seems, according to this characteristic effort, that his defeat has reduced the Democracy

and despair. So he pacifies them. "Letme assure you," he says pathetically, "that you have but little occasion for any regret. I have had comparatively little other feeling or anxiety on the subject of my election, than that, perchance, I might, in the position sought, be the humble instrument under Providence," and so on. With this expression of regret that Providence found an humble instrument without troubling him, he giveus his further opinions about the country. It will be remembered that in the last campaign a series of suppressed resolutions, contemplating the secession of Pennsylvania along with South Carolina, were published. Mr. HUGHES avowed their authorship, but begged pardon and denied that such a thought had ever been seriously entertained by him. Then tious and conciliatory, for there was a vacant seat in the Senate Chamber, and an open door that seemed to beckon him. So, as we have said, he denied all treasonable intentions, implored forgiveness, and promised to sin no more. The opened door has closed—the seat is

filled, and Mr. Hugues is out in the cold among the hills of Pottsville. He, therefore, disregards his recantation, and now avows his previous sentiments to be still strong within him. He not only publishes his own shameless treason, but basely endeavors to cover Mr. Buckalew with its odium. Here is his declaration: "While our national glory would be best promoted by the preservation of our present political relations with the New England States, yet if they will insist upon the destruction of the Union by the subjugation of the Southern States, or by their separation from them. Iam ready to yield to the latter rather than to the are told that the New England States "are the sacrifice of submitting to their separation from the great South and West." And, further, after publishing his treason, and appealing to the cupidity of our commercial and manufacturing citizens for an endorsement, he endeavors to make Mr. Buckalew a representative of the same sentiments. We do not know what the views of Mr. Bucka-LEW may be, nor are we particularly anxious about them, but we must implore his friends party to disown Mr. Hughes; to denounce his treasonable sympathy with the disloyal South, and his hostility to the loyal East; upon his knees before an election and begged forgiveness, only to rise again when the election was over and all hope of personal or it must submit to the disgrace that such sentiments entail. It must throw the Old Man from its back or die. For ourselves, we look great party making such a shameless avowal of disloyalty. We know the masses of that party are honest. We believe they detest reason with the warm impulse of the loyal heart. We have warned them before, but they heeded us not. They now see an additional and the most damning evidence of the complicity of Democratic leaders in so full of poetical sense and sound philosonition to them. We do not think his faults Pennsylvania with the traitors in the South, phy, that it should be in every library and and we again implore them to cast these on every centre-table in the land. The apmen aside as enemies of the cause and unite with the loyal millions of their feltives that lead to it in the beginning no low-citizens in our mighty effort to crush rebellion, restore the Union, and end the

> Atlantic Telegraph. There are strong grounds for believing that

the submarine cable which it is now pro-

war.

posed to lay between the Old World and the New, will secure effective telegraphic communication. The defects which made the attempt of 1858 a failure can all be remedied by improved manufacturing skill and more wisely-directed scientific processes. It is had been bleached and ironed; hideous crawling calculated that the profits will pay handsome dividends to the shareholders and also leave a surplus for the construction of a new line every two or three years. But there is one defect in the plan which ought to prevent American capital from being engaged in this project—both termini are to be on British soil, one in Ireland and the other in Newfoundland. One terminus of the new Atlantic Telegraph ought to be in the United States—say at Portland or Boston. In other words, let England control one terminus. let America control the other, and then, whatever betide, fair play may be expected. Otherwise, in case of political trouble between both Powers, the United States would be suddenly and completely cut off from tegraphic communication with the Old World, whereas England would retain telegraphic connection with her British North American possessions. It can scarcely be expected that American capital will be employed to build up an exclusively British line of Atlantic Telegraph, such as that must be which has both termini on British soil. It would take very little additional cable to carry it on to Portland, which is also a more central and accessible terminus than Newfoundland. Give Americans equal possession with Englishmen of the line, and, even in our present monetary difficulties,

the American share of the capital will be

forthcoming, but, we venture to affirm-not

otherwise. T. JEFFERSON BOYER, a member of the Legislature of this State from Clearfield county, has consented to play a part for elaborate published card that Gen. CAMERON deliberately offered him a bribe, in the sum of \$20,000, if he (Boyer) would throw his vote for him (CAMERON) for Senator in Congress. With the fact fresh in the general mind that the Democratic leaders, and among them many who exulted over the manner in which General CAMERON reversed a Democratic majority in the Legislature in 1857, when he defeated a Democrat for United States Senator, had arranged for the punishment, if not the murder, of any one of their party who would dare to vote for a friend of the Government and the war in this crisis, their presentation of Mr. T. JEFFERSON BOYER's indictment against Gen. CAMERON only proves that, in order to gratify their hatred of their country, they are ready to destroy the reputation of their own friends, and to endorse the most atrócious personal calumnies against a distinguished citizen of their own State. No loyal man will be for a moment affected by an accusation, the malignity, not to say the absurdity, of which completely destroys it. We understand, however, that General CAMERON will not hesitate to meet this new attempt of his enemies whenever the proper opportunity is presented, and we predict that the parties to the every trait that Pennsylvania needed in a tion in it, even more than the unfortunate Wr. Boyen himself

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, the late Senator from Indiana, who was appointed to sucand to leave no blotches in his work, sent | cecd Mr. Bright, and whose term expired for a deputation of Philadelphia Democrats with the election of Mr. Turpie, is now in this city, on his way to the West. We welcome Senator WRIGHT as one who has done great service to the country. He is a reprenearly the Old Man succeeded. The tri- | sentative man. Attached to the old Demoumph of Mr. Buckalew was a great effort, cratic party, and high in its confidence, when danger began to overshadow the Union he oppressed party. "Now," said the over- spurned all affiliation with it, and declared driven Sinbad. "I have at last thrown the himself to be for his country, and nothing Old Man and am free once more, and if I but his country. This was his record ever give my shoulders to another decrepit when he entered the Senate, and this is wayfarer may I be strangled." He was the record that he leaves behind him. mistaken, for the gay old patriarch still has. He has been in the councils of the nation the use of his limbs, and is more rampant for an exciting and important year; he has than ever. He is evidently excited and taken part in many grave and momentous angry about the Senatorship, and has made-questions. And he has so borne himself up his mind to finish the party for the that, without committing his name to party wretched trick it played him. He has taken or party creed, he gave the cause earnest to writing, and publishes another address: and unselfish support. Mr. WRIGHT is one This is the worst proof of his malignancy. of the few remaining Democrats that re-His address is brief, which is a remark- mind us of the party as we knew and loved able circumstance, but is bitter, and fool- it in better days, and he returns to Indiana ish, and vain, and treasonable, which is with the esteem and gratitude of all loval

THE BURNS ASSOCIATION .- This evening, at the Handel and Haydn Hall, this Association, established four years ago, will celebrate the 104th anniver-sary of the birthday of Robert Burns, when Daniel McIntyre, Esq., will act as Chairman, with Thomas Duncan, Jr., and David S. Winebrenner, Esq., as Vice Presidents. The supper will be supplied by a of the State into a condition of lamentation reliable caterer, Mr. S. A-la-Barth.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1863.

