TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE STORM.

One of the rain storms of old visited us last night,

and torrents of water now descend upon mountains

and valleys, which linger near the Cumberland river.

Out of thirty boats, laden with provisions, which

left Louisville last week, but thirteen have arrived,

the balance being detained below and upon the shoals

Owing to the unfortunate breaks upon the Louisville.

rived from the North, by that route, during the two

past weeks. But this rain will elevate the river suf-

the army will be well supplied. Just now, and for

some time past, our troops have been enjoying a

sufficiency of fresh beef. Between here and Louis-

ville, mostly upon and near the line of the railroad,

are eighteen thousand beeves. When potatoes,

onions, beans, and other commodities, so much

needed by our men, make their appearance, as they

will in a few days, the Army of the Cumberland will

fare sumptuously.

I left Murfreesboro at nine o'clock this morning.

and arrived at Nashville about two-making the

thirty-one miles, by horse, in five hours. As a gene-

ral thing, there is very little danger upon the turn-

pike, as the guerillas are now operating in obscure

places upon the railroad. Once in awhile they dash

out upon some lone officer, and parole him, which

generally suits them better than anything else, and

There has been no change of consequence in the

situation of affairs at Murfreesboro since my last.

except that McCook has removed his headquarters out upon the Shelbyville road, between three and four miles.

AN EXPEDITION.

By coming into the city to-day, I may miss an early list of the killed and wounded in the late battle. But

if a certain expedition, which I shall accompany to-

orrow, come across a certain party, I shall have

some fresh news to communicate. The expedition

is composed of four regiments of cavalry, under Gen.

Stanley, and two regiments of infantry and a section

FIRES IN MURFREESBORO.

buildings have accidentally, or otherwise, been de-

stroyed by fire. Yesterday, Mr. Charles Ready, a

nasty rebel, who long ago took the oath of allegiance, met Mr. William Spence, one of the five bona

fide Union men of Murfreesboro, and told him that

such things were wrong, and that the Union men of

Shelbyville and elsewhere would be visited by fear-

property of our Government and Union men, indis-

criminately, and but a few days ago partly demo-lished the town of Elizabeth, Kentucky." The

traitor Ready went home. This Spence is one

of the best Union men in the State. He is uncon-

ditionally loyal, and during this last tarry of Bragg's

army in town has suffered, in destruction of pro-

perty, to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

The Sunday before the battle of Stone's river, a

Notwithstanding the absurdity of this quotation,

I readily believe it, as I hear it vouched for by

Owing to depredations committed upon the line

of railroad by Dick McCann, General Mitchell issued an order that the property of that cove should be

destroyed, which was executed by Colonel Moore.

THE RACE AFTER FORREST.

Unon my arrival from Murfreesboro, the 14th, I

Well, I have been upon that expedition. It was search for Forrest, and other desperadoes, and a fruitless one. But, oh! the military experience was

Last Monday, while at Gen. Rosecrans' head-

juarters, I learned that Generals Wheeler and Wharton left Franklin, Tenn., and pushed west. On

Tuesday night they met Gen. Forrest and the whole

rebel crowd, consisting of about five thousand

cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery, joined. That

same night they arrived at Harpeth shoals, on the

Cumberland river, and commenced a work of horror

The day before, some sucritiss captured and

burned the Government steamer Charter. When

the news of this act became known to General Mitchell, he despatched a local gunboat (W. H. Sidell)

to the scene. The gunboat was commanded by

Lieut. Van Dorn, of the 69th Ohio Infantry. The

W. H. Sidell bombarded and destroyed two dwell-

ings in the vicinity of where the Charter was burned,

and was about to succor three boats, containing

wounded, bound down the river, and three boats

loaded with provisions, bound up the river, when a shot from Forrest's gang brought to one of the boats

laden with provisions. The rebel leader gave but two orders, both in the same sentence : "Throw the

damned Yankees overboard-set the damned thing

on fire!" The first order could not be obeyed, as the damned Yankees," consisting of the owner of the

boat, who is a resident of Nashville, two Southern

pilots, several lrishmen, and a dozen negroes, jumped

overboard. The second order was carried into exe-

cution, and in a few minutes the packet was enve-

drifted toward the boats containing the wounded,

and the H. W. Sidell, which had been engaged with

the rebels, ceased firing, and moved amidst the

shells of the enemy's guns to the rescue of the boats containing the wounded. In order to save the lives of about eight hundred helpless men from

the most horrible of deaths, the Sidell ran between

the threatened boats and the burning one, and be-

coming entangled between the Parthenia and the shore, caught fire; but, providentially, the boats

containing the wounded floated several hundred

yards down the river. All now was lost, and the

party. Lieut. Van Dorn and his force of thirty men

umped overboard. Seven of them, however, were

shot before the whole party arrived on shore. Van Dorn was taken prisoner, and will probably be hanged for destroying the two houses above al-

luded to. The pilots and crew and soldiers were paroled, and the negroes were stripped and tied to

During this time a portion of the gang were en-

gaged in removing the wounded, six hundred of

whom were placed upon a ricketty transport. About

two hundred were left upon the shore, and two out

of three boats burned, while one was permitted to

depart. Thus terminated the most barbarous trans-

action of the war-hospital boats destroyed, sick

and wounded men placed upon the banks of the

river, soldiers shot in the water, and negroes stripped

of their clothing and tied to trees—the climax of

DESTRUCTION OF BOATS ON THE RIVER.

boat W. H. Sidell, and transports Trio, Parthenia,

Trepath, and Charter. Two sof the above were

ever realized, and by far the most unpleasant.

In the morning half of the troops, who were still

asleep, were covered with snow, which forcibly re-

minded me of an old Revolutionary story, I think written by Lippard. Those who could not sleep

kept up rousing fires, thanks to the rail-fence which.

previous to this episode, enclosed the farm of old

Aris Brown, an ex-contractor of the Confederate

army. In the morning we breakfasted off of sheen

and fowls, and our stock off of hay and corn, which,

until our arrival, was the property of old Aris Brown. He obtained a receipt however, wherein

The following were the boats destroyed: The gun-

wounded men were at the "mercy" of the attacking

Unfortunately, the burning boat (the Parthenia)

loped in flames.

trees.

vandalism established

unknown in the annals of vandalism and crime

wrote you a letter, in which I stated my intention of accompanying Gen. Stanley on an expedition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1863.

It is our turn now.

romantic-and real, too.

took from his farm forty-six horses and mules.

gunboats."

several persons.

Since our occupation of Murfreesboro several

of artillery, under Colonel Gillem.

occasionally gives satisfaction to the "victim."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1863.

(Special Correspondence of The Press. 1

DHILADELPHIA "BAG" MANUFACTORY.

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SEWING MACHINES, For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purp 810 CHESTNUT STREET. THE WILCOX & GIBBS

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have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now re
by CLOTHES-WRINGERS. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER.

"PUTNAM "SELF-ADJUSTING OLOTHES WRINGER" Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY, SHOULD POSSESS A OLOTHES WRINGER. BECAUSE,

1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day. 2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less ane. wisting.
4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them. WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE ONE OF THIS KIND, BECAUSE,

First. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear Sear not and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off butions.

SECOND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanired, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

THED. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to reserve uniform pressure. won as attitues inseen in the three sets, as constant to leaving uniform pressure,
sive uniform pressure,
former. The patent fastening by which the machine
is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.
Fifth. It will fit any tub, round or square, from onehalf to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without
the least alteration.

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Reliable and energetic men will be liberally deals For Sale at the

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jal3-tuths tmh8 Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania WILLIAM YARNALL, DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET,

Agent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING OLOTHES-WRINGER, Believed to be the best CLOTHES WRINGER in use. it will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest I

merchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in N. B.—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

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No. 261 South SECOND Street. In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are 20w manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which tre pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATÉ GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

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torrect and durable Scales is desired, FAIRBANKS & EWING,

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Ad octaves.

Burgundy Ports, in quarters and octaves.
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Also, the following, for which we are the sole agents and Alp AGNE.—The celebrated brands of "Gold Lace" "Gorla". urrey & Biarnes' Imperial French Mustard.

Carstairs' pure Salad Oil. Iso for sale, to arrive, 180 casks Marseilles Madeirs. It baskets Oilve Oil. Cases French Mustard. quarter casks Burgundy Port. HODES & WILLIAMS, 107 SOUTH VATER Street, have in store, and offer for sale-er Raisins—whole, half, and quarter boxes. ron, Orange and Lemon Peel.

pts, Dried Apples. Peaches, new, halves and quarters, and pared. Beans, Canada Whole and Split Peas. hand Malaga Figs. bl. quarts and plats. and Ca ary Seed. and Car ary Seed.
ess, Bordeaux, and Sicily Almoads.
sh Mustard, English Pickles, &c.
ish and French Prunes.
Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries.
Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, &c.
lically-sealed Meats, Soups, &c.
lnes, halves and quarters.

ACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, Bols Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late-caught in assorted packages. Bols. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfax

n Boxes Lubee, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
D Blis, new Mess Shad.
Stores Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
MIRPHY & KO

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1863. two miles from Banks' Ford. The night's rain had made deplorable havor with the roads. The nature of the upper geologic deposits of this region affords unequalled elements for bad roads. The sand makes the soil pliable, the clay makes it sticky, and the two together form a road out of which, when it rains, the bottom drops, but which is, at the same time, so tenseous that extrication from its clutch is all but impossible. below the shoals. We are expecting, therefore, ome arrivals to-night. B. C. T.

and Hooker's by another. But, by mistake, a portion of the troops of the left Grand Division debouched into the road assigned to the centre, and cutting in between two divisions of one of Hooker's corps, threw everything into confusion. In consequence, the woods and roads have for the past two days been filled with stragglers, though very many of them were involuntary bragglers, and were evidently-honestly seeking to rejoin their regiments.

It was now no longer a question of how to go on; it was a question of how to get back. That night (Thursday), the three days' cooked rations which the men had taken in their haversacks when starting would give out, and the other six days' provisions were in the supply trains, which stuck fast in the mud miles behind. Indeed, the gations had already, in many cases, given out, and boxes of hard crackers were brought up on mules or carried on men's shoulders. An order from General Burnside to withdraw the forces to their old position was momentarily expected. It did not come, but instead, another order stating that General Burnside had "good reasons" for commanding the troops to hold

another order stating that General Burnside had "good reasons" for commanding the troops to hold their present position till to-day.

But whether we should move forward or backward, the first requisite obviously was to put the roads in such a condition as would admit of movement at all. Accordingly, all the available force was at once set to work, corduroying the "rotten" roads and putting them into some kind of practicable condition.

Early this morning the army was ordered back to its old camping ground, and about noon the infantry began to pass by these headquarters. The ladstrudged along tired enough, but jolly withal, and disposed to be quite facetious over the "mud campaign," whose odd experiences will doubtless long form the themse of conversation army described.

fit to be brought to another bar than that of these

[The above statement was penned under the dic-

tation of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, for the columns of his newspaper, the New York Times.

The facilities which the distinguished correspondent

possessed for obtaining information of a reliable sort were many and great, and we may believe the story, if we do not harbor the impression that the

writer has again fallen into the "arms of the Min-

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

Conference of Generals-General McCler-

Conference of Generals—General McClernand to Leave Arkinisas—General Grant to Command the Vielsburg Expedition—Tennessee Elections.

MEMPHIS, Jan 20 (via Cairo, Jan. 22).

Among the many regiments that have suffered from battle antistickness, the 16th Wisconsin stands prominent. It entered the service less than a year ago 1,000 strong. It now musters exactly 100 men, Maj. Reynolds commanding. Col. Allenis at home, in bad health, endeavoring to get recruits.

Gen. Grant has returned, having been to Napoleon, it is supposed, to consult with Gens. Sherman and McClernand.

It is stated that Gen. Grant sent an order to Gen.

expedition in person.

All trade with schels has been or will be cut off on the river, as well as in the interior, until the rebel

the river, as well as in—the interior, until the rebel stronghold falls.

Gen. Grant has telegraphed Gov. Johnson to postpone the election for Congressmen in Tennessee.

Major General McPherson and staff have arrived.

An order has been issued requiring cotton speculators to pay \$100 for permission to trade; the money to be used for secret service and hospital purposes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 19, 1863. Memphis, just now, is the centre of stirring and important undertakings. From the gray-haired warrior, with the twin stars, down to the humble

warrior, with the twin stars, down to the humble cotton-buyer, there is a velocity of action that indicates something of importance. The warrior is victualling our fleet, which lies at the levee awaiting the tough battalions which are contiguous to this base of operations. The town, the streets, the small lodging-houses—in fact, every rendezvous for man and beast—is full to plethora, and a little beyond it. All arms of the service are well represented. Lee, of the cavalry, is here, tightening his circingle for a "dash" on the Yazoo. All the brigadiers of the department are receiving instructions, and enjoying the lean table of this money-making hotel. The navy is quietly getting up steam, keeping a sharp look-out for No. 1, and preparing for a swift and shold of this great river.

banks of this great river.

To-morrow the sixth division leaves Tennessee for a point further south. It is commanded by a Chicagoan, Gen. John McArthur, a soldier, a good and generous officer, whose good breeding and sturdy pluck have won for him the love and confidence of his command. This is not an array considerate.

his command. This is not an empty compliment, but one merited, as all who know him will cordially

Grant and staff are busily engaged with the minutize, and I have no doubt but before this

reaches you all our forces will be ready to move

From Corinth to Memphis the road is well guarded, and all safeguards taken to guard raids and surprises. From Jackson to Grand Junction, and from

the former to Corinth, vast and powerful provisions have been made in case of any more visits from For

have been made in case or any more visits from For-rest and Van Dorn.

General Grant has issued an order dismissing Colonel Murphy from the army, to take effect from the 20th ult. The order is a scathing and bitter de-nunciation of the inattention and cowardice which

The New York Tribune publishes the following in-

MURPHEESBORO, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

A meeting of officers of about all the Indiana regiments in this army was held to-day, and strong resolutions, were adopted unanimously, denouncing the disloyal course of the Butternuts of the Indiana

Legislature; also complimenting Gov. Morton for his energy and patriotism, declaring that the Union shall be preserved unconditionally, and that the soldiers of Indiana will devote their means and their

SURRENDER OF THE "SIDELL."-Public

teresting despatch from Murfreesboro:

THE THIRD SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

cio."—Ed. Press.]

This is a remarkably balmy and beautiful day, and the ground all covered with snow. A violent time, so tenacious that extrication from its clutch is all but impossible. The utmost effort was put forth to get pontoons storm set in on the morning of the 14th, and for twenty-four hours it rained incessantly, causing the river to rise during that time fifteen feet. Thursday enough into position to construct a bridge or two.

Double and triple teams of horses and mules were harnessed to each pontoon boat. It was in vain.

Long powerful ropes were then attached to the teams, and a hundred and fifty men were put to the task on each boat. The effort was but little more successful. They would founder through the riles. and Thursday night and Friday we were the recipients of a nondescript sort of substance, composed of rain, hail, snow, and sleet. Last night the Long powerful ropes were then attached to the teams, and a hundred and fifty men were put to the task on each boat. The effort was but little more successful. They would flounder through the mire for a few feet—the gang of Lilliputians with their huge-ribbed Gulliver—and then give up breathless. Night arrived, but the pontoons could not be got up. The rebels had discovered what was up, and the pickets on the opposite bank called over to ours that they "would come over to-morrow and help us build the bridge."

That night the troops again bivouacked in the same position in the woods they had held the night before. You can imagine it must have been a desperate experience—and yet not by any means as bad as might be supposed. The men were in the woods which afforded them some shelter from the wind and rain, and gave them a comparatively dry bottom to sleep on. Many had brought their shelter tents; and making a flooring of spruce, hemlock, or cedar boughs, and, lighting huge camp fires, they enjoyed themselves as well as the circumstances would permit. On the following morning, a whisky ration, provided by the judicious forethought of Gen. Burnside, was on hand for them.

Thursday morning saw the light struggling through an opaque envelope of mist, and dawned upon another day of storm and rain. It was a curious sight presented by the army as we rode over the ground, miles in extent, occupied by it. One might fancy some new geologic cataclysm had o'ertaken the world, and that he saw around him the elemental wrecks left by another Deluge. An indescribable chaos of pontoons, wagons, and artillery encumbered the road down to the river—supply wagons upset by the road-side—artillery "stalled?" in the mud—ammunition trains mired by the way. Horses and mules dropped down dead, exhausted with the effort to move their loads through the hideous medium. A hundred and fifty dead animals, many of them buried in the liquid muck, were counted in the course of a morning's ride. And the muddle was still further increased by the bad ar storm ceased, and we have a foot of snow upon the ground. Except in the winter of 1856, no such amount of snow has been collected in this city and vicinity for a great number of years. Several sleighing parties were out last night, but as a gene ral thing the structures called sleighs were very rude affairs. THE RIVER STILL LOW.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 17, 1863.

But once in thirty years has the river remained so Up to the commencement of the storm and Nashville Railroad, very little produce has arbut four light boats managed to pass over the shoal. Once in the history of the river the date of its rise was to the 15th of January, but many times the ficiently to float any and all craft, and then, I trust, largest Mississippi packets have floated up and down the Cumberland during the months of October and November. NO TRAINS.

No trains have arrived here from Louisville since Tuesday, owing to the destruction of several bridges and culverts by the late storm. Many people seem to think that the road will not be placed in running order again this winter. There are three bridges down between here and Bowling Green, and the tunnel near Gallatin is seriously damaged. Three bridges which have been newly constructed upon the Murfreesboro railroad have been displaced by the storm. The telegraph lines between here and Murfreesboro have been cut in several places. Just now the poor are suffering to a great extent. Many of the rich, who have been assessed by the Governor, seem inclined to be delinquent. The following notice appeared this morning in the "We have requested those who have been assessed

"We have requested those who have been assessed to come and pay their monthly instalments. Some have done their duty. Others have been applied to, for the purpose of relieving a pressing and terrible destitution. The cold is now added to want of food, clothing and fuel. To pass over Saturday without making some provision for the suffering, would be cruel indeed. It is not in the power of the civil authorities to shrink from the demands of those that want bread. By noon to-day I will expect those delinquents to come forward and pay. If a personal request would answer, I would gladly make it. This notice is given that the pressing nature of the case may be understood and heeded.

