MONDAY, EEBRUARY 2, 1863. Loyalty in the Democratic Club. We have a little institution in the city of Philadelphia known as the Democratic Club. It must not be confounded with the Democratic Club that meets in the Girard Row, for it is altogether a different concern. The Girard-Row Club is a social arrangement, and indulges in champagne and gossip, and genteel compliments to the South. intermingled with dignified denunciations of the Union. It makes some pretensions to dignity and social standing, and, so far as the phrase goes, is extremely respectable. The other Club, however, is in a hall on Walnut street. Here the working members of the party assemble to shout and listen to speeches from their chosen leaders. Thus far their meetings have been very quiet and confidential. They have a strange horror of publicity, and a natural love of mystery and darkness, and accordingly their meetings are never announcedall notice of them is suppressed, and a newspaper reporter is looked upon with as much horror as an unconditional friend of the Administration. It is very probable that this retiring and modest club would have lived and died unknown, but that one of its ambitious members has written a letter to the New York World describing a recent meeting. We take the liberty of reproducing this letter in another. part of to-day's paper, for the purpose of giving our readers an idea of the doctrines now proclaimed in the city of Philadelphia by the enemies of the Administration. In the first place, according to this correspondent, the meeting was intensely respectable. "A more respectable meeting," he writes, "as to the talent, moral character, social position, and genuine patriotism of those in attendance, has never assembled in this city since the sessions of the Constitutional Convention and the National Congress were held here." This comprehensive compliment will no doubt have its effect in New York, but cannot fail to be appreciated in Philadelphia, where their "high social position" and "moral character" is so well known. Chief among them, was Mr. WITTE, who is said to be an aspirant for the Gubernatorial chair. He is said to have been particularly bitter in

received with a perfect hurricane of apnlause." Mr. WITTE having represented the "moral character" of this august assembly, was followed by Mr. G. M. WHAR-TON, who represented "social position." The report of this gentleman's remarks is nounced the Government in such terms as became "a Christian and a patriot." PETER McCall, who represented the "genuine patriotism" of the meeting, was afraid that the lawlessness of the Administration would lead to lawlessness among the people, and at the same time hoped that the Democracy would be able to prevent any violence. This jesuitical invitation to a riot was not appreciated, perhaps, on account of the snow storm. Mr. BIDDLE's address was very much in the style of an advertising agent. He complimented the deceased Journal in such an extravagant manner that we are disposed to credit the rumors REED and Mr. WILLIAM D. BAKER, he

that remarkable newspaper. According to Mr. BIDDLE, it was "too good, too candid. and too able" to be tolerated, and hence its suppression. The great orator of the occasion—the gentleman who seems to have combined "talent, moral character, social position, and genuine patriotism," and who, from many internal evidences, we suspect to be the author of this correspondence—was a person by the name of BULLITT. BULLITT reports his own speech at great length, and inserts the "applause" with the skill of an accomplished reporter-and puts the striking sentences in emphasized letters. Our only recollection of Bullitt is that he wrote a very tedious and stupid pamphlet on the habeas corpus some time ago, in which he attacked the Government, and which remained on the shelves of the publisher until the high price of paper made the rapid sale of the edition something of an object. The sentiments of Bullitt seem to have made a greater impression upon his hearers than upon his readers. According to his account. Mr. WITTE, Mr. WHARTON, Mr. McCall, and Mr. BIDDLE must have been in an alarming condition. "He had noticed," he said, "what efforts had been made by the gentlemen who preceded him to choke down their indignation, in order that they might speak calmly and soberly." In addition to these choking sensations, which were at least suggestive, "their hearts were ready to burst with pent-up emotions of anger and disgust." After detailing these alarming symptoms, Mr. Bun. LITT went on to say that if the Government had arrested a seditious editor in New York "it would lead to civil war in the North." Then came this remarkable episode, which we repeat: "Here some one said (according to a flying rumor) that 'the editor of the New York World had been arrested.' 'Then,' said Mr. BULLITT, 'that act inaugurates a revolution in the North!' [At this point the excitement was most intense, and the applause was terrific and continued several minutes.] Mr. Bullitt, though in favor of law and order so long as they were assured to us, advised the conservative men of Philadelphia to prepare for the worst, (when there was another storm of applause and shouts of approval.)" After this, Mr. BULLITT is compared to PATRICK HENRY, and the Administration is told that his speech is the "key-note of public feeling in Philadelphia, and should be heeded of a terrible 'wrath to come.'" And the correspondent, whom we have no doubt is Mr. BULLITT himself, thus continues: "The fire that has long been smo-