When the aristocracy of the South took up

arms against the Government, they did so,

counting, as their extended preparations proved, all the terrible hazards of the experiment. It was only in the loyal States that their sincerity was doubted. Our devotion to the Republic was so earnest; it had covered the whole land with so many blessings; had been so rich a benefaction to all the races of men; had so amazed and maddened the tyrants of the earth; so equalized the poor and the wealthy; had so fostered religion and religious toleration, that we did not believe. nowever the slaveholders might bluster, that they, or any other class, would dare to lay their rude hands upon an altar so sanctified by all the sacrifices of the past and all the advantages of the present. Had the same movement been really made against the Christian faith, we could not have been more surprised, than when, at last, the melancholy truth burst upon the world, that these men, Americans, were rash and bad enough to seek the life of the Union of these States. And in proportion as this awakening from a too flattering illusion was sudden, so was the resolve that decreed the punishment of treason solemn and unchangeable. The rebellion soon proved itself to be formidable. Its scope was broad and sweeping. Its purpose inexorable and bloody. It began in the one great crime of treachery to a good Government, and as it has progressed, new crimes have added new horror and disgrace to its record. Is it, therefore, to be supposed that the fiends, who cast from their hearts all love for the Government that had fostered and strength ened them, and all sympathy for those who have been and still are bound to them by ties former of such alternatives." Again, we of blood and family, should be spared by the Federal authorities? They did not expect our rivals in commerce and manufactures, and | it; for, as I said, they counted all the cost. Why, then, should these authorities be held back by the whining sycophants and sympa thizers with treason in the free States? The traitors give quarter to no Northern interest. They glory when they hear that our industry paralyzed, our commerce cut off, our to be careful, or he will be crushed in the gene- | them in that, they have backers in all ral ruin which this pertinacious Old Man is our cities and towns, who, blind to busily plotting. It becomes the Democratic | their havor upon the whites of the free

brothers murdered, and our cities threatened with anarchy; and, as they feed and fatten upon slavery, they also glory in the fact. that as the Government seeks to weaken States, and deaf to the cries of the wounded and the mourners over the dead, are only agonized when the slaves of the South are to spurn the cowardly counsellor who went | sought to be released from a condition which makes them the granary, the almoner, and the fortress of the rebellion. No! Slavery must suffer in this great conadvancement had passed and repeat his sin, I flict. A sin before the war, it is a tenfold sin now. Of course, as the heart is reached. there will be many cries of agony, much terror, and more desperation. But this was with horror upon the accepted leader of a to have been expected. We should be a nation of dotards and idiots if we did not protect our Government at every hazard and at every sacrifice. I cannot better conclude this letter than by giving you the following splendid passage from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his great book, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"-a work plication is alike eloquent and striking "Did you never, in walking in the fields, come

> across a large, flat stone, which had been, nobody knows how long, just where you found it, with the grass forming a little hedge, as it were, all around it close to its edges? and have you not, in obedience to a kind of feeling that told you it had been lying there long enough, insinuated your stick, or your foot, or your fingers, under its edge, and turned it over as a housewife turns a cake, when she says to herself It's done brown enough by this time.' What an odd evelation, and what an unforeseen and unpleasant surprise to a small community—the very existence of which you had not suspected, until the sudden dismay and scattering among its members produced by your turning the old stone over! Blades of gras flattened down, colorless, matted together, as if they creatures, some of them coleopterous, or horny shelled turtle-bugs, one wants to call them; some o them softer, but cunningly spread out, and com-pressed like Lepine watches, black, glossy crickets, with their long filaments sticking out like the whips of four-horse stage coaches; motionle slug-like creatures, young larve, perhaps more horrible in their pulpy stillness, than even in the infernal wriggle of maturity! But no sooner i the stone turned and the wholesome light of day let upon this compressed and blinded community of creeping things, than all of them which enjoy the luxury of legs-and some of them have a good many—rush round wildly, butting each other and everything in their way, and end in a general stam. pede for under-ground retreats from the region poisoned by sunshine. Next year you will find th grass growing tall and green where the stone lay the ground-bird builds her nest where the beetle had his hole; the dandelion and the butter-cup are growing there, and the broad fans of insect-angel open and shut over their golden disks, as the rhythmed waves of blissful consciousness pulsate through their glorified being. * * * "There is meaning in each of those images—the butterfly as well as the others. The stone is ancien error. The grass is human nature borne down and bleached of all its color by it. The shapes which are found beneath are the crafty beings that thrive in darkness, and the weaker organisms kept helpless by it. He who turns the stone over, is whosoever puts the staff of truth to the old lying incubus, no matter whether he de it with a serious face or a laughing one. The next year stands for the coming time. Then shall the nature which had lain blanched and broken rise in its full stature and native hues in the sunshine. Then shall God's ninstrels build their nests in the hearts of a new-bor humanity. Then shall beauty—Divinity taking new lines and color-light upon the souls of men as the butterfly, image of the beatified spirit, rising from the dust, soars from the shell that held a poor grub which would never have found wings had not the stone been lifted. You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible squirming and scattering the horrid little population that dwells under it."

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

OCCASIONAL.

Important Capture—Execution of a Criminal-A Remarkable Editorial from the Richmond Examiner—"The South will be Conquered in Another Year," &c. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 23.—Commander Morri captured one schooner and ten sloops last night at he mouth of the Currytuck creek, near the James river. The schooner's cargo was purchased in Norfolk, the bills amounting to \$5,900, and consisted o gum shellac, quinine, and boots and shoes. Frederick Letz, a German, was hung at 1 o'clock to day at Fort Wool, on the Rip Raps, in conformity with the decision of the court martial recently held at Fort Maine and the approval of the President. Letz formerly lived in Baltimore, but had been em ployed as a teamster in the army while on the Peninsula. He shot a negro, with whom he had some controversy, about three months ago, in the town of Hampton, Va.
AN IMPORTANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The Richmond Examiner of the 20th has a remark-

able editorial, in which it makes the following sinzular admissions: "It is not altogether an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they hold all they ever held and that another year of such progress as they have already made will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy. They who think independence is to be already made will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy. They who think independence is to be achieved by brilliant but inconsequential victories, would do well to look with the natural eye at the magnitude of Yankee possessions in our country. Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederation. They are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. The pledge, once deemed foolish by the South, that he would "hold, occupy, and possess" all the forts belonging to the United States Government, has been redeemed almost to the letter by Lincoln. Forts Sumpter and Morgan we still retain, but, with those exceptions, all the strongholds on the seaboard, from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the enemy.

"Very consoling and very easy to say that it was impossible to prevent all this, and the occupation of the outer edge of the Republic amounts to nothing. Drewry's Bluff and Vicksburg give the lie to the first assertion, and the onward movement of Rosecrans towards Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Mississippi, and of Curtis in Middle Ar-kansas, to say nothing of Banks at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, set at rest the silly dream that a thin strip of sea-coast only is in the possession of foes. The truth is, the Yankees are in the heart of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders; they threaten every important city yet be longing to us, and nearly two hundred thousand of them are within two days' march of the Confederate capital. This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive that none can deny it.

"Nor is this all. The President tells us, in his message, that the troubles with the Indian tribes have been removed, and no further difficulty is anticipated. The intelligence we obtain from private and trustworthy sources does not confirm the President's sanguing assertions." and trustworthy sources does not confirm the President's sanguine assertions."

The Examiner goes on to say that the condition of affairs is "distressing" for the Confederates; that New Mexico and Arizona are, for the time being, lost to them, and that "the state of disaffection in lost to them, and that "the state of disaffection in Tennessee and Mississippi (growing out of the appointment of incompetent officers and the fancied neglect of that country by the Confederate Government—not from any lack of fervor in the cause), which President Davis' visit was intended to heal, is likely to revive under the depressing influence of Bragg's retreat and his continuance incommand—ndd all this to the foregoing, and it will be seen that the Yankees have much to encourage them in the prosecution of the war, and we not a little to excite serious apprehensions as to the future.

cite serious apprehensions as to the future.

The Examiner concludes its jeremiad by urging the further enforcement of the conscription, and says:

"I within the next two months we do not add sevenly-five or a hundred thousand men to our forces in the Southwest we shall come to grief." FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—The steamer Van derbilt sails from here to-morrow, to tow the ironclad steamer Weehawken South. The Vanderbilt has a full supply of coal for a cruise after the Alabama, after performing the above duty.

Fall of the Market House at Zanesville. Ohio_Loss of Life. CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—The market house at Zanesville fell this morning killing seven persons and wounding many others. The building was crowded with people at the time. The accident was caused by the weight of the snow on the roof.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, January 25, 1863.