JOS. S. FOWLER, Comptroller," SEIZURE OF CONFEDERATE FUNDS.

The brokers of this city were yesterday required o appear before the provost judge and deliver to him all the Confederate money in their possession This proceeding was totally unexpected to the brokers, as no order had ever been issued here prohibiting them from dealing in this kind of currency," and it had been openly done at almost every hour of the day. About \$90,000 was seized, but the: prokers agreed in stating that they purchased a conful retaliation. "Why, what are you talking about?" said Spence. "Your son-in-law, Morgan, has been for nine months engaged in destroying the siderable portion of Confederate scrip from Federal soldiers. They bought about two thousand dollars from the Hartsville paroled prisoners, and last week considerable amounts were obtained from the Confederate prisoners while in this city. The brokers kept their offices closed in the afternoon, but will probably resume business to-day. THE RIVER RISING. The river is in a high way, having risen in all over

thirty feet, with no signs of stopping. Its drift is unmistakable. Lick branch, on the north side of the Upon the morning of the rebel evacuation, Bragg city, spreads like an inland sea, big enough to float all the ships of the Confederate navy.

The Atlantic and some fifteen or twenty other pastor of one of the churches at Murfreesboro used boats are hourly expected. We look for gunboats the following language while delivering a prayer: to-day of the first water. The Leonora and Undine "Oh Lord, bring us rain. Cause to descend upon us left here for Louisville yesterday. The John A. a sufficiency to animate the earth; to fill our ponds Fisher, Hamilton, Shenango, Dove, and Atlanta. and creeks; to refresh all living plants, particularly were in port vesterday. the turnip crop. But, oh Lord, do not cause it to descend too copiously, as it would enable the Yankees rest was bound to Louisville, laden with 130 bales of to ascend the Cumberland river with their terrible cotton, which was owned by a party of fifteen young men of that city. The cargo was considered worth

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

B. C. T.

The Last Failure of this Army-An Excellent Scheme Foiled by the Elements-How the Movement was to have been Executed-The Rebels Unaware of the Design,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 24, 1863. GAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 24, 1883.

The rebeis, anticipating that we would, ere long, make another attempt to cross the river, and that when we did it would be above or below Fredericksburg, had distributed a corps of observation and double lines of pickets from the fords of the Upper Rappahannock, twenty-five miles above Falmouth, to Port Royal, twenty-five miles below. They had also busily filled up the interval, since the battle of Fredericksburg, in fortifying every point available for crossing, by throwing up earthworks and digging rifle pits. rifle pits.

Their experience at Fredericksburg had taught them all the use of these powerful auxiliaries in barring the passage of a river, and the amount of work they have done, in dotting a line fifty miles long with improvised field works, rifle pits, and abattis, is almost incredible.

They have been further assisted in guarding this line by the knowledge that a crossing would hardly be attempted except near one of the fords or shallowed the river. Output military prudence would dictate this on our part, for it would hardly do to put before the army, in case of the destruction

do to put before the army, in case of the destruction of the pontoons, the frightful alternative of an impassable stream between them and retreat. Now, there are only some ten or a dozen of these fords, and it is obvious what an advantage this puts into the hands of the enemy, by limiting the number of points necessary to be guarded by them.

The locality first actually chosen to make the crossing, and determined upon some weeks ago was Skinner's Neck, ten miles below Fredericksburg. Here the river makes a re-entering bend, forming a promontory a couple of miles in extent. The advantages of this position, enabling us to place gunboats on each side of the Neck; and plant batteries boars on each side of the Need, and plant batteries perfectly covering our crossing, are obvious enough. This point being selected, urgent preparations were set on foot with a view to a crossing.

In the meantime, every rood of the river margin, both above and below Fredericksburg, was surveyed with critical care. The result of this survey was the conviction that the fords some distance above Falmouth were, on the whole, preferable to the point selected.

selected.

The reason of this will become apparent from one or two topographical considerations.

Following the sinuosities of the Rappahannock is a ridge of hills varying from 100 to 200 feet in height.

This terrace varies in distance from the river mar-This terrace varies in distance from the river margin—in places coming down flush with it, and elsewhere running back for a maximum distance of a couple of miles. The interval between the river and the ridge is a perfectly level plain, over which the river at one time flowed, the ridge having, in geologie times, formed the bank of the river. It was this plain over which our troops had to pass, and which was so murderously swept by the rebel artillery on the eccasion of the battle of Fredericksburg, especially on our left wing. It would be well, this time, to avoid such a slaughter-pen, and the position at Skinner's Neck was open to this cardinal objection. Not so with several positions on the Upper Rappahannock. At "United States Ford." Banks' Ford," and elsewhere, the bluff runs down almost to the water's edge, whence there is an abrupt asto the water's edge, whence there is an abrupt as-cent up the height to the plateau on its top. More-over, as the topographical configuration of our side of the river is a precise counterpart of the south side; it was easy to obtain excellent positions, within short range, for our artillery, and we could thus hope to silence any batteries the rebels might bring to bar our passage. If, then, we should succeed in laying the pontoons, it would simply be a matter of a rush up the heights under cover of the fire of our

artillery, and a key position would be gained. It should further be added that the rebels had, fortified far more below than they had above; and these considerations determined the choice of some of the fords of the Upper Rappahannock as the point of fords of the Upper Rappahannock as the point of traverse.
United States Ford, ten miles above Falmouth, was selected as the point. Happily a far greater degree of secrecy than we had hitherto succeeded in preserving as to our projected movements was this time obtained. The pontoons, of which a large additional supply had been obtained from Washington, were sent up by a back road and under cover of night, at the same time others were sent down the river to other points. Roads were cut to the various fords above; spots were cleared of their timber for positions for batteries; but precisely similar work was carried on at a half dozen other points.

On Monday, at 1 o'clook, the troops were set in motion; Hooker's command moving in column up by one road, Franklin's by another. It was a march boat W. H. Sidell, and transports Trio, Parthenia, Trepath, and Charter. Two sof the above were laden with provisions. The gunboat W. H. Sidell lost three guns. The total loss is about as follows:

One gunboat, four transports, three guns, four commissioned officers, three hundred men acting as guards, eight hundred wounded and sick paroled-making in all eleven hundred men acting as guards, eight hundred wounded and sick paroled-making in all eleven hundred prisoners—three hundred stand of small arms, and two boat-loads of provisions.

The above facts I learn from the pilots of different boats, who substantially agree in their statements. A commissioned officer, who luckily escaped, makes the same report at headquarters.

THE CHASE.

But to the expedition: On Tuesday might, four regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of infantry, and two sections of artillery, under command of General Stanley, started in pursuit of the authors of the above acts. We went out upon the Hillsboro pike, and crossed the Harding road, and came upon the Charlotte pike, where we encamped. The next day it rained, and the troops were without any shelter whatever. They marched, however, to the shoals, but found no whereabouts of the enemy. A violent saws storm set in, and raged Wednesday night without cessation. Colonel Gillem, an old army officer, informed me that it was the most awful night he ever experienced. I managed to share the general's aleeping apartment with him, which consisted of a leaky wagon. It was the longest night I ever realized, and by far the most unpleasant.

In the morning half of the troops, who were still selected and by far the most unpleasant.

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In the morning half of the troops, who were still selected and selected feen. Summer was to cross at the old place, directly opposite Fredericksburg and taking possession of this position, the

soldiers of Indiana will devote their means and their soldiers of Indiana will devote their means and their lives to Union.

The resolutions were drawn by Col. Hunter, of a the 82d Indiana Regiment, a Democrat, who, with Col. Goodin, of the 22d Indiana, and other prominent Democrats, made violent speeches, denouncing treason in the Indiana Legislature and at the North. They also pledged themselves that there is not an Indiana soldier whose garments wetted the field of battle who will not endorse the resolutions, and/who will not fight the enemies of the Union, North and South, to the death.

The resolutions will be acted upon by each regiment, and forwarded, through a committee of officers, to the Indiana Eusternuts as d—d rascals. One hundred and twenty men of Colonel Hall's brigade, and thirty-five wagons, while foraging yesterday, were disgracefully surrendered to a small force of the enemy. The men were loafing with the train with unloaded muskets.

W. D. B. SURRENDER OF THE "SIDELL."—Public censure falls heavily upon Lieutenant Van Dorn, the commander of the gunboat Sidell, which surrendered to the rebels at Harpeth Shoals, without so much as firing a gun. It is believed by many, who are well informed, that the whole affair was well understood between him and the rebels. He had a sufficient number of guns, with a plentiful force to man them, to have driven the rebels back and completely routed them. But the surrender was made without the firing of a single gun on his part, and, on his arrival on shore, he is said to have been warmly greeted by the rebel officers. Lieutenant Van Dorn is said to be nearly related to the rebel general of that name. front. The reserve grand division of Gen, Sigel was assisting in guarding the line of the river and our lines of communication.