betrayers in office. 'One extreme b egets another'-especially the extreme of tyranny, the parent of anarchy." We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to these audacious and inflammatory words. We ask them to remember that in many of them going through the floor above, and the city of Philadelphia at a meeting of citi- the force of the explosion lifted a portion of the same the city of Philadelphia, at a meeting of citizens over which Mr. INGERSOLL presided, and at which Mr. Wharton and Mr. Bid-north gable end being thrown down. Several of the doors were forced out, and every pane of glass WITTE, the probable nominee of the Democratic party for Governor, were present, a citizen of this city openly counselled bloodshed and anarchy. If any one doubts that these demagogues are desperate in their schemes; that they are orimmediately on the ground, and by his heroic conganizing into associations to violently duct prevented a more serious disaster. The ordoppose the law; that they contemplate violent measures to overthrow this Government, let him read the account of this fire meeting, as printed in a leading Democratic The building is known as Store-house No. 2, and newspaper. We need add no comment of is the large building just south of the "Model Arsenant of the country own When the grounds and at the our own. When the enemies of the Go-time of the explosion contained 36,500 rounds of vernment are bold enough to make these field, 6,500,000 do. of small-arm, and about 380,000 threats, the time for speaking has passed.

James E. Murdoch.

Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH has announced ll read, on next Thursday eyebenefit of the sick and iers. Mr. Mundoch's apadelphia is in pursuance of ich does him infinite honor. the country by giving his will be most useful, he has series of readings, in the in the case with our tugboats. The wood filling up nd cities of the country, ls to be given to the sick diers. Mr. MURDOCH re-

ton to the most distinguished audiences. and we trust that his reception in Philadelphia, on next Thursday evening, will show our high appreciation of his ability and patriotism.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," Washington, February 1, 1863. I think the Army of the Potomac is on the eve of fulfilling the hopes of its warmest and most patient friends. This army has had a most singular fortune. When it organized it was the trust and dependence of every loval man. Inaction weakened that trust, and disaster demoralized its own leaders. It became a political army. Generals found themselves adding strength to factions; the love which a soldier gives to his commander, and the sentiment of affection and obedience which patriotism and good discipline create, were made to serve the interests of ambitious public men. They began to trifle with the great power entrusted to them. Their ambition was not to gain victories, but to gain them in a certain way; and so far had this demoralization extended that we actually beheld one general imploring another by the memory of personal friendships to do his duty. The history of the campaigns that ended with Antietam, and more particularly the whirlwind that swallowed up General Pope, abundantly shows the strength of these feelings. The President was but haughtily obeyed; and instead of that kind and confiding obedience that the true soldier gives, orders were only respected in the letter, and not in the spirit. Discipline became corroded, and gradually the whole fabric began

to crumble. The chivalrous and noble-hearted General Burnside did much to effect a reform. But the evil had gone so far that it required a stronger hand to check it. General Burnside is one of those characters that the world sees too rarely. He appeals to the hearts of men-to their love and sympathy -and if he had taken the Army of the Potomac in the beginning, we cannot doubt that he would have fashioned it into a magnificent legion and led it to triumphant battle-fields. Above party-above the gross ambition that sees nothing but personal aggrandizement, he has moved from victory to victory amid the applause of men, and he has been from the beginning nothing but a soldier. He is a soldier still, and in a very short time will be again in active service. Abandoning the Army of the Potomac because he felt that the very qualities that his condemnation of the Government, and have endeared him to the hearts of his counsuggested the impeachment of Governor trymen unfitted him to command demora-CURTIN, which sentiment, we are told, "was lized battalions, Gen. Burnside is succeeded by a new man and a new policy. Fitz John Porter is an example and a warning, and, as the Government has dealt with him, so will it deal with all who exhibit lassitude or apathy, and, above all, with those who draw the sword under protest and permit very brief, but we are assured that he de- private and personal griefs to weaken their zeal in the good cause. The duty of a soldier is to obey and not to criticise, and this duty will be enforced upon the highest and the lowest; for, after all, the disaffection that is ascribed to the army exists only among ambitious and discontented officers. The soldiers in the rank are true and faith-We have had the same scenes in Vir. ginia that were seen in the war of the Revolution, and, indeed, in every war that is recorded-bravery at the camp-fire-jealousy in the tent-a restless, uneasy, uncontrollable longing for distinction. The cause was nothing. We have had the spirit of Arnold, Lee, Gates, and Conway in many that, in connection with Mr. WILLIAM B. of our recent campaigns. That spirit did not affect the soldiers, nor in the end injure held the position of an assistant editor of the Revolutionary cause of Liberty. It will not injure the cause of Liberty now.