Army of the Potomac. Gen. BURNSIDE was in the city to-day, and had n interview with the President, Secretary STANow, and General Halleck. It is generally believed here that all reports that only a portion of the Army of the Potomac has recently crossed the Rappahannock are without foundation in fact. A telegram from the headquarter of the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, states that there is nothing of interest to commu-

The Weehawken. The voyage of the iron-clad Weehawken to Fortress Monroe has re-established confidence in the seaworthiness of the Monitors of the improved ouild. Captain Rodgers telegraphs the history of the voyage to the Navy Department. When off Delaware Breakwater, the tug which had the Wee-hawken in tow, frightened by the coming gale, put , but Captain Rodgens stood on his course, saying he wanted to see what stuff his vessel was made of. The storm of Tuesday night was a hurricane The waves ran thirty feet, and rolled over the deck. A little water leaked in at some of the port-holes, and there was a slight leakage forward, but no damage was done, and no repairs are required.

A Contradiction. General BUTLER telegraphs here that Mr. Bou-LIGNY'S reported statement before the Committee of Elections, that he (the General) interfered in the Congressional elections in New Orleans, requesting Bouliany, as a candidate, not to run, is entirely false. The statement was not credited here when i was first made public in a New York paper.

The Loyal Indians. The President favors a plan proposed by some of the Northwestern members, to enlist some of the loyal Indians in the western part of Minnesota and Dacotah, to protect the white settlers and repel the invasion of those Indians who are still in arms, and

Arrest of Mr. Deming. Much inquiry is made as to the cause of the arrest of Mr. DEMING, late Associated Press correpondent with the Army of the Potomac. We do not understand that Mr. DEMING committed any criminal or other offence than that, after he ceased to represent the Associated Press, he entered the lines of the army in his old capacity as correspondent, and engaged in trade, which was a violation of the regulations. Arrivals at the Soldier's Rest.

The following have arrived at the Soldier's Rest per train: 230 recruits for the 7th Maine regiment Colonel Mason, (which was lately sent to Maine to have its ranks filled,) and also a few recruits for the 25th New York regiment. A Recention. Mrs. Lincoln's Saturday afternoon reception was

argely attended vesterday, and from 1 to 3 P. M. there was a steady procession of carriages letting down and taking up at the White House portico. The representation of diplomats and families was exceedingly brilliant, and the gathering, in fact, inluded a large portion of the people of note now in

Secretary Chase gave a dinner yesterday to a number of Senators and Representatives. Among the number present were George Bancroft, General Cameron, Collector Barney, of New York, John Jay, of New York, Senator Collamer, and Hons. J. T. Nixon, of New Jersey, Shellabarger, Potter, Thomas, Edwards, and a number of others. Bill for the Admission of Utah.

ries will report a bill for the admission of Utah into he Union as a State. The bill provides for the abolition of polygamy and, unless the delegate from Utah should give his assent to this provision being inserted, the bill will not be reported

In a few days the House Committee on Territo

Erection of a New Territory. A bill will shortly be reported in the House for the erection of Shons Territory, which will include within its limits that portion of the territory formerly belonging to Oregon and occupied by the Shoshone Indians, and all of Nebraska west of the 27th degree from Washington, and that portion of Dacotah Territory lying south of the 46th parallel

Cost of Mail Transportation. The Postmaster General, in answer to a House esolution, reports the cost of mail transportation at \$93,050 annually: \$13,500 to the New Jersey Rail- | detained until further orders from England. road and Transportation Company, \$20,250 to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, \$37,-500 to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, \$12,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and \$9,800 to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. These companies have been paid to January of the present year. In addition, \$6,873 has been paid to messengers and local agents, and \$7,200 annually to route agents. Legal Adviser for the Quartermaster's

Department. The Senate yesterday passed a bill providing for the appointment, by the President, of one officer of legal attainments and ability, at an annual salary of \$2,500, who shall advise the Quartermaster General of all legal questions arising in his department, three fourth class clerks, nine clerks of class one, and thirty copyists.

Agricultural Department. The Senate Finance Committee reduce the House appropriation to sixty thousand dollars in the Agricultural Department, on the plea that it is necessary to retrench at all points. General Officers Nominated for Promotion

by the President. In addition to the promotions of Major Generals SUMNER, HOOKER, and HEINTZELMAN, already announced in The Press, the following list of nominations for major and brigadier generals have been sent to the Senate by the President:

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS. Brigadier General Silas Casey, of the United States United States volunteers, September 19, 1862. Brigadier General Benjamin M. Prentiss, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1882.
Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, of the United
States volunteers, November 29, 1862.
Brigadier General Oliver O. Howard, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.
Brigadier General Daniel E. Sickles, of the United tates volunteers, November 29, 1862. Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield, of the United Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General Winfield S. Hancock, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General George Sykes, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General George Sykes, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General William H. French, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General John M. Schofield, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General John M. Palmer, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General John M. Palmer, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General Hiram G. Berry, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General James G. Blunt, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

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Brigadier General States States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General States Schurz, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General Carl Schurz, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.

Brigadier General Carl Schurz, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862. States volunteers, November 29, 1862.
Brigadier General Francis J. Herron, of the United States volunteers, November 29, 1862.
Brigadier General Joseph J. Reynolds, of the United States volunteers. November 29, 1862.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS. TO RANK FROM NOVEMBER 29, 1862. Colonel John V. DuBois, additional aid-de-camp Major Israel Vogdes, of the 1st Regiment United Major Israel Vogdes, of the 1st Regiment United States artillery.

Colonel Thomas H. Neill, of the 25d Pennsylvania volunteers, (captain 5th United States infantry.)

Captain Thomas G. Pitcher, of the 8th Regiment United States infantry.

Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, of the 52d Illinois volunteers, (captain 2d United States infantry.)

Colonel Charles R. Woods, of the 76th Ohio volunteers, (captain 9th United States infantry.)

Colonel William W. Lowe, of the 5th Iowa cavalry, (captain 5th United States cavalry)

Colonel John S. Mason, of the 4th Ohio volunteers, (captain 11th United States infantry.)

Colonel David McM. Gregg, of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, (captain 5th United States infantry.)

Colonel Alfred T. H. Torbert, of the 18th New Jersey volunteers, (captain 5th United States infantry.)

Colonel William H. Lytle, of the 10th Ohio volunteers. ers. Colonel Gilman Marston, of the 2d New Hampshire volunteers.
Colonel Michael K. Lawler, of the 18th Illinois Colonel N. H. Williams, of the 3d Iowa infantry. Colonel Halbert E. Paine, of the 4th Wisconsin volunteers. Colonel Lysander Cutler, of the 6th Wisconsin vo-Colonel Joseph T. Knipe, of the 46th Pennsylvaa volunteers. Colonel E. W. Hinks, of the 19th Massachusett. olunteers. Colonel James R. Barns, of the 18th Massachusetts Colonel Cyrus Bussy, of the 3d Iowa cavalry. Colonel Alexander Schimmlpfennig, of the 74th ennsylvania volunteers. Colonel Edward Harland, of the 8th Connecticut

olunteers. Colonel Charles K. Graham, of the 74th New York Colonel W. Krzyanowski, of the 58th New York olunteers.
Col. John Beatty, of the 19th Ohio volunteers.
Col. John M. Harlan, of the 10th Kentucky volunteers.
Col. Hugh B. Reed, of the 44th Indiana voluncol. Benj. C. Grider, of the 9th Kentucky volunteers.
Col. James Gavin, of the 7th Indiana volunteers.
Col. John B. Sanborn, of the 4th Minnesota vounteers.

'Col. F. D. Baldwin, of the 57th Illinois volunteers.
Col. John Logan, of the 23d Illinois voulnteers.
Col. Frank S. Nickerson, of the 14th Maine vounteers. Col. Edward H. Hobson, of the 13th Kentucky volunteers. Col. William Harrow, of the 14th Indiana volunteers.
Col. Thomas G. Allen, of the 80th Illinois volun-

ers. Colonel Roy Stone, of the 149th Pennsylvania olunteers.
Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, of the 3d Wisconsin olunteers. Colonel Benjamin F. Smith, of the 126th Ohto Colonel John Coburn, of the 33d Indiana voluneers; Lieutenant Colonel Elias S. Dennis, of the 30th Illinois volunteers.
Stephen G. Champlin, of Michigan.
Colonel John W. Fuller, of the 27th Ohio voluners. Coloxel Albert L. Lee, of the 7th Kansas cavalry. Colonel Thomas A. Rowley, of the 102d Pennsylcolonel Adon Guitar, of the 9th Missouri militia.