On Tuesday every preparation had been made. That day Gen, Burnside issued a general order announcing that the Army of the Potomac was "about to meet the enemy once more," and that "the auspicious moment had arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country." This order was read to the men that evening, and night found the infantry encamped in the woods within easy speaking distance. The positions for the batteries had all been selected. The batteries were at hand. The pontoons were within reach a short dis-ANOTHER MARTYRED COPPERHEAD.—
The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat relates the following happy incident, which occurred at that place: "A few nights since, a member of the Legislature, who was sleeping double at one of our hotels, was kicked out by his bedfellow, an officer in the army, for ventilating his Secesh sentiments at the unseasonable hour of midnight. The officer threw the offender's clothes after him into the passage. The member was compelled to sit up the balance of the night in the office, before a cold stove, in a no very pleasant mood." and fowls, and our stock off of hay and corn, which, until our arrival, was the property of old Aris Brown. He obtained a receipt, however, wherein our famous old uncle promised to pay for two hundred bushels of corn, four tons of hay, sixty-seven sheep, and some two hundred turkies and chickens, provided Brown is, and always has been, a loyal man. But Brown cannot establish any such position. Therefore, uncle Samuel gets the above-named articles free.

Early Thursday morning our cavalry scoured the country pretty effectually, and late in the day we should secure all the advantages of a surprise; and which was the token for the concentration of them, and with life is presumed that the enemy has by this time reached Columbia by a circuitous route, though the people along the road informed us that Forrest crossed the Cumberland. If this is true, he will shortly turn up in Kentucky.

This morning, about three hundred rebel cavalry crossed the Murfreesboro pike, shout two miles this side of Lavergne, but did not tarry long. They managed, however, to grab two commissioned officers, whom they paroled.

Gen. Mitchell informs us that, last night, there were two gunboats and a large number of transports

FORTIFYING PORTSMOUTH HARBOR.—The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle says that five large iron buoys have recently been placed in that harbor, between the two forts, for the purpose of mooring an iron clad, which will be sent to that station, to remain there until the forts are completed. Fifty laborers, with wheelbarrows, picks and shovels, on Monday morning last, commenced work on fortifications at Fort McClary. The extension will be pushed on with all possible despatch. Work has been going on at Fort Constitution for some days past. RESPITED.—Abel Riggs, who was sentenced to be executed at New Castle, Del., for an unnatural crime, on the 27th of February next, has been respited by Gov. Burton until the 26th of February, 1865. Riggs, when informed of the fact, appeared dissatisfied, and remarked that he would rather be hung than be compelled to remain in prison two years.

in a no very pleasant mood."

THE CITY. The Thermometer.

麗音 在诗意意思的设置,还是说是诗名的《史史》的《史史》的《史史》和《文文文》的《文学文》(《文文文》)

WSW...WSW......SE.wSE by S THE LATE ISAAC COLLINS.—Rev. Dr. Plumer, of the Arch-street Presbyterian Church, preached on Sunday afternoon an eloquent sermon upon the late Isaac Collins, a distinguished and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia. The discourse was delivered in the Chapel of the House of Refuge, an institution to whose support the deceased had, during life, very munificently contributed. The Board of Managers of the Refuge and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

The boys connected with the house (now number-

ing about three hundred) occupied seats in front of

the pulpit, and the girls (numbering nearly one hun-

dred) were seated in the gallery at the end of the

chapel. The usual devotional exercises being finished, accompanied by the singing of two beautiful hymns by the children, Dr. Plumer opened his discourse from the words of Job 5, 26, "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season." After rehearsing the dealings of God in His providential treatment of His creatures, especially His believing people, and citing instances of the lamentation and mourning which the children of Israel manifested when bereft of their prophets and other good men, Dr. Plumer proceeded to give a graphic account of the life and death of the deceased. Mr. Collins was born in Trenton, N. J., October 31, 1787, and died January 15, 1863, in the 76th year of his age. During the last two years of his life he was full of suffering under a complication of painful diseases. He was originally engaged in the city of New York as a publisher and bookseller, and, in 1828, having secured a competency, he removed to this city, he being then about 40 years of age. The House of Refuge (which he so long and faithfully served has cost thus far more than \$300,000. and in securing patrons and funds for its support, Mr. Collins contributed his full share. He also de voted much of his time to the public schools of this city, besides filling important posts as a member of the Society for Alleviating the Sufferings of Prisoners, and as a manager at the Blockley Alms-

house. He had an active agency in establishing the State Lunate Asylum at Harrisburg, and he was one of the driginal members of the Pennsylvania Institution or Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children. Mr. Collins belonged to the Society of Friends, and, although dedided in his religious principles, he was eminently tolerant. Dr. Plumer eloquently dilated upon the traits of character which made Mr. Collins loved and respected by all who knew him. The address elicited

THE LATE HOMICIDE CASE.—Yesterday

norning the Coroner resumed the inquest in the case of John Keichline, who died from injuries received on Saturday night, 17th instant. Only three witnesses were examined in reference to the matter. Capt. Jim Francis testified that he knew Mockerman, who is charged with being one of the assailants of Keichline, but could not say that he committed an assault on the deceased; the man who struck the blow had a fur cap on; saw Frazier (Newkirk) there right in the fight; saw him in the house after the fuss was over; think Mr. Frazier had a hat on that night; was looking at Keichline when he fell; Frazier was off some distance; saw no blows struck at Keichline when he was going out of the door; a man with a fur cap on struck Keichline on one side and a man whom witness did not get a fair look at, struck him on the other side.

Wm. D. Franks recalled.—Saw both prisoners there; Mr. Mockerman did nothing; when I had Mr. Keichline at the bar that young man, Frazier, said to Keichline: "You loafer, you threw a glass at my brother;" as soon as the words were said the blow was struck from my side; can't say what the blow was struck rom my side; can't say what the blow was struck rich; it was rather hard to be struck with a fist, as the blood spurted out of Mr. Keich-Capt. Jim Francis testified that he knew Mockerwhose odd experiences will doubtless long form the theme of conversation around many a camp-fire. Thus ends an enterprise which had every human promise of success, but which has been baulked and brought to naught by causes which mortal ken could neither have foreseen nor prevented. The fatal part played by the elements needs no comment. Whether this drawback might not have been overcome by vigorous: effort and hearty co-operation on the part of the military leaders, is a question much mooted here. There are those who assert that, had it not been for the analty of some in high places of military command, we might still have carried the day. This question, however, is one more fit to be brought to another har than that of these

with a fist; as the blood spurted out of Mr. Keich-line's cheek immediately; as soon as the blow was struck Frazier left, and I did not see him any more;

line's cheek immediately; as soon as the blow was struck Frazier left, and I did not see him; any more; couldn't tell who struck the blow over my left shoulder; can't swear positive that Frazier gave the blow, but suppose it was him, and saw his arm move at the time; there was another person behind, but I don't think any one was near enough to give that blow, it came with such force.

John McGinnis sworn.—I went into Military Hall about half past nine; deceased man came a little while afterwards; Keichiline sat upon the back of the chair and threw a glass when Mockerman and his chum came out to dance; the man with a fur cap said, "That was a d—d mean act;" the officer came around, and two or three of them were; in a tissel i deceased fell, the officer on top; T saw frazier making at deceased, but he was kept back; did not see him strike a blow; saw the man n the fur cap strike at him; after the officer got him (deceased) into the street he crossed his arms upon his breast and said that he was a man himself; he could whip any one of them; the man with the fur cap said that he would bet twenty dollars that he could not; I'll swear on my oart that I did not see either one of those young men (Mockerman and Newkirk) strike a blow; after the affair was over, I heard Frazier say that Mr. Keichline out; the man with the fur cap on struck Keichline out; the man with the fur cap on struck Keichline out; the man with the fur cap on struck Keichline two or three times in the face, the last time as hewas going out of the door; I did not see anybody follow Mr. Keichline, or go towards Fifth At is stated that Gen. Grant sent an order to Gen. acclemand to leave Arkansas, as that is in another epartment.

It is thought Gen. Grant will command the next prediction in person.