The effect of the new and vigorous policy which the appointment of General Hooker inaugurates is already seen in the improved condition of the army. The men are in good health and good spirits, with plenty of food and clothing, and plenty of money. The Government has provided for all their wants, and at the same time enabled them to provide for the wants of their families. They have a commander whose courage and genius they have seen on many fields, and generals will be placed over them who have shown a capacity to command, and who have the conscience of this fight deeply seated in their souls. The winter is rapidly passing over us; the mud on the Rappahannock will soon be hardened into a military condition; the days are becoming more genial; the Fredericksburg misfortune has been repaired, and in the South and West large armies are moving on the rebellion to distract its attention and destroy its power. It seems probable that the Army of the Potomac will end this rebellion, and close its varied and extraordinary history by a series of triumphs that will bring honor and neace to the nation. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, February 1, 1863. Army of the Potomac. There is no news to-day of any importance or interest from the Army of the Potomac. The men are in fine spirits and anxious to be led against the

Terrible Explosion at the Arsenal. About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion took place in one of the large store-houses of the Washington arsenal by which one man was killed outright and several others severely njured—two of whom cannot possibly recover. It appears that a lot of spherical case ammunition ad been sent to the Arsenal from the Army of the Potomac, they having been found useless, on account f defective fuses, and a number of workmen were engaged in removing the fuses preparatory to the insertion of new ones of a better quality. To facilitate the work, two benches had been put up about the centre of the building, hav-ing holes cut in them in which the ammunition was placed, and the fuses were then remove by wrench. One of the workmen, having worn the

fuse on which he was operating down so that the wrench would not take hold, attempted to cut it out with a "cold chisel." which, striking fire, ignited the fuse, and the shell exploded, and seven or eight other shells lying near—some being in the hands of the workmen—caught from it, and exploded also, with a terrific crash, the pieces and balls flying in Mr. HENRY BERMANN WAS Struck in the head with a piece of shell, and killed instantly, several balls

and pieces of shell entering his body. JOHN MOONEY was struck in the head, and a portion of his skull carried away. This morning he was removed to his residence in a dying condition thered beneath a wet blanket has well-nigh and probably by this time has breathed his last. dried its covering, and is liable to break CHARLES J. WRIGHT, son of Mr. GEO. WRIGHT. one of the overseers at the Arsenal, was badly burned forth in a blaze at any moment. 'Give us about the face and hands, the latter being terribly liberty, or give us death,' may, ere long, be | lacerated. He is thought to be internally injured seen in white letters on red flags, borne by and lies in a critical condition. men wrought up to desperation by their base off, and it is supposed that one leg and arm are. broken. He lies in a critical condition, there being but little hopes of his recovery.

> some of whom were slightly injured, but most of The pieces of shell and balls flew in all direction floor. The walls-the end ones in particular-wes thrown considerably out of plumb; a portion of the put the building in order at once. The tow packing and some of the boxes containing ammunition took fire, but fortunately was ex-

nance men. workmen, and volunteers, (Company F. 27th Pennsylvania) were also promptly at the build ing, and rendered signal service in extinguishing the

rounds of pistol ammunition, which, had it exploded. would have shaken the whole city, and probably billed several hundred people. The Pirates Dixle and Retribution.