Colonel Adon Guitar, of the 9th Missouri militia.
M. D. Leggett, of Ohio.
R. P. Buckland, of Rhode Island.
J. H. Mower.
J. P. C. Shanks, of Indiana.
Wm. H. French, of New York.
David M. Dunn, of Indiana.
Colonel J. M. Chivington, of the 1st Colorado vonteers. Colonel George P. McGinnis, of the 11th Indiana Colonel John F. Hartranft, of the 51st Pennsylvaa volunteers. Colonel C. C. Marsh, of the 20th Illinois voluners. Colonel William Birney, of the 4th New Jersey. volunteers. Hector Tyndale, of Pennsylvania. Colonel Charles C. Dodge, of the 1st New York nounted rifles.
Colonel J. F. Fisher, of the 5th Pennsylvania reerve corps. Colonel T. E. G. Ransom, of the 11th Illinois vo

lunteers Colonel M. M. Crocker, of the 13th lows volum

ceers.
| Colonel William M. Orme; of the 94th Illinois vo-

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Gunboat Winona Sunk at Port Hudson, GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON AT VICKSBURG

THE NOTORIOUS "FORTY THOUSAND," New York, Jan. 25 .- New Orleans advices to the 855 inst. say that a report had been received that the Wimona, one of our gunboats, had been sunk by the south battery at Port Hudson. Also, that Stonewall Jackson, with 40,000 men, had reinforced the rebel garrison at Vickaburg.

Nothing had been received from Galveston up to the afternoon of the 8th inst. New York, Jan. 25.—The U. S. gunboat Saxon has arrived, from New Orleans on the 10th and Key West on the 17th.

The New Orleans papers received contain It was reported at Key West on the 17th that the pirate Alabama was off Havana and had sent a boat The steamer Merrimac was at Key West, with her propeller broken, but would be ready to sail again The United States steam frigate San Jacinto ar-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

rived at Key West on the 9th inst.

The Rebel Lines Unchanged-Observanc of the Sabbath. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 25.—The Sabbath has been well observed throughout the entire camp. No business, except that es the most necessary character, has been transacted. Nothing of an unusual character has been observed in the rebel lines across the river within the past few days.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Another Rebel Raid-Attack on the Rail-road Bridge at Franklin-The Enemy Repulsed. NASHVILLE, Jan. 25 .- The rebels Forrest, Ste

vens, and Wheeler were at Franklin vesterday with 6,000 cavalry. The rebels attacked the bridge guards on the Chattanooga road, ten miles from this city, to-day and wounded. One of our men was killed. A fleet of twenty two boats is at Clarksville wit three gunboats, and a large mail on board. The rain fell all day yesterday and last night. The river has risen six inches.

THE ISTHMUS.

Safety of the "Ariel" with \$400,000 in Specie-The Civil War in New Granada Ende -Decline of American Gold—The French NEW YORK, Jan. 25 .- The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall, with dates to the 15th, arrived this morning, with \$400,000 in specie. She was convoyed by the steamer Connecticut. Panama dates of the 15th contain the following: The steamer Herman sailed on the 13th for Sa Francisco, with the passengers by the America. The civil war in New Granada is ended, Canale having given in his adherence to the Liberals. and spirits. No move had been taken yet toward rebuilding the portion of Aspinwall destroyed by the late fire. American gold has declined at Panama to 21/2 The French fleet was at Acapulco on the 8th inst. also the steamer Saranac.

NASSAU, N. P. The Capture of Commodore Wilkes Autho rized by the British Government-Arrival of Vessels to Run the Blockade-Depar-tures for Charleston-Arrival of Rebel

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 -The steamer British Queen has arrived, with Havana dates to the 17th, and Nassau dates to the 20th. The Bahama Herald of the 17th announces th arrival of the British war steamers Galatea, from Bermuda, and Spiteful from Havana, and says it is reported from a "highly creditable" source that the ommander of the Galatea has received positive orders to take Admiral Wilkes when and wherever found and convey him to Bermuda, where he is to be: The British ship Vesuvius took \$1,500,000 in specie from Mobile for England. The steamers Annie Childs and Flora arrived a Nassau from England, probably to run the blockade · The steamers Douglass, Thistle, and Antonia had sailed for Charleston The steamers Douro and Calipso were still in port The steamer Nina had arrived from Georgetown

THE PACIFIC COAST.

with cotton.

Losses of the California Mercantile Marine Legislature of Washington Territory-Late News from Mexico-Murder of the American Consulat Guaymas-The French at Puebla, and Ready to Advance. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The recent reports of the underwriters show the amount of losses to the shipping of this port engaged in coastwise or foreign trade during the past year to have been six and a half millions, an extraordinary excess over former years.
The opposition steamer Moses Taylor is advertised The opposition steamer Moses Taylor is advertised to sail for Panama on March 11th.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has passed an act punishing persons refusing to receive legal-tender notes at par, by imposing a fine of from \$600 to \$1,000, and six months' imprisonment.

Telegraph poles have been set from the northern border of Vancouver, Washington Territory, and wires will be placed on the poles in less than three months.

months.
Trade is depressed. Sales of 1,000 tons of Cumberland coal, here and on the way, at a decline from the last quotations. Candles.—Sales of 1,000 boxes the last quotations. Candles.—Sales of 1,000 boxes at 18½@19 cents.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—Advices from Mazatlan to the, 3d instant state that Wm. L. Baker, the American consul at Guaymas, was murdered about the 20th of December, while visiting the Apache silver, mines, by the Apache Indians.

A courier arrived at Mazatlan on the 3d, with late dates from the City of Mexico, where a pumor present the City of Mexico, while the dates from the City of Mexico, where a rumor pre-vailed that the French had encamped at Puebla, and made a disposition of their forces preparatory to attacking the city.

. THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Successful and Embarrassing Operations of the Mexican Guerilla Bands—The Communication between Orizaba and Vera Cruz cut off again—Gen. Berthier's Vanguard Surprised and Captured—Bad Prospects for the Advance of the French Army, &c. New York, Jan. 23.—By the steamship Sheldrake New York, Jan. 23.—By the steamship Sheldrake we have Havana dates of the 16th inst.

The news from Mexico is interesting and exciting. The communication of the French army, between Vera Cruz and Orizaba has been completely cut off by the Mexican guerillas, and can only be restablished and kept up by the French posting strong guards all along the route.

The Mexican guerillas are in strong force all along the road, and worry the French troops unceasingly. It is reported that the French army has been again repulsed and driven back from before Puebla, with repulsed and driven back from before Puebla, with great loss.

Gen. Berthier's vanguard, four thousand strong was completely surprised by eight thousand Mexi-can cavalry, and about two thousand of the French were killed and wounded. Several French officers were taken by the lasso and dragged off.

The prospects of the French look exceedingly bad. The prospects of the French look exceedingly bad. They cannot get supplies from the country, and they are surrounded by a determined enemy, who watch every opportunity to take advantage of them. No French soldier can stray from the camp without being lassoed and dragged off by some Mexican guerilla, who is on the watch for him.

The small-pox, in its most malignant form, has broken out among the French troops in Vera Cruz. A lazaretto is being built for this class of patients. The surgargers is beginning to make its appearance.