At the server, as well as in the interior until the rehelication. At this point the inquest was adjourn

At this point the inquest was adjourned that o'clock this afternoon.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE Poor.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians took place yesterday afternoon, President Maris being in the chair. The census of the house for the two weeks ending Jan. 24, as reported, was 2,711; same time last year, 2,826—decrease 116. Admitted within the past two weeks, 161, disgranted lodgings, 85; granted meals, 178. The steward reported the house receipts at \$154.85. The steward reported the house receipts at \$154.85. The amount received for support cases was, as reported that unspeakable anguish which cannot fail to wring the maternal heart, when contemplating the amount received for support cases was, as reported the committee on Farm and Garden was presented the committee on Farm and Garden was presented the expenses had been greatly reduced. The summer freshet had reduced the amount of receipts a Farmers above Tenth. These women were arrested last evening, by Officers Adams and Tate, on the class above Tenth. These women were arrested on the above Tenth. These women of two quite young girls, who, it is alleged, had been temporarily harbored by the defendants for improper purposes. The details of the hearing are positively too shocking to the feelings of refinement for publication in these columns. The little girls related the experience they had while in the poisoned atmosphere of the brothel—how they were treated. The mothers of the erring ones are poor women, and to their poverty may now be added that unspeakable anguish which cannot fail to wring the maternal heart, when contemplating the appelling seem for depression of deprayity that was made known by the house of Refuge. They will be used as witnesses on the day of trial. expenses had been greatly reduced. The summe het had reduced the amount of receipts. Farme

Insane department... 1,200 24 330 76 38 128 30

The Committee on Manufacturers stated in its annual report that, during 1862, employment had been provided for all the able-bodied male paupers in the institution. They performed an amount of work which exceeded that performed in any vious year. Many of the infirm and old had them to defray the cost of their maintenance. The increased price of cotton, and the Councils' appropriation toward a supply, were not long in exhausting themselves. For almost six months the looms had remained idle. The demand for shoemakers had emisside from the establishment, in the service of the army, many laborers in that department. Their number had been diminished at least one-half. Broom-making had been added during the year to the list of occupations. One hundred and fifteen dozen of the service from the whole establishment, and has sayed to the department one-hundred and twenty-five dollars—the Almshouse farm furnishing a portion of this the committee recommend the adoption of enough had been adoption of enough had been and plumbing were placed at the beginning of the year in the hands of the committee, who diminished the expenses \$1,912. The department realized during the year \$2,353.15. After the feading and the granting of the requisitions of the steward, the granting of the requisitions of the steward, the granting of the requisitions of the steward, the

nunciation of the inattention and cowardice which have lost us so many important posts. Death, not dismissal, ought to be the penalty for surrender, unless where the odds are so great that a refusal would be criminal. This must be inaugurated. Until it is, vain brigadiers and inexperienced colonels will avail themselves of all the privileges of the white flag. It must be stopped, no matter who is hurt. The 90th (Irish Legion) is complimented in the order, in fact it heads the list. The 25th Indiana and 12th Michigan are honorably mentioned. This is as it should be. The valiant and brave should ever receive the reward of their deeds, and the cowardly and truculent ditto. General Grant lavishly culogises the conduct of the above-named regiments, and is equally as denunciatory of the commander of the post of Holly Springs on or about the 20th ult.—Chicago Post. granting of the requisitions of the steward, the Board adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. The stated meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held yesterday evening, at 7% o'clock, at their rooms, 505 Chestnut street, President Morton their rooms, 605 Chestnut street, President Morton in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The secretary, Mr. Lorin Blodget, was absent, being in Washington, and upon business in connection with the commerce of the port. Communications received from merce of the Government, conveying, their approval of a construction of a Department of Statistics as one of the regular Government Departments, were read. The transmission of a memorial to that effect, and the draft of a bill by the Secretary of the Interior, have been made. Prosperous results in regard to trade, manufactures, and emigration are, therefore, expected. Nominations were then made for the executive officers for the ensuing year. After this the Board adjourned.

brutal, manner, by which the pain of his wounds was greatly intensified.

HOMCOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The Association of Ladies for the management of the Homcopathic Hospital, take pleasure in acknowledging the following donations to January 24th: Mrs. Moore, 16 quarts of milk; Mrs. Fleck, oat meal; Miss Susanna Longstreth, I dozen of towels; a friend, sorapple; Mrs. Wallace, Senr., bedding; part of the proceeds of a fair held 502 south Eleventh street, 6 shirts, 2 pairs of socks; Miss E. R. Abbott, \$4; a friend, doughnuts; Mrs. A. Mix, Holmesburg, socks and carpet slippers; Mrs. Willson, cranberries and sugar; a part of the proceeds of a fair held at the New Jerusalem Church, south Fourth street, \$26.50.

The City Treasury.—The receipts of THE CITY TREASURY.—The receipts of

he city treasury during the past week amounted to \$33,671.42, and the payments to \$45,500.33. The principal items of revenue were these:

 Market rents
 \$14,838 75

 Water rents
 12,646 22

 City railroads
 72 91

 Highway Department
 701.35

THE RACE-AND-VINE-STREETS PASSEN-GER RAILROAD.—At a recent meeting of the Raceand-Vine-streets Passenger Railroad Company, a resolution was submitted stating that the last election of officers was improperly conducted, and it was requested that the officers then elected should resign, without rendering it necessary for the atockholders to have resort to legal measures. An amendment was offered to refer the resolution to a committee of investigation. The resolution, so amended, was adopted. ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, of this city, will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at their rooms, corner Second and Gold streets.

THE POLICE.

Refore Mr. Alderman White. J.
Alleged Larceny.
Henry Smith is the name given by an individual who was arraigned before the alderman yesterday, on the charge of stealing a basket full of leaf to-bacco from a hogshead on Delaware avenue, below Pine street. The man was observed to be leitering about the wharf last evening, and was two or three times ordered to go away. Finally, when he thought that nobody saw him, he helped himself to about fifteen dollars' worth of tobacco, and started to go through an alley way leading to Water street. One of the workmen in Mr. Hartman's cracker bakery observed the movements of the mysterious stranger, and called the police. The fellow was captured and the tobacco recovered. The defendant had no explanation to make. He was committed in default of \$1,000 bail to answer.

Larceny of Boots. Before the same magistrate, a man giving his name as William Reed was arraigned for stealing a pair of boots from the store of William D. Cooper, in Lombard street, above Sixth. It seems that the accused entered the store while Mr. C. was waiting on a surface and presently retired, taking with him a customer, and presently retired, taking with him a pair of boots. He did it so adroitly as to escape observation. The owner missed them in a few minutes—hunted for a police officer, and the man was arrested with the boots in his possession. He tried to make it appear that he was taking them home to a customer of his employer. He was committed in default of \$1,000 bail.

[Before Mr. Alderman Lentz.]

A Disorderly House.

Jane Wells, who lives in Shippen street, near Sixteenth, was charged before the alderman with keeping a disorderly house. She was arrested on a warrant on complaint instituted by a neighbor. Occasionally, for some time past, several fights occurred in the house, and one man was reported stabbed, and one or two others pretty roughly handled. The officers captured all the inmates of the house; being mostly soldiers from the convalescent hospitals. They were simply put under bonds to be of future good behavior. Mrs. Wells was required to enterbail to answer at court. [Before Mr. Alderman Lentz.] good behavior. Birs. wells was legal bail to answer at court.

Before Mr. Alderman Ogle.] Breach of Ordinance. Joseph Hopkins was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of breach of ordinance. He had a weighing machine upon the sidewalk on Chestaut street, by which any person who chose can get weighed for thesum of one cent. By this method of sustaining a livelihood he gathered a considerable number of nickels. He insisted, however, on nutting the apparatus is such a position of the siderable number of mokels. He insisted, however, on putting the apparatus in such a position on the sidewalk as to impede pedestrians generally. Yesterday morning he was ordered to move a little out of the way, and for this he was insolent to the officer. While before the magistrate he urged poverty, and made a most ample apology for departing from the rules of gentility. The alderman held the case under advisement. [Refore Mr. Alderman Dougherty.]

More Violation of Ordinances.

Persons have been very much annoyed recently by individuals, who insisted on wheeling barrows or push-carts on the side-walks, much to the danger of human limbs, and damage to wearing apparel. Many complaints have been lodged at the police-office, and instructions were issued to the officers to warn all persons found offending, and to arrest them if they persisted in the violation of the law. The result is, that several persons were arraigned before Alderman Dougherty yesterday. Patrick Carlin, for trundling a wheelbarrow, and E. F. Whittaker, for pushing a two-wheeled cart on the sidewalk, near Sixth and Market streets, were fined. Dennis Finney, George Ritzel, and George Hilken, for pushing carts on Second and other streets, were also fined. The last two named persons were engaged in pushing the same vehicle. It was loaded with articles for repairing and patching buildings. One of the defendants considered it a very hard thing to be deprived of making a few dollars. He had been warned by a police officer a number of times, but seemed to pay no heed to it. He complained that bread-bakers use the sidewalk, and that they ought all to be arrested. There is a special law allowing the bakers the use of the sidewalks for a limited periodeaily in the morning. Their carts are scrupulously clean, and the men who use them are careful not to smash tree-boxes or break marble steps. On Saturday afternoon, a lady, walking on Walnut street, near Fifth, had a silk dress almost torn from her person, by a reckless young man, who was pushing a two-wheeled barrow on the sidewalk. These arrests, so far, have been made by division police officers. More Violation of Ordinances.

[Before Mr. Alderman Godbow. Francis Wagner and James Henry are the names of a couple of common-looking men, who were detected stealing a piece of cloth from a store, at Ninth and Market streets, on Saturday evening. They were committed to answer.

There seems to be a considerable number of petty there moveling about stores, and other places. thieves prowling about stores, and other places, ready, at a moment, to pilfer anything they can conveniently lay their hands upon. The Lady in Black.

The Lady in Black.