The following descriptions of the rebel privateers-men Dixie and Retribution have been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy by the commander of the San Jacinto: "The Dixie is a small black schooner of about one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty tons. "The Retribution is a small black schooner of one hundred and fifty tons; was formerly a steamer masts set for spart : the sails old, and quite dark colored; straight stem, rather inclining inboard, a

the space which the propeller formerly occupied can

easily be discerned. She carries a iib from the The Charges against Mr. Holloway. ying his own expenses, Representatives Sheffield, Rice of Maine, Noss receipts to the cause. BLE, WEBSTER, and TROWBEIDGE have been appointthe great talents of Mr. ed by Speaker Grow a select committee to examine into the charges extensively circulated in pamphlet popularity as an elo- form by Mr. R. Berts against Commissioner of Paec the munificence of his tents Holloway.

charity. He has already read in Washing- | Governor Hamilton and General Butler. Gen. A. J. HAMILTON of Texas, has arrived here direct from New Orleans. Gen. BUTLER is still here. He was on the floor of

Emancipation Claims. Upwards of five hundred claims, amounting to early six hundred thousand dollars, have been paid at the Treasury during the present week, under the late emancipation act. Upwards of three hundred claims, amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars, yet remain to be paid. Arrival of Contraband Goods.

The gunboat Reliance arrived at the Navy Yard on Friday night, bringing up fourteen prise a large lot of contraband goods, captured by the Currituck near the mouth of Piankatank river. A boat from the Currituck, while in pursuit of a sloop which had run into Indian creek on the 23d instant, was fired into by a number of rebel cavalry, and one of the officers slightly wounded. The sloop, however, was captured, and the gunboat, running up to a point within shelling distance, soon dispersed the enemy.

The French Minister. Full and satisfactory explanations have passed between the French Minister and the State Department in regard to the recent alleged efforts to induce M. MERCIER to depart from a just and friendly course of proceeding respecting our national affair Relations with Spain. Conversations have been held between the State

Department and the Spanish Minister, on the subject of the recent naval occurrences at Havana. The League Island Navy Yard. The Committee on Naval Affairs have before then he communication from the Secretary of the Navy, ecommending an appropriation of \$250,000 for the reparation of League Island as a naval station. he Secretary suggests the acceptance of that done tion from the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of an iron navy yard, not to conflict with the esta blishment of a navy yard at New London. The Banks Transports.

Acting Lieutenant E. L. CAVENDY, commandion the United States gunboat Gemsbok, writing from Turtle Harbor, East Florida, on the 10th instant, forms the Navy Department of the grounding or the 7th instant, a short distance north of Beacon M f the Lucinda, from Hampton Roads, one of the Banks Expedition. She was loaded with a company of troops and a battery, with horses, forage Lieutenant Cavendy kedged her off the reef, and she awaited better weather to pursue her voyage. He also reports that the ship Sparkling Sea, from same place, another of the Banks Expedition transports, got on a reef about the same time and place, and will prove a wreck.

The United States steamer Sagamore subsequent

ly towed the Lucinda out of danger. The Sparking Sea had on board a battery, with horses and orage, which will probably prove a total loss. General Hospital in New York. Much interest has recently been manifested in regard to the establishment of a General Hospital in Western New York, and Surgeon General HAM-MOND, at the request of the Hon. ALPRED ELY and a majority of his Congressional colleagues, has decided to locate one at Rochester, owing to its favorite locality and the many advantages which that rich section of the State affords.

Gen. Campbell. The resignation of Gen. CAMPBELL, formerly Governor of Tennessee, is announced. General Burnside offered a Command. A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 30th, says that General Bunnside is offered the ommand of a new department, embracing North and South Carolina, and thirty days' time is allowed for him to decide whether he will accept it or not. The Franklin Court Martial.

It is said that Generals CADWALADER, MARTIN-PALE, and VAN ALLEN are to compose the Court of uquiry in the case of General FRANKLIN. Lieut. LOUZE will probably be Judge Advocate. Promotions. Major George C. Strong, of General Butler' staff, is appointed brigadies general. Brigadier General PRATT, of the Sixth Arm Corps, is appointed to command a division.