The sugar crop is beginning to make its appearance in the Havana market, and the crop promises to be a large one. The markets at Havana are glutted with Northern produce, and sales can only be made at Expedition against the Indians. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 25.—An expedition cavalry and infantry, with two howitzers, under command of Colonel Cannon, started north to-day to chastise the Indians. Six hundred Snakes are entrenched at Bear river, with rifle-pits, two hundred miles to the northward. They recently became outrageous, murdering the Beaver Head miners

and bidding defiance to the soldiers. The Trouble in the Legislature of New York. ALBANY, Jan. 24.-The Assembly chamber pre sented another scene of confusion this morning.
Immediately after the opening of the proceedings
Mr. Fields took the floor, and opened the fight with
one of his characteristic speeches. He claimed the one of his characteristic speeches. He claimed the right to speak on a question of privilege, in reference to an editorial article, entitled "The Indignant Fields," which appeared in the New York Evening Post of yesterday.

The Assembly then proceeded to ballot for the ninety-first time, for a Speaker, and for the sinety-first time there was a tie.

The ninety-second ballot was then taken.

When Mr. Field's name was called he asked to be excused from voting, and proceeded to deliver another speech.

other speech.

Messrs: Sherwood and Davis rose to points of

Mesers. Sherwood and Davis rose to points of order.

Mr. Fields refused to stop, and great noise and confusion prevailed all over the House. The galleries were in a terrible uproar, all the efforts of the officers to restore order failing to produce the slightest effect upon the obstreperous rufflans who had congregated there to listen to their file-leader on the floor.

The turmoil having finally become unendurable, and the transaction of business impossible, Mr. Moulton (Dem.), of Montgomery county, moved the appointment of a committee of three members to wait upon Governor Seymour and ask his protection for the Assembly.

This motion was carried, and Messrs. Sherwood, Davis, and Brand were appointed as such committee. They withdrew immediately to seek an interview with the Governor.

After the departure of the committee confusion was worse confounded in the chamber, and Fields' voice was loudest in the fray. He renewed his threats, and wound up by declaring that no election should take place until Sunday.

Up to the hour of closing this despatch no report has been received from the special committee, and the excitement grows more intense.

Mr. Fields continued his speech until he came to a discussion of the acts of General Butler, when Mr. Church raised a point of order on the ground that Mr. Fields' remarks were irrelevant.

The clerk of the Assembly decided that the point of order was well taken, whereupon another scene of confusion occurred.

of order was well taken, whereupon another scene of confusion occurred.

The clerk, having occasion to leave the room, placed his deputy in the desk, and Mr. Murphy, of Eric county, seized the opportunity to nominate Mr. Saxton Smith as chairman pro tem.

Murphy put this motion and declared it carried.

Mr. Smith, however, was not present, and Judge Dean was nominated. This nomination was declared to have been carried in the same way; but Dean proved not to be present, and Mr. Murphy was then nominated and also declared elected.

Mr. Murphy took the Speaker's chair amid a tremendous hubbub, and at that moment Smith and Dean reappeared in the House, and attempted to restore order.

The Republicans refused to come to order until Murphy had left the chair.

SECOND DESPATOH. SECOND DESPATOR.

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 3.45 P. M.—The House is now more quiet. The clerk is sustained. Murphy speaks further.

Sherwood, of Oneida, says he nominated Murphy Sherwood, of Orlean, and Shoodshed.

Mr. Fields again takes the floor.

There is an evident intention to sit the thing out. The Weather. Louisville, Jan. 25.—Rain has been falling all day, and continues this evening, with a prospect of a wet night. Thermometer, 53; barometer, 29 56.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, January 24, 1863. SENATE.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, asking for compensation for the use of ether in the army and navy. Crime in the District. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a joint resolution supplementary to the act to provide for the imprisonment of persons convicted of crime in the District of Columbia. Presed.

United States Courts.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Blinois, introduced a bill relating to juries in the coarts of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Register of Deeds for the District. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Rows, introduced a bill co-establish the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On the District of Columbia.

League Island Navy Yard.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, called up the resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept the title to League Island unless Congress shall further direct.

The resolution was discussed at some length by Messrs. Cowan, Foster, and Grimes.

The resolution was adopted. Clerical Force of the Quartermaster General's Office.

The bill providing an increase of the clerical force in the Quartermaster General's office was amended and passed.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday. Newspaper Publishers to be Taxed as

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OPSIGE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863.
SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant, covering
communication from D. C. FORNEY, Esq., in regard
to the liability of newspaper publishers, has been received.

In answer, I have to say that there can be no doubt but that newspaper publishers are liable to license as dealers; whether wholesale or retail is a question for the assessor to determine.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner. S. J. Bowen, Esq., Collector D. C., Washington Accident on the Hoboken and Newark NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The engine, tender, and smoking caron the train of the new Hoboken Rail-coad, which left Newark at six o'clock this morning, ran off the draw of the Hackensack bridge, by which the engineer and three-passengers, who were in the smoking car, were drowned.

The train consisted of the locomotive, tender,

The train consisted of the locomotive, tender, smoking car, and one passenger car. The passenger car ran off the bridge about ten feet, when, fortunately, it was stopped, and thus a greater loss of life was prevented.

The conductor of the train, Mr. Havens, was in the smoking car when it went down, but managed to crawl out of a window and swim ashore. The names of those drowned have not yet been ascertained. tained.

Full particulars cannot yet be ascertained, but it is stated that the draw is left open all night for the passage of vessels, and that the man in charge was not on hand to close it at the usual time. not on hand to close it at the usual time.

It is also stated that the signal was up, but that for some reason it was not seen by the engineer.

Men are now employed in raising the car and engine, and, when the bodies are found, the inquest will bring out the facts.

The train to which the accident occurred was the first that was despatched from Newark in the morning, and consisted only of two cars, and the engine and tender. Less than twenty persons in all were on board. The distance from Newark to Hackensack Bridge was run in the usual time—about twelve minutes— and on arriving at the bridge from causes not yet wholly explained, it was found that the connection. with the ends of the bridge was not in its place, and the train could not be stopped in time to prevent unning into the river. The killed were Jacob Woodruff, engineer, Patrick

The Vicksburg Canal—The Mississippi Flowing Through an Artificial Channel. New York, Jan. 26.—The Herald's special Washington despatch states that information has been received that the rise in the Mississippi river has caused the water to flow through the canal cut by General Butler opposite Vicksburg.

Gallagher, John V. Vinson, and a soldier, name un

New York Militia. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Gen. Wool has ordered all the State militia to report to him, it is said, under authority of the Federal Government. All the regiments of the Second division have reported, but some of the regiments of the First division have refused to do so, on the ground that Governor Seymour was legally commander of the forces of the State. Gen. Hall has protested to Gen. Wool against his action.

The New York Legislature. ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Assembly adjourned this ing without electing a Speaker ted to take a vote at elever A resolution was adopted to o'clock on Monday morning. Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—A fire this morning destroyed a portion of the City Hall, including the Council chamber. The books and papers were saved. The mount of the loss is not yet ascertained. Departure of the Steamer City of Baltimore. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer City of Balti-nore sailed to-day for Liverpool, with fifty-eight assengers and \$516,000 in specie.

Sailing of the Teutonia. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer Teutonia sailed noon, with 63 passengers,

Ship News. New York, Jan. 25.—Arrived—Ships Fawn and Daniel Webster from London; ships Cynosure, Neptune, Harvest Queen, John J. Boyd, B. S. Kimball, Young Sam, Effen, Austin, and Ontario, all from Liverpool; bark Fortifude from Point Petre. Below—ship Harry of the West from Liverpool. Returned—ship Belle of the Sea for San Francisco; leaky and fore-top mast sprung.