At a house in the southern section of the city where the people had congregated, with intent to go to a funeral that was about to start, on Sunday afternoon, "the lady in black" found it more convenient to proceed to the second story than to remain down stairs. She was seen to enter a room, and while apparently adjusting her bonnet before the mirror, she observed the reflections of a person looking through the door way. Of course she took nothing; nor was she the least disconcerted upon ascertaining that she was watched. A short time since a valuable gold watch was supposed to have been taken by a lady dressed in black, who had visited a house of mourning. She was suspected, because, the watch was on a bureau top when she went into the room, and when she retired it had disappeared. Petty sneak thieves are so desperate now-a-days, that even domestic affliction, such as a death in the family will not determine. a-days, that even domestic affliction, such as a death in the family, will not deter them from practis-

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.] From Virtue to Vice.

eMaria Cosland and Susan Murphy were arrested last evening, by Officers Adams and Tate, on the

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at Nisi Prius-Chief Justice Lowrie, and Jus-

tices Woodward, Thompson, Strong, and

THE COMMON-COUNCIL CASE—INJUNCTION GRANTED -THE KERR ORGANIZATION SUSTAINED. THE KERR ORGANIZATION SUSTAINED.

Kerr et al. vs. Trego et al. Chief Justice Lowrie yesterday read the opinion of the court granting the injunction against the Union organization of Common Council. Justice Read delivered a dissenting opinion. The case is one of such great public interest that we publish the opinions in full.:

Opinion of the court by Lowrie, C. J. On account of the immense importance of this case to the city of Philadelphia, we all consented to sit together at the hearing of this motion for a preliminary injunction, hoping that we might thus bring to a speedy termination this very unpleasant difficulty. We have heard and carefully considered the case, and now proceed to pronounce the judgment of the law upon it, without expressing any opinion upon the merits or demerits of any of the parties to it beyond what is necessary to the decision of the very point of the controversy. We shall neither approve nor disapprove here what we have no authority to judge. Some objections were made to some of the minor details of the bill; but we say nothing about them, for they may be amended at any time; and it is sufficient, on this motion, that the main features of the case are so fully set forth in the bill and affidavit as to justify the motion. It is clearly alleged and shown that there are two bodies which claim to be regularly organized as the Common Council of the city; and each is proceeding to act as such, to the great detriment of the public interests. This is the wrong that is to be remedied. One or the other party must be wrong; they cannot both be regular.

1. Have the courts authority to redress this Kerr et al. vs. Trego et al. Chief Justice Lowrie

or the other party must be wrong; they cannot both be regular.

1. Have the courts authority to redress this wrong? We think they have. All bodies except the supreme legislature, are under law, and, therefore, for all transgressions of law, are subject to the authority of the judicial power established by the Constitution. The corporation itself is subject to this authority, in so far as its acts are directed by law; though it is not, and cannot be so in so far as it itself a law-making power. In so far as its judgment and discretion are uncontrolled by the law of the land, it is free from the control of the courts; but in so far as its acts are directed by law, it is subject to the judicial authority. Much more, then, are all its officers subject to this authority, and especially those who pretend to act as its officers without right; and as there cannot be two Common Councils,

effect, and the draft of a bill by the Secretary of the Interior, have been made. Prosperous results in regard to trade manufacturers, and emigration are, therefore experted. Nominations were then hade for the executive officers for the ensuing year. After this the Board adjourned.

BRITAL TREATMENT.—Yesterday: a soldier of the 82d Illinois Regiment, named Angustus Leverner, at present an inmate of the West Philadelphia Hospital, took a seat in one of the ears of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railroad Company. The poor fellow has been wounded in several places, and has had a leg amputated. Relying to an uncharitable extent on the supposed liberality of a soulless railroad corporation, he neglected to provide himself with sufficient fare before leaving the hospital. The conductor informed him that he had no instructions to carry anybody graits, and so lister and the public of the pain of his wounds was greatly intensified.

HOMCOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The Associa.

has the right to demand of the courts that it and the interests of the public alleged to be committed to it, shall be protected against the usurpations of the other. We decided a similar principle in Mott vs. The Railroad, 6 Casey 9, and we need say no more about it now.

The case is, therefore, regularly before us, and we proceed to the consideration of it, premising that there is no material fact in dispute, and that we have no authority to decide directly upon the validity of the election of any one of the claiming members.

members.

4. In all cases of this kind, at least in all bodies that are under law, the law is that, where there has been an authorized election for the office in controversy, the certificate of election, which is sanctioned by law or usage, is the prima facte written title to the office, and can be set aside only by a contest in the forms prescribed by law. This is not now disputed. puted. No doubt this gives great power to dishonest

election officers; but we know no remedy for this but by the choice of honest men. When party fealty is a higher qualification than honesty and competence, we must expect fraud and force to rule, and a man must be an Ajax or a Ulysses to be qualified for office.

5. On the division of a body that ought to be a wint, the test of which represents the legitimate. unit, the test of which represents the legitimate the same Christian name, have adopted sometimes a middle name, and in some instances only a letter. Among the forty-one names of the plaintiffs and defendants to the body, or, in the absence of these, according to the laws, customs, and usages of these, according to the laws, customs, and usages of these, according to the laws, customs, and usages of the same. It is impossible, therefore, it is impossible, therefore, it is impossible, therefore, and the absence of these, according to the laws, customs, and usages of the same. It is impossible, therefore, it is impossible, therefore, it is impossible, therefore, and the allairs of Mexico.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

applied in the case of church divisions, and was so applied by us three times last year in the church cases already alluded to. The courts can never apply it to divisions in the Supreme Legislature, because that body is subject to no judicial authority, and cannet be. They, too, ought to addere to this rule, for order and regularity are always worthy of respect, and especially so in cases where there is no authority that can enforce their claims. But we need not dwell on this point, for it is admitted that this rule is the test of legitimate organizatiom.

6. Judged by this rule, was the Kerr body legitimately organized? We think it was. The undisputed facts are that there were twenty-three members, including the President, last elected, whose terms had yet a year to run; that the clerk and assitant clerk were still in office, having been elected under a yet existing ordinance of 5th May, 1855, 8, 6, that declares that they shall continue in office until the organization of a new Common Council, and that declares that they shall continue in office until the organization of a new Common Council, and until their successors shall be duly elected; that on the day, and at the hour appointed by law for the organization of the new Council for this year, the President and clerks elected last year were in their usual places, and then and there proceeded first to call the roll of all the members whose terms of office had not yet expired, and then to call on the new members to present their certificates of election, that their names might be enrolled. It seems strange to us that any one should doubt the strict regularity of this proceeding.

present their certificates of election, that their names might be enrolled. It seems strange to us that any one should doubt the strict regularity of this proceeding.

It has the sanction of the common usage of every public body into which only a portion of new members is annually infused. It is the periodical form of reorganizing the Select Council and the Senate of the State, and also the form of organizing the Senate of the United States on the meeting of a new Congress, when the Vice President does not appear, and the last President pro tem: does; and we understand this custom to be uniform throughout the United States, though this is not very important. And when there is no president whose time as a member has not expired, then the functions of the clerks continue, and they, in all cases, act as the organs of reorganization of the body, and continue to hold office until their successors are chosen and qualified. Our State and Federal Houses of Representatives are illustration enough of this. So universal is this mode of organizing all sorts of legislative and municipal bodies, that all departures from it can be justified only as founded on special and peculiar usages or on positive legislation. Whenever this form is adhered to a schism of the body becomes impossible, though the process of complete organization may be very tardy. This Council has existed only one year in its present form, and therefore is without any binding usage of its own on this matter.

In all cases where part of the public body remains, and its to be elected. The old nucleus is not discorpanized form it receives the new members, and then the whole body proceeds to the exercise of all its functions.

7. Lit is objected that a rule that attributes so much power to the officers of the previous year, gives them an advantage which they may use srbitrarily and fraudulently against the new members, so as to secure to themselves an illegitimate majority. No doubt this may be so; but no law can guard against such frauds so as to entirely preve

and law in this part of the process. The law can dictate that, though it cannot furnish honesty and sound judgment to the actors in it. That the law and order which we have announced has existed so long and so generally is proof, at least, that it is better their no law at all better than no law at all.

8. Was the Trego body regularly organized? Because both cannot be regular, and the other is; this, of course, cannot be so. But the fact appears clearly and positively that it was not regularly organized.

As the regular officer was proceeding to organize, some one moved, with a loud voice, that Isaac Sulsome one moved, with a loud voice, that Isaac Sulger should act as clerk; and the same voice put the vote, and it was carried by those who liked the motion, and Isaac Sulger proceeded, as temporary clerk, to organize the party to which he belonged, all the other members treating this proceeding as disorderly. And so it was; and in such matters, the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong or loud-voiced, but to the orderly. The proceeding was opposed to their own written law with regard to the clerks, and to common users otherwise as we have lerks, and to common usage otherwise, as we have already explained.
This is so much like the disorders that occurred in the House of Representatives in 1838, and that pro-A This is so much like the disorders that occurred in the House of Representatives in 1838, and that pro-duced a dangerous schism there that lasted several weeks, that it hardly needs an opinion from us to condemn it. The disorderly body, in that case, was dissolved by the force of public opinion, and the members returned and took their places in the regular body, which, by their own fault, they had no hand in organizing. We allude to the merits of that case only in so far as they relate to the order of the proceeding, which is the point here.