The Gunboat Canal. The friends of the Michigan, Illinois, and New York Canal bill are sanguine of its passage through

The Release of Mr. Boileau. [Special Despatch to The Press.] BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1863.—Mr. A. D. Boileau, of the Evening Journal, has been released from his confinement in Fort McHenry. He has given his parole that, in future, he will not publish any matter of a treasonable or inflammatory character. BALTIMORE, Jan. 31 .- A. D. Boileau, of the Phi-

Several Philadelphia and Baltimore friends visited him to-day at the fort, and found him well, but very anxious to get out. They have, by permission of General Schenck and General M had a long interview in the office of the latter, in Mr. Boileau has written a letter which is represented to be loyal and conservative to General

Schenck, disavowing his knowledge of the objec-tionable editorial being in the Journal until after its publication, and also editorially disapproving the editorial which referred to Jeff Davis and Lin coln's messages. He denied any design against the Government, and claims being for the Union and for crushing the rebellion. The letters will be handed to General Schenck to-morrow by strong Union men, who will, no doubt, endeavor to effect his speedy reease. Mr. Boileau is well, and hopes to be re

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Continued Efforts of the Rebels to Captur and Burn our Storeships on the River-Forrest Out for Another Raid at Harpeth der Forrest, with a battery of four pieces of artillery, have gone to Harpeth Shoals to await the passage of the fleet of steamboats to this point. He left from the vicinity of Franklin, Tennessce, for that place last night. A stupendous effort for cap-turing the boats on the Cumberland river has been determined on by the rebels. The river is at a stand, but the rain is again falling this evening. The Latest.

The Rebel Morgan Crossing the Cumber-Louisville, Feb. 1.-Morgan, with a considerable force, is reported as crossing the Cumberland river, above and below Rowena, either to destroy the railroad, or to obtain possession of certain point in Northern or Central Kentucky.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

dvance of the Rebels-Railroad Accident The Vicksburg Cut-off. Cairo, Feb. 1.—The guerillas continue active in the vicinity of Memphis. A detachment of the 4th Illinois Cavalry, on Tuesday, encountered a squad of rebels. Our loss was seven killed, wounded, and F. The Bulletin says that the rebels are advancing as

fast as the condition of the roads will allow, their object evidently being to get possession of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. A railroad accident occurred near Moscow or Tuesday. Four freight cars were precipitated down n embankment, and nine soldiers. From Vicksburg we learn that the water is running through the cut from two to four feet deep, but there are no signs yet of the channel widening. A considerable force has crossed the Bend, and are now encamped opposite Warrenton, in order more readily to communicate with the force below when

Death of Colonel Stewart. CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 31.—Colonel Stewart, chief of General McClernand's staff, was killed opposite Vicksburg on the 24th inst. He was destroying the ebel ferry-boats, and was shot by the enemy. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

An Engagement off Charleston—Rebel Report of the Surrender of the Gunboat J. P. Smith in Stono River—Another Gunboat Crippled. Acting Rear Admiral Lee has sent the following elegram to the Secretary of the Navy:

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 31, via Fort Monroe, Feb. 1-8 A. M.-The Richmond Examiner of Saturday contains the following despatch: "CHARLESTON, Jan. 30 .- The Federal gunboa J. P. Smith, carrying 11 guns and 230 men, surrendered unconditionally to our forces this afternoon after a sharp engagement at Stono river. The enemy's loss is heavy. Only one man was wounded on our side. Another gunboat escaped in a crippled ondition. Our forces were under the command of Lieut, Col. Gates."

General Burnside in Providence. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—Gen. Burnside arrived here this morning. He declined a public reception, but thousands thronged the railway station and the square near it to greet him. He made a few brief remarks in response to Mayor Knight's welcome. His many friends will call on him at his residence to day.

The Norwegian at Portland. PORTLAND, Feb. 1.—The steamer Norwegian rom Liverpool, arrived at 9 o'clock this evening om Liverpool, arrived at 9 o'clock this evening, he was a day and a half in the ice, and spoke the Jura in the ice on Wednesday.

Her advices have been anticipated. From California.

has adjourned till Tuesday night to obtain witnesse nas adjourned in Tuesday night to obtain witnesses on the charges of corruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The steamer Sonora sailed to-day with ninety-six passengers and \$111,000 in treasure for England, and \$280,000 for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Arrived, ship Agria

Suicide of a Wealthy Man. New York, Feb. 1.—John Fitzgerald, the son-in-law of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and himsel-a wealthy banker of that State, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel, yesterday, with a pistol. He leaves property amounting to \$400,000. The High Price of Paper. Boston, Jan. 31.—In the House of Assembly to ay a resolution was introduced and adopted, re-uesting the Senators and Representatives of Mas-achusetts in Congress to use their influence in favor

chusetts in Congress to use their influence in favo Railroad Depot Burned. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—The Pacific Railroad depot, telegraph office, and engine house, were burned this afternoon with a small amount of Government stores. The total loss is about