The bark Fortifude rescued the crew of the brig Iceni of Greenock from Pernambuco for Liverpool. ceni of Greenock from Pernambuco for Liverpoo urned at sea.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, January 24, 1863. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

POLITICAL AFFINITIES. whether between two opposite parties, " for the sake of the Union," or between two rival factions of the same party, for the sake of the spoils, are intrinsially shams and unworthy to be trusted. There can e no genuine affiliation between unconditional Union men and those neutral patriots who choose to call themselves Conservatives, since the political interests of the two parties are too diverse to per mit any lengthened fusion of the twain without an early loss of its political individuality by one of them. When the sham Democracy pretended to unite with the Republicans after the fall of Sumpter for a common defence of the National Union. their sole idea was to adopt the appearance of forgetting party lines until the first military misfortune experienced by the Administration, they had bitterly hated from the first, should afford them an pportunity to throw off their sham Unionism and show themselves as the incorriagible disciples of political partisanship they really are. They would refer to see the National Government overthrown y the rebels, rather than witness its triumph under Republican auspices. They feel, that if the rebellion is effectually crushed while Abraham Lincoln (a Republican) is President, the Democratic party would be as much, of a collapsed institution as the Southern Confederacy; and hence, by urging all their traditional party animosities and sectional prejudices into full play at the most critical moment of the nation's struggle for its life, they hope to save that party, even at the expense of the Republic's existence. Now that this hostile organization is unmasked, that its Union affinities are thoroughly exploded, and that it is virtually ranged with the avowed enemies of the Union, it is a great pity that the true Union mer nd patriots of the country cannot preserve sufficient unanimity among themselves to realize the regnant power necessary to keep these covert rebels at least within the bounds of the law. It is some comfort, however, to know that a counterbalancing "split" is gradually opening in the camp of the foe, and the loyal men of New York are sublime. The scenery is plain and good, although not overpowered with regret as they mark the unwe must confess we were not particularly impressed reality and rickety tenure of the patched-up fusion with any of the scenes. A representation of Rome of the Mozart and Tammany factions of the shamwas the best, but the houses were so much crowded Democracy. These factions had a grand consolidatogether that it became very improbable, especially tion, amidst much glerification, for the sake of the one house with pillars, which no effort of the imagispoils in the last charter election; but, already, the nation could reconcile to its dangerous and unne rival clansmen are coming to swords' points again, cessary position. In the foreground there was and Fernando Wood and his quondam eleve, Resketched a statue of a wolf with Romulus and corder Barnard, have declared war! This last breach Remus refreshing themselves in an artless manhas had its wholesome effect at Albany, too, where ner. Under this was a Latin inscription which we the Democratic Assemblymen, suddenly grown dishave forgotten. We have no doubt that when the little theatre gets warm, and the odor or freshuess trustful of each other, have apparently concluded to forsake their original plan of engineering the dies away, it will be one of the most delightful Speakership by mob law, a la Harrisburg. There is places in the city. some hope left for loyal men, when Jeff Davis' It is fitting that Philadelphia's new theatre should Northern allies thus squabble among themselves. It be opened by Philadelphia's cherished son and the only needs steadfast unanimity amongst the friends world's most illustrious tragedian. Edwin Forrest of the Government and the Union to make all the will perform a long engagement, opening this evenharm these political harlequins can work, prove a ing with the great Roman part of Virginius. He, of harm done mortally to themselves. course, needs no other word than this simple mention, for he will be welcomed with the welcome that

THE FASHIONABLE EVENT of the season is unquestionably the afflancing of Tom Thumb and his Lilliputian bride. Only a city ossessing a Barnum can appreciate the stir such an elaborate burlesque is capable of creating; for there can be no doubt that it is all the work of the great showman, and one of those immense sensations which he so inimitably works up, for his own great profit, about once in every five years. It is already telling munificently at his museum, where the throng to see the little bride to-be never abates from ten o'clock in the morning until the same hour at night. By this first half of his dwarf enterprise. Mr. Barnum can hardly fail to clear at least one hundred thousand dollars, and when it comes to exhibiting General Tom and his bride as a married pair, the coup d'argent will be complete. Last evening, the happy Thumb and his intended, escorted by the equally-abbreviated Commodore Nutt. were guests at the princely Fifth-avenue residence of Mrs. Auguste Belmont. Miss Warren's whole outfit of bridal apparel, revealing in miniature the atire mystery of the feminine wardrobe, is osten tatiously displayed in one of the great windows of Lord & Taylor's establishment, on Broadway, attracting constant crowds of observers; her bridal ewelry is also a great attraction at Ball, Black, & Co.'s, and a large Eastern picture, intended for pro sentation to the happy pair, finds profitable exhibition in another locality. The General was greatly disgusted yesterday to learn that Trinity Chapel could not be the scene of his marriage, as the admission of a congregation by tickets, and under the restriction of full dress, is directly against the rules of the Episcopal Church. Another sanctuary, however, will be at once selected, and the ceremony will pe performed with all possible pomp. Upon leaving the church, the whole wedding party will adjourn to the Metropolitan Hotel, the whole lower or first floor of which is to be adapted to the uses of a grand reception. The affair is the talk of the whole town, ridiculous as it must appear to outsiders, and seems o be a topic fraught with intense enjoyment for the old as well as the young. Barnum is fairly eclipsing himself, and can afford to be proud of this his last success in the "art of money making." A ONCE-NOTED ACTRESS. A ONCE-NOTED ACTRESS, known in the palmy days of the old Park Theatre as

Mrs. Eliza Sharpe, and a sister-in-law of Hackett, the Shakspearean comedian, died at her residence in Brooklyn on Thursday. Though it is more than twenty years ago since Mrs. Sharpe played her last scene, she is well remembered by the older theatregoers of the present day as a brilliant member that admirable dramatic constellation which was bright with the names of Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Ab bott, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mrs. Vernon, and othe

fair favorites of the old Knickerbockers. Her last ippearance on the stage, I believe, was at the old Chestnut-street Theatre of your city, during the season of 1839-40. Soon after retiring from the boards,

Mrs. Sharpe was married to Captain Brevoort, of the U. S. M. C., who survives her. FRESH DISTURBANCES AT ALBANY re being reported by telegraph to this city as I write, and it would appear that the Democratic members o the Assembly have resumed the bullying and mobo ratic attitude at first assumed by them. The pre sent prospect is, that a disgraceful riot will ensue before the question of the Speakership is decided, ar he speeches made to-day by Thomas C. Fields and other legislative rioters, point directly to that infamous culmination. Governor Seymour's refusal o call out the militia to maintain law and order ias evidently encouraged the rufflans to make good

HARBOR DEFENCE beginning to attract the special attention of cur nilitary authorities. To-day, General Wool is in consultation with the Governor on the subject, and there is a possibility that New York harbor will ve formidable enough in defences to prevent any fear of the city's capture by rebel schooners. The week now ending has been such an exceedingly dull one, that I can find nothing else to gossip about; and so-au revoir.

A NEW EXCITEMENT. Since General Wool's Departure for Albany, this afternoon, it has leaked out that his military department, representing the United States Government and the military authorities of the State, are upon the point of a serious collision. It seems, that on Wednesday General Wool quietly served notices upon the commandants of the militia divisions in this city, ordering them to report forthwith to him, and intimating that he gave such orders by the authority of the United States. The Second division romptly reported, but portions of the First division oldly refused to do so, affirming that Governor Seymour alone had the right to order them out General Hall, who commands the militia on the part of the State, immediately had an interview with General Wool, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and angrily protested against the action of the National overnment, in usurping a military jurisdiction beonging exclusively to the State. General Wool stated that he was obeying the orders of the Govern-

ment of the United States; and so the interview ended. Militia officers and privates about the city are greatly excited over the matter to-night, and it is likely to breed future trouble. STUYVESANT. The Negroes in the South. In Quartermaster General Meigs able and in

teresting report, as lately printed, we find the folowing statements in reference to the negroes of the South and the military operations of our army: South and the mintary operations of our army.

Much difficulty has been feared in dealing with the colored population in the Southern States. Thus far, this department has not been oppressed with them. In the field operations in Virginia, the supply of able-bodied negro labor has not exceeded the demand. It has rather been difficult to fill the requisitions for such labor.

mand. It has rather been difficult to fill the requisitions for such labor.

Upon fortifications, as drivers of teams and ambulances, as hostlers, as laborers in the quartermaster's department, repairing railroads and military roads, all who have offered have found ready employment.

The labor of able-bodied men, with that of women able to wash for the hospitals, has supported all who have come directly under charge of this department upon the Potomac.