9. It is objected that the plaintiffs have no equity to support this motion, because, as defendants believe, they intended to use their power fraudulently, so as to admit persons not elected, and to exclude some that were; and the principal evidence of this purpose is, that the clerk had procured printed slips containing a list of all the members, including the disputed members of the Kerr side, and excluding one on the other side, who had been, it is said, wrongfully removed. We cannot say that all this is a bar to the motion, for the right to it does not depend upon the merits of the nominal parties to this suit, but on the right of the public to have their regular organization protected, so that public business may proceed with security, and certainty. Moreover, we cannot condemn the course of the clerk. We suppose it is not unusual for the clerk to prepare such lists for such an occasion; and we cannot say that there was any fraud in them, without deciding upon the lar body, which, by their own fault, they had no cannot say that there was any fraud in them, without deciding upon the election of some of the members, which is beyond our authority in this proreeding.

Possibly the result of this view of the law will be that the Kerr body will make an unfair use of their power in the reception of the other members, as it has been suggested, for each party charges the other with having admitted members that were not duly elected, and learned counsel here have not denie

elected, and learned counsel here have not denied this. But we know of no cure for this but by the improvement of our human nature; this court cannot prevent it without an unauthorized interference with, and direction of, the organization of the body. We must trust them where the law trusts them. We declare which body has proceeded in regular form, and having done, so, we may not say how it shall act afterwards. It has a law directing that.

We need not even say how far the act of organization has proceeded in the country of con has proceeded; it was sold an animaned and carried on, and no irregular body can be allowed to interfere with it at any stage of its work.

And we can see no propriety in our interfering to save those who have initiated an abortive revolution from the temporary less of tion, from the temporary loss of power which may possibly result from their defeat. It may be that they have passed the time for contesting disputed seats, but we cannot help that; we did not make their election law, and we cannot alter it, and equity can hear no one who alleges his own wrong as a ground of relief. And it is not possible for us to impose terms wisely without trying ourselves all the disputed seats, which, as we have said, we cannot do. If there was before us a yet undetermined question, the determination of which might change the thon, the determination of which might change the result and restore the other party, we would impose terms for speeding the trial of that question, as we did last fall in the sheriff's case. But there is no such question in reserve here. The efficiency of our action is in the declaration that the Trego organization is without right, and the granting of the injunction is little more than the form of putting this declaration on the record.

laration on the record. The preliminary injunction is granted as prayed

DISSENTING OPINION OF JUDGE READ. Supreme Court for the Eastern District. Nist Prius. Bill in Equity. Sur motion for special injunction. Kerr, et al., vs. Trego, et al.

READ, J.—My brethren have decided that this court, sitting as a court of equity, has jurisdiction of the case before us, and I shall, therefore, assume this as extled without expressing any point or which court, sitting as a court of equity, has jurisdiction of the case before us, and I shall, therefore, assume this as settled without expressing any opinion which I may have entertained on the subject. But, conceding this point, I shall carry its jurisdiction and power much further, and treat the whole case in a manner which I conceive to be more consonant with the principles and doctrines of a court of chancery in dealing with the present question.

The Common Council of 1862 consisted of forty-eight members, and the term of one-half of them expired in January, 1863. On the 31st of December, 1862, a majority of this body removed or expelled one of their number, Thomas J. Duffield, whose term of office did not expire until January, 1864. This reduced the number of members holding over to twenty-three. Twenty-four persons had been elected in October, 1862, in the place of those whose terms had been for one year. The legal number of Common Councilmen (supposing Mr. Duffield to have been legally removed), therefore, on the first Monday of January, 1864, was forty-seven, and it required twenty-five members to form a quorum.

Min the Twenty-third ward the number of taxables, according to the list, did not entitle it to an additional member, but the extra assessment gave it the requisite number. Both parties nominated candidates, and John Shallcross, having a majority of twelve votes, received from the judges a certificate of election. There was no proclamation of the Sheriff stating that this ward was entitled to elect a Common Councilman in October last. I am of opinion that Mr. Shallcross was not entitled to a seat in the Common Council.

In September, 1862, Charles Dougherty, one of Common Council.

In September, 1862, Charles Dougherty, one of the assessors of the Fifth ward, after the assessment of all the taxable inhabitants had been made, added to the alphabetical list of the taxables of the second election division of the said ward, which, second election division of the said ward, which, with the names, occupations, and residences of the same, was required by law to be returned to the City Commissioners, with the assessment book, to be used for election purposes, '107 names of persons known by him not to be taxables in or of the said ward, and known by, him to be names of fictitious persons, and persons having, no residence or property in the Fifth ward. His object was two-fold: first, to procure for the ward an additional member in the City Councils; secondly, 'to make persons not qualified to vote in said ward, to vote therein, at the general election October last. On the 11th of September the grand jury found a true bill against Mr. Dougherty, and he was tried and convicted on the 15th of the same month, and on the 4th of October the court sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and undergo, an imprisonment, in separate or solitary confinement, at labor, in the Philadelphia County Prison for the term of one year, to be there ted, clocket, and outsetwise treated as the law directs, to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the judgment is fully complied with. ully complied with.

His co-assessor, under the direction of the Court

His co-assessor, under the direction of the Court of Common Pleas, corrected the leturn so made, whereby it appeared that Fifth ward was not entitled to a member of Common Council, and the sheriff (Mr. Ewing) did, in his proclamation, so inform the qualified voters of the ward. Both parties had nominated candidates, who withdrew upon the fact being thus conclusively established, that no person could legally be voted for in that ward as a Common Councilman. Notwithstanding: the publicity and notoriety of these facts, a gentleman named William Meeser, with a design to intrude himself into a body where he had no right to present himself, procured five ballots to be cast for him, and the judges of the Fifth ward, in open violation of all law, and of their oaths of office, gave him a certificate of election, stating that he had received all the votes (five) cast for that office. Five whole votes out of nearly four thousand taxables! A more outrageous fraud never was committed upon the elective franchise, and its perpetrators deserve to occupy apartments near to the convicted assessor.

Throwing out, therefore, these two extraneous apartments near to the convicted assessor.

Throwing out, therefore, these two extraneous members, the number of the Common Council was the same as in 1861.

Of the members holding over, thirteen belonged to the Kerr branch, and ten, without Mr. Duffield, and eleven, counting him, to the Trego branch. Of the new members, ten only of the Kerr branch held legal certificates. Of the Trego branch, fourteen held legal certificates, and the relative numbers, therefore, were twenty four in the Trego branch, leaving out Mr. Duffield, and twenty-five with him, to twenty-three in the Kerr branch.

Of the Trego branch Charles Thomson Jones held a certificate signed by six of the judges—a majority; whilst James Greenwood held, a certificate signed by only four judges—a minority. Prima facte, Mr. Jones was entitled to his seat, and should have been so put on the printed list of the clerk. By the ori-

Jones was entitled to his seat, and should have been so put on the printed list of the clerk. By the original return of the votes for Common Council it appears that James Greenwood received 1,099 votes, Charles T. Jones 1234, and James W. Greenwood 147, all of the latter being cast in the Fifth division. The Declaration of Independence, with fifty-six signers, has only three with middle names, and the Articles of Confederation have only two, whilst in the House of Representatives of this State there are sixty members with three names. Where the last name is a very common one, as Smith, persons, in order to distinguish themselves from others with the same Christian name, have adopted sometimes a middle name, and in some instances only a letter. Among the forty-one names of the plaintiffs and defendants to the bill, twenty-seven have three names and one has four names. It is impossible, therefore, to say, at the present day, that a middle name is

THREE CENTS. Re To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. vented Judge John K. Kane as John Kane, no one vented Judge John K. Kane as John Kane, no one would have known who was meant.

I find four James Greenwoods in the Directory of 1861, but the residence would designate the individual, and if I did not believe that the votes cast for James W. Greenwood were intended, not for James Greenwood, but for an entirely different person, I certainly would not claim a seat to which I was not legally elected, although holding the prima facie evidence of title which; the other members of the body were bound to recognize.

John R. McCurdy was declared to be duly elected to the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth ward, and received a certificate of his election from all the judges of that ward, as did E. Spencer Miller of his election as Select Councilman from the same ward. Five of the same judges gave a certificate of the selection as Select Councilman from the

all the judges of that ward, as did E. Spencer Miller of his election as Select Councilman from the same ward. Five of the same judges gave a certificate to Isaac Leech, that he had been elected to the Common Council, and to Philip Lowry that he had been elected to the Select Council. Upon proceedings instituted on the equity side of the Court of Common Pleas, by E. Spencer Miller, zgainst the said Philip Lowry, he was enjoned from using his fraudulent certificate, and upon an actual count of the boxes, it appeared that Mr. Miller had a clear majority of twelve; and as Leech had no more votes than Lowry, and McCurdy had by the official return received twenty-eight more votes than Mr. Miller, there is no doubt that McCurdy not only had the legal certificate, but also by the official return was the duly-elected member.

The Kerr branch had therefore legally only thirteen members holding over, and without Mr. Greenwood making twenty-four, and of course not a quorum of the body, and therefore it could not organize nor elect a president, nor a clerk, or any other officer, or transact any business whatever. The President, Mr. Kerr, had no authority, to call the Council to order; if it devolved on any one, it did upon the clerk. The clerk had printed lists, printed of course by his direction, containing the names of William Meeser, Isaac Leech, and James Greenstood, showing that he intended to call these individuals, and that there was a deliberately formed intention on his part, a sworn officer, in conjunction with those three persons and the members of the intention on his part, a sworn officer, in conjunction with those three persons and the members of the Kerr branch, to admit them at all events as legal members of the Common Council. This intention members of the Common Council. This intention was fully carried out as we find from the bill filed, and the exhibits and affidavits accompanying it.