Markets by Telegraph. CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The Flour market is unsettled; holders ask \$6.10 \(\frac{1}{2} \) blb. Wheat active and advanced 20. Whisky active at 50c, and holders demand a further advance. Pork buoyant at 14c. Lard buoyant at 91/2091/20. The money market is excited. Gold is quoted at 158. Demand notes 53 \$1 Cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Flour steady. Wheat firm;
Western white, \$1:86@1.95; Southern, \$1.90@2;
red, \$1.65@1.69. Groceries firm, and tendency up-

ARMY OF THE RLACKWATER. BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR CARSVILLE.

GENERAL CORCORAN DEFEATS GENERAL PRYOR GALLANT BAYONET CHARGE. REBELS DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITION Colonel Knoderer Seriously Wounded LIST OF THE CASUALTIES,

&c., &c.

Sec.,

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.- The New York Herald has he details of the fight near the Blackwater, Gen. Pryor crossed the Blackwater on the night of the 28th, with three regiments of rebel infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, nine hundred cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery. The next night Gen. Corcoran, under the orders of Gen Peck, advanced his troops to meet them.

The rebels were found ten miles from Suffolk, and a cannonading was commenced which, after lasting two hours and a half, caused the enemy to retreat. Gen. Corcoran advanced all his force. His infanry, with fixed bayonets, drove the rebels nearly mile, they leaving their killed and wounded behind Gen. Corcoran continued to follow them up, and the rebels took another position two miles from the first battle-field. At the latest information by mail Gen. Corcors vas moving to flank them. The fight occurred by moonlight. The telegram of yesterday indicates that the rebels

were again driven from the last named position, and were still being pursued. Our loss was 24 killed and 80 wounded. Col. Knoderer, 167th Pennsylvania, is dangerously vounded in the hip by a piece of shell. Capt. Taylor, 113th New York, killed. Gen. Corcoran had a narrow escape, and Captain lodgett, of his staff, was slightly wounded. Captain Kelly, 69th New York, wounded it arm and amputation, it is thought, will be necessary. Among the officers wounded are Cantain Leach 13th New York, arm, slightly; Adjutant Brittan same regiment, slightly: Lieutenant Railey, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, leg, slightly; Adjutant Alin, 6th Massachusetts: Lieutenants Wood and Marshall ditto. Lieutenant Sawtelle, 6th Massa husetts, was killed. Rebel sources state that Colonel Page, 5th Vi inia, was killed. Among the rebel regiments engaged were the 54th 63d, 50th, and 29th Virginia. The rebels received reinforcements during the fight. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—The fighting is all

vania regiments:

11TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Killed—Frederick Heart, Co. E. Wounded—Lieut. W. E. Bailey, E. leg, slightly: Ed. D. G. Morton, A. leg; Joseph H. Holloway, A. foot; Albert D. Hodge, A. leg amputated; David Tyler, A., arm amputated; Thomas Tully, A. face, arm, and side; James A. Feach, A. bowels; mortally; Harry Woodhall, D. paralyzed in left side; William Dugan, D. right foot; Ahomas King, D. left knee; Sylvester Wildey, D. left foot; Joseph B. Sailer, E. leg; Henry Glenner, E. back; M. Scully, E., head; Wm. H. Lampiere, E. hand; John O'Brien, F., arm; John Robinson, I, right leg; Henry Lickman, I, back. vania regiments: 166TH PENNSYLVANIA.—Wounded—John Holders, Co. A, concussion from a shell; William Poole, left arm; Adam Spidle, struck by a shell, slightly. arm; Adam Spidle, struck by a shell, slightly.

167tn|PENNSYLVANIA.—Col. Chas. A. Kaoderer, seriously wounded in the hip by a shell; David Schultz, Co. B, hand, gunshot wound; William Weigner, Co. G, shoulder, by a shell; John Shoelder, Co. K, hit in the head by a shell; Daniel Schull, Co. E, hip, wound by a shell; Adam Demer, Go. H, hip, by a shell; Nathan