At Harrison's Landing, a body of a thousand negroes, organized by Colonel Ingalls into gangs, were groes, organized by Colonel Ingalls into gangs, were most effective in landing stores from the transports, bearing fatigue and exposure in that unhealthy cli-mate much longer than the white soldiers and

borers, who soon broke down alongside of the Their assistance was there of the greatest value to On the southeastern coast, large numbers of them On the southeastern coast, large numbers of them were employed by the quartermaster's department in the necessary labor of the posts. This left the more costly soldier to his purely military duties. With all the people of the Southern States as united, through choice or military compulsion, as the whites are asserted to be, it might be well doubted whether so great a rebellion, extending over so vast a territory, could be put down. But, as in the great rebellion in India, the people are of more than one race, and the task before the country, if proper use is made here as there of the aid of all who are loyal, all who are willing to contend on our side. oyal, all who are willing to contend on our side, vill be lightened by their divisions.

The rebellion does not cover a wider territory, is not more barbarous and ferocious, is not supported not more barbarous and ferocious, is not supported by stronger prejudices of race and caste, does not embrace a greater or more united population, is not better supplied with arms or fortified by climate, and had not at its commencement a larger body of trained soldiers than that which only a few years since our cousins of Great Britain put down, though separated from their chief seat of power by two continents and half the ocean. This lies at our doors, assailable along a frontier by sea and by land of three thousand miles, everywhere under our control.

Great Britain looked not at the color of the recruit; the aid of every offered arm, and was successful. Courage, resolution, and wisdom will accomplish in the West what they did in the East. Our people are being slowly schooled to arms, and the war, thus far singularly free from the outrage

which in other countries has attended civil commo-tions, begins at length, by its inevitable destruction of property and life, to bear upon the territory we occupy with a portion of the fearful weight neces-sary to crush rebellion.

The labor of the colored man supports the rebel soldier, enables him to leave his plantation to meet our armies, builds his fortifications, cooks his food. and sometimes aids him on picket by rare skill with In all these modes it is available to assist our army,

and it is probable that there will be less outrage, less loss of life by freeing these people, if put under strict military control, than if left to learn slowly strict military control, than if left to learn slowly that war has removed the white men who have heretofore held them in check, and to yield at last to the
temptation to insurrection and massacre.

Had the Government been prepared to meet
promptly, with the overwhelming force which the
loyal States could have supplied, the first rebel armies, the rebellion might have been crushed without,
a long and desolating war, and without disturbance
of the relations between the two races in the South.

That time is past; the destruction of the rever armies, and the gradual occupation of the country by
fortifying and garrisoning its chief strategic and
commercial points, are the only conclusion to the
war.

In this work the loyal inhabitants of the country, white or black, must be compelled to assist, and it is impossible to cast aside the millions of recruits who will offer themselves for the work, ac who will oner themselves for the work, accusioned to the climate, inured to labor, acquainted with the country, and animated by the strong desire not merely for political, but for personal, liberty.

Respectfully submitted, M. C. MEIGS.

belongs to this Roscius of this later age. He brings

including Mr. McCullough and Mr. Shewell, who

are old favorites; Mrs. Allen, who sustained Mr.

Forrest in New York, and Madame Ponisi, who be-

came quite popular at the Arch a few years ago, and

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. J. B. Roberts

a Philadelphian, and quite popular with our citi-

zens, appears this evening as Belphegor, a character

which he sustains with ability. Those of our readers

who remember his personation of Mephistophiles, in

"Faust and Marguerite," will doubtless receive

with pleasure any announcement of its repetition.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE. -This evening, and every,

evening during the week, except Saturday, "The

Enchantress" will be performed, with Mr. and Miss

Richings in the prominent parts. On Saturday eve-

ning, the splendid operatic romance of "Satanilla,"

which has created elsewhere such a favorable im-

THE GLASS BLOWERS.—This novel and interest

rious operations with glass, rendering this brittle

ing troupe still continue to attract the public. Their

substance so pliable that they can form out of it the

most fanciful productions, are instructive and amus-ing. As an extra inducement, they distribute many

SIGNOR BLITZ.-Genial and funny as ever, this

excellent magician and ventriloquist presides over the magic soirées at the Assembly Buildings. Bobby,

never quiet, always witty, astonishes old and new friends by his quick replies, and observations, while

the Capary birds are an object of wonder and ad-

niration to all who have the good fortune to see

nem. Hellen's Sources.—This gentleman, who came

among us with a high reputation both as a magician

and pianist, has fully sustained it. His sleight-of-

hand performances are excellent, as also the mys-

teries of the "second-sight." As a pianist, Mr.

Heller is a superior artist, and enlivens his soirées

with music of the highest order.

THE WHALING VOYAGE.—Captain Williams i

o like a good harpoonist does he appear.

low afforded for new subscriptions.

of their articles gratuitously to visitors.

who is a careful and reliable actress.

pression, will be produced.

with him Mr. Wheatley's fine New York company,

rely for pointean, out of M. O. Pirado, Respectfully submitted, M. O. Pirado, Quartermaster General. Public Entertainments. THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .- The pening of Mr. Wheatley's new theatre is the great dramatic event of the present generation. It is one of the most remarkable evidences of our advancing civilization; that in a portion of the city, for almost century dedicated to quiet mansions, churches, sedate and retired homes, a theatre should rise, surrounded by stores and market-houses, and places of ousiness. The Butler mansion, at Eighth and Chestnut, and the Bird mansion, at Ninth and Chestnut, were for a long time landmarks of the past-disfiguring the busy present, or, if we may be allowed the expression, lingering patriarchs, who remained behind in stolid and quaint wonder to see the old pass away, and the new crowd so rudely around them. These mansions have gone—other old mansions have been given up to boarding-house keepers street-the showmen are making merry under vene rable walls—the Union League has taken its club -while the club which is not Union, and which wears an air of mystery, assembles in one of the spacious buildings on Girard Row. These are evidences of life, of busy, active, money-making, selfish life, and it is well that Mr. Wheatley has raised his flag in the midst, and thrown open his doors. We are disposed to like the new theatre-we suppose. principally because it is new. It has a light, airy snug appearance, and the statues in the niches afford abundant food for meditation. We like the parquet -we like the dress circle-we like the boxes. The chandelier has a glittering effect, and the frescoing is very fine. The ornamental wood work is crudand gaudy, and suggests a first-class restaurant. with oysters, chicken-salad, and "Clear out No. 7." The upper tier is steep and dizzy, and can only be scaled, we think, by persons of courage and skill. We tried to imagine the sensations of tripping on the first upper step, and found them dreadful. To the army and navy. an intoxicated gentleman we suppose they would be

selections should bear this fact in mind. Hotel, have now in store a superb assortment of Military Furnishing Goods suitable for officers in

old Port, superior Sherry, Anisette Cordial pure old Whisky, and best quality Champagnes, are all of the highest standard, and can be recommended with Groceries, both foreign and domestic, offered by this old and respectable house, is not equalled by any ther in the city.

FINE PORTRAITS.—We had recently an opportunity of examining a number of magnificent imperial and life-size Photographic portraits exc cuted by Mr. Hipple, at his ground-floor Gallery, No. 820 Arch street, and more exquisite works of art we have never seen. The public are literally rushing to his rooms for pictures.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds, and Irritated Throats, are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine.