In this point of view, believing that under no circumstances whatever were Messrs. Messer and Lieech entitled to seats in the Common Council, I am of opinion not only that they are not members in any sense, but that they, the clerks of the Common Council and their associates, have committed a very grave crime, for which they are responsible to a criin any sense, but that they, the clerks of the Common Council and their associates, have committed a very grave erime, for which they are responsible to a criminal tribunal.

A court of equity has a large discretionary power in granting a preliminary injunction, which is always a preliminary injunction, which is always and the standard in such a manner as to prevent any injustice, particularly where they make a large discretionary power in granting a preliminary injunction, which is always and interest independent of the mere parties in the case. For instance, if the Kerr branch is recognized as regularly organized on the 6th of January instant, the time has expired for presenting any complaint of an undue election, or a false return, and the voters of the wards interested are entirely deprived of a remedy to which they were legally entitled; or if petitions have been presented they have been referred to eleven members of one political party, which is equivalent to a final decision without any trial at all. These evils, of a most vital character to our free-government, based as it is upon the true expression of the popular will, by its legitimate organ, the ballot-box, I had hoped would have been provided for, and prevented by the terms of the injunction, and I can only express my deep regret that such is not the case.

It will be perceived by what I have said that I regard both alleged organizations as fatally defective, and that I have conceived it to be clearly not only within the power, but also the duty, of a court of equity, when applied to by a body claiming to be regular, to ascertain whether its claims are well or ill-founded. Suppose, for instance, that ten wards, under similar circumstances with the Fifth ward.

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regular, to ascertain whether its claims are well or ill-founded. Suppose, for instance, that ten wards, under similar circumstances with the Fifth ward, and exactly in the same way and with the same number of votes, amounting altogether to fifty, had elected ten members, who had been received into an organization of the Common Council, claiming to be regular, and asking for the interposition of this court, would it be possible to ask this tribunal to shut their eyes to the facts and to close up all investigation because they had been organized by the clerk of the last year? And yet this is the present case, only increased in magnitude, for the principle is exactly the same. If the present experiment succeeds, we shall have it tried on a large scale this fall.

At the October election somebody or other provided an extra member, to be used in case of necessity. It, however, was thought also necessary to sity. It, however, was thought also necessary to expel or remove one of the members holding over, and this was done first without any notice, and secondly, after a hearing and a report of a committee; at the last meeting of the Councils, on the last day of the very by was removed or expelled the service. of the year, he was removed or expelled by a majority of votes. I shall not express an opinion at this time further than to say, that supposing it to be the law (which I do not concede), that holding an office under the United States was incompatible with membership in the Common Council, the report of the committee did not convince me that he did hold any such office, but that he was employed pretty much in the same manner as hundreds and thousands of others were, in working for the Government, without its ever being suspected that they were elevated into the rank of officers of the United States. The subsequent transactions we have already seen, and I must confess, as a native born oitizen of this great city, in which I have passed my whole life, I have felt a deep sense of shame at the disgrace brought upon us by the late scenes in Independence Hall. migrace prought upon us by the late scenes in Independence Hall.

This dispute could be settled at once by both sides looking at the real truth, and arranging it upon the only true basis of who (disregarding all forms) are the real members of the body. All honest men must agree that this is the only fair mode, and I trust that the bar of Philadelphia will have its high character sustained by the able counsel of the parties to the proceeding so advising their clients.

My brethren sat with me at Nisi Prius, to hear this case, and the decree of the court is that pronounced by the Chief Justice.

Last week, the court, in granting the injunction against the Navy Yard, Broad-street, and Fairmount Railway, stated that the opinion of the court would be reduced to writing, and delivered at an early day. Yesterday the Chief Justice read the promised opinion. It is too extended for our already crowded columns, and we are obliged to present a mere synopsis of its points. It decides:

1. That the act incorporating the company never granted the right to construct a road with three rails so that it might be used both by the common street ears and the common railroad cars, which differ very essently in weight and rails and gauge.

2. It is to be constructed in the city of Philadel-ways are now constructed in the city of Philadel-2. It is to be constructed in the city of Philadelphia, and there is not a single railway or railroad in Philadelphia that has such a nature.

3. It is to be a railway, and in our legislation that term is usually applied to what are known as citypassenger railways merely, while railroad is the term usually applied to the older and larger roads that accommodate the trade and travel of the country usually applied to the older and larger roads that accommodate the trade and travel of the country generally.

4. The name indicates a railway from the navy yard to Fairmount, and by that route there can be no use for any other than the ordinary city passenger railway, and that being the route in the mind of the Liegislature, no other kind can reasonably be supposed to have been intended by the act; and the extensions which it allows cannot be supposed to be different in character from the main line.

5. The company is allowed all the topivileges that are now or hereafter may be extended to any other railway company. but it is not shown that any railway, or railroad company has any privilege to do any off the acts complained of against this company.

6. If they are to have all the privileges of any railroad company, then they may carry freight as well as passengers, and use steam power as well as horse power, and may, under the act of 23d April, 1861, lease and ruintary railroad in the State that may be connected directly or indirectly with theirs, none of whose privileges are compatible with their charter. The act of 23d April does not apply to city railways.

They are authorized also "to connect with and charter. The act of 23d April does not apply to city railways.

They are authorized also "to connect with and run over any other railroad in the city of Philadelphia," but this is impossible; for the cars of a passenger railway with a guage 5 feet 2 inches cannot run over a railroad with a guage of 4 feet 3½ inches, and therefore the word railroad is here used, with a very natural carelessness, for railway.

8. There is no word in the defendants' chafter that authorizes them to construct any railway or 8. There is no word in the detendents charter that authorizes them to construct any railway or railroad, or any part of one, along Girard avenue, or from that street up Howard street, &c., to the New York depot, and therefore all their acts in doing so are contrary to law.

Injunction granted.

The proceedings of the other courts are crowded

THE BROAD-STREET RAILWAY CASE.

Injunction granted.
The proceedings of the other courts are crowded PERSONAL.

- At the Union Society in Cambridge College, England, there was recently a public debate on American affairs, in which a son of Lord John Russell and a Mr. Trevelyan spoke against the Union cause and in support of the rebellion. A son of Edward Everett, who is a student at Cambridge, followed in defence of his country and Government, and an English clergyman, who participated in the debate, writes: "After him got up young Everett, (Edward Everett's son,) who, by the by, is considered one of the most distinguished men in Cambridge, the whole house against him, but cool and perfectly collected. He took Trevelyan's speech to pieces, point by point, used him up bit by bit, till the whole house was slowly turned in his favor, and he had it all his own way. It was a great success, and marks him as one, that will surely distinguish himself sooner or later. He will take his degree in January, and will then. I think, come to America. Look out for him."

- The Princess of Wales is to receive a dowry of one hundred thousand rix dollars from Denmark. She will arrive in England early in March, and make her residence immediately at Windsor Castle. It is officially announced to be the Queen's intention that, shortly after the marriage, the Prince and Princess shall hold, in her Majesty's name, an evening reception at St. Jamest Palace, at which the ladies and gentlemen invited by the Lord Chambertunity of offering their congratulations. -It is related of General Rousseau that at the battle of Stone river, while the 38th Indiana were lying down in line of battle during the first day's part of the line, General Rousseau passed along the line. Captain Carter, of Company K, sprang to his feet to salute the General, who said to Captain C. : "Lie down, lie down; it is enough for generals to be exposed. You should not unnecessarily put yourself, in view of the enemy." This incident is in keeping with the almost reckless disregard for his personal safety which is evinced by the gallant

- A large number of ladies in Milan have drawn up a formal protest against the presentation to the Empress of the French, by a number of other Milanese ladies, of a group in marble, by Vela, in re-cognition of the aid rendered by France to Italy in the war of 1859. The commission for this work was given to the sculptor just after the battle of Magenta. At that time no one dreamt of the peace of Villafranca, or imagined that the French "idea" meant

Savoy and Nice. - Sir H. L. Bulwer recently paid a visit to Suez. and on his return to Cairo, left by a river steamer, placed at his disposal by the Pacha, on a visit to Thebes and the Cataracts. Rumor says that the object of his visit is to inspect the several consular establishments; but it is believed, in addition, to

- Count Gabriel Mastai, the Pope's oldest brother, aged eighty-four, is dangerously ill at Sinigaglia, and there is little hope of his recovery. -President Stearns, of Amherst College, has been chosen by the Massachusetts Legislature to preach the election sermon.

-It is stated that the Hon. Richard Monckton Milnes, a distinguished member of the British Parliament, intends shortly to visit the United States. -John Anderson, a fugitive slave, whose case excited so much interest some time since, is to leave - The gossip of Paris says that M. Thiers is about

upon three delicate subjects—the Roman question,

have reference to the state of the works of the Suez

to come forward as a candidate for a seat in the Corps Legislatif, and that he has determined to speak