Signor BLITZ's ventriloquism at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut, is very remarkable; he personates every variety of character and leaves you to wonder with delight at the myster of the human voice. His necromantic filusions in magic and the Canary Birds' performances

RETENTIVE POWER OF SOILS.-Much has lately been said in regard to the retention of certain manurial elements of soil. The assertion of Liebig has been often quoted, that potash and other saline manures "cannot be washed out of the soil-Professor Voelcker, in a late lecture, alluded to this, and stated that, even with water containing ammonia, potash, &c., he extracted potash from the soll, although this was not his intention. It is not difficult to extract potash from the soll; but it is difficult to procure satisfactory attire elsewhere than at the One-Price Clothing Establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, Phila-

Dress.—It has often been noticed that it women there is something positively intellectual i the style of their dress. It is true that a woman highly gifted mind may be an ungainly slattern; it is no less true that a woman of very ordinar, understanding may dress herself with great elegance; but in the case of the slattern, though she possesses a strong and cultivated understanding, she will not have a refined mind. In the opposite sex it is an unmistaxable evidence of good taste and refinement where a gentleman procures his wearing apparel at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wil-

ALL."—A certain judge was once obliged to sleep with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the folthe only lecturer who can vividly present to his lowing conversation ensued: "Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge, would you not?
"Yes, yer honor," said Pat; "and I think ye honor would have been a long time in the ould country the said the thry before ye'd been a judge." And Pat and the judge, on the street, might be hail fellows, to all appearances, if Pat would buy his clothes at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental

lought will not only clear Mr. S. of suspici ation to the Captain's absence, but also be of benefit to the latter in his efforts to save the Anson Cavairy from ruin. It is not forgotten Capt. Palmer was actively engaged, with a p his command, at the battle of Antietam, and or two afterwards was found "missing," Stine was well known to have been much Stine was wen the confidence, and one of he Captain and me and community and one of the met who had seen him; and within eight or ter de affer the battle he was arrested in Harrisburg, as well known, on charge of having betrayed Pal into rebel captivity. No evidence, however, app into rebei capuarty. Are constant, worker, appearing against him, he was the next day, on appeal to Gov. Curtin, unconditionally released. Not Gov. Curein, uncommended on the same chart afterwards he was again arrested on the same ch afterwards ne was og and confined in Fort Delawa as "a supposed rebel spy" for about two month A few weeks ago no make the instance of the Secretary of War, to answer the charges pregainst him. The safe return of Captain Palmer will so doubt gainst him. clear up this unpleasant business satisfactorily. nas been, as his most intimate friends know has been, as me manecessary suffering to Mr. Stin and his family. But he has suffered uncompla ingly, refusing to offer any public vindication himself, and giving as his reason his belief that the

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH

PERSONAL.—Rev. I. J. Stine, the "

posed rebel spy," recorded his name last Sat-

evening at the States Union, and is now in our

The principal object of his visit, we believe, is

onal interview with Capt. Pasmer, which

more demonstration was made the more the Cap tain's life would be endangered, expressing his firm tain's life would be cauding or process as him assurance that, if only the matter were kept out of assurance that, it only the hands of the rebels, Captain P. would be able to make his escape, and declaring that he preferre make his escape, and designony of the Captainto waiting for the personal resumant of the captainty vindicate him rather than endanger the life that would otherwise be comparatively safe. We understand that it is now Mr. Stine's deter We understand that the matter concerning himself entirely settled, and the church and family he represents prevented from disgrace on his account, since sents prevented from daughters of the account, since, by Captain Palmer's return, the cause for that praence which has hitherto kept him quiet is remove Mass Meeting in Aid of Freed Men.

A meeting of the friends of the freed men of the South took place last night, in the Eleventh Baptist Church, Twelfth street, above Race. The at tendance was good. The meeting was opened by the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Griffith, after which the choir sang an appropriate hymn, when Dr. Griffith gave a short statement in refer ence to the object of the meeting. It was stated that at a meeting of clergymen, held on a recent occasion, it was resolved to hold a series of meetings in the different churches to raise funds to send missionaries among the freed men of the South. After the remarks of this gentleman, the meeting was aldressed by the Rev. Mr. Simmons, pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church, in which he alluded to the great number of the recently enslaved, but now free men, who claim the protection of all good citizens, and who stand in greatineed of the Gospel light. The reverend gentleman was formerly lo cated in South Carolina, as a pastor. His remarks were strongly condemnatory of the institution of slavery. He was followed by the Rev. Drs. Malcom and Jeffreys, in eloquent addresses, at the conclusion of which a collection was taken up. The pastor of the church being absent from the city, in New York, was not able to attend the meeting.

APPOINTMENT. Lieut. James W. Latta. f Col. Ellmaker's regiment, has been appointed Division Judge Advocate of General Howe's division, Franklin's corps, Army of the Potomac. Lieut. Latta has well deserved, by his strict attention to duty and the bravery which he has exhibited, this appreciation of his services. Being a member of the bar of this city, he will, no doubt, acquit himself well in his new sphere.

BURNED IN A LIMERILN.—A boy named Sterling was found dead, vesterday morning, in timekiln at Twenty-third and Wood streets. It is upposed that he fell into the kiln accident no one being in the neighborhood at the time, was gradually burned almost literally to a crisp. DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Francis Har

vey, who on Friday was caught in the machinery at the Mint, died from his injuries on Saturday at the Pennsylvania Hospital. SLIGHT FIRE. - Yesterday morning, occurred in the establishment of Lar

& Co., 235 Race street. It was extinguished without much damage. ROBBERY.—On Saturday night, the house of the Skating Club was broken into, at Fairmount and robbed of an axe, musket, hatchet, and othe IN PORT. Yesterday there were in port

o ships, 17 barks, 17 brigs, and 30 schooners. CITY ITEMS.

JOHN T. BAILEY & Co.'s BAG MANU. ACTORY.-We had on Saturday last an opportu-

nity of witnessing the extensive manufacturing operations of Messrs. John T. Bailey & Co., manuacturers of and dealers in bags and bagging, No. 113 North Front street. This firm has been for several years past engaged in this important department of our industrial interests, and their Bags, of every description, have a reputation for superior ex-cellence throughout the Union. The amount of materials, both domestic and foreign, used by them annually to supply the demands of the merchants in this city, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the Western States generally, is enormous, as may be imagined from the fact that they are prepared to furnish orders ranging from 5,000 to 20,000 bags any time, at a week's notice. The large manufacturing force, which they employ constantly, renders their facilities for rapid production equal, if not superior, to any other Bag establishment in this country, and the acknowledged superiority of their workmanship, the character of materials employed, and the prices at which they sell, have given a special prominence to their house. Nor is it among the least of their acknowledged advantages that they use only the large Grover & Baker Sewing Machines in manufacturing, which, by the way, have been found to be the only machines capable of doing heavy Bag work in a reliable and durable man ner. It may not be generally known that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are now used for the manufacture of heavy bags in all parts of the world, and there are single manufactories in our own country in which no less than two hundred of these celebrated instruments are kept running on Bag work alone. This important characteristic of the Grover & Baker instrument, we may add, has rendered it almost impossible—great as are the facilities of its proprietors for making them—to supply the demand. In addition to their extensive stock of ready-made and seamless bags, Messrs. Bailey & Co. have also constantly on hand a full stock of burlaps and other bagging materials, sewing twine, and all other arti-

cles connected with this branch of trade. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WILL be held at their Rooms, No. 1009 and 1011 Chestnut street, on this (Monday) evening, at 712 o'clock. The usual essay on the occasion will be read by the Rev. F. L. Robbins, pastor of the Green Hill Presbyterian Church, his subject to be "Self Sovereign-

A CHANCE FOR THE LADIES. - Messsis. Charles Oakford & Son, under the Continental Hotel, are now selling off their splendid stock of rich furs at greatly reduced prices. Ladies making their FINE MILITARY TRAPPINGS. - Messis. Charles Oakford & Son, under the Continental

PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PUR-POSES.—Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family Groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now in store supply of all the finest and purest liquors, expressly adapted for medicinal purposes. His rare old Madeira of the celebrated "Bual" brand, rich confidence for the use of invalids. The stock of

excellent and amusing. His entertainments take place every evening, and Wednesday and Saturdal

delphia.

on, Nos. 603 and 606 Chestnut street, above Sixth. "THE DIFFERENCE IS BUT SMALL, AFTER

hearers a true and interesting description of a whaling voyage. The boat and crew, harpoon, ropes, and everything, except the whale, is on the stage. But even the great leviathan seems to come to view. is the Captain holds the harpoon for the fatal thrust; and we feel that he is "master of the situation" ORPHEUS MUSICAL ASSOCIATION .- The second grand concert of this association will be given on Luesday evening, February 3d. An copportunity is First class suits within the reach of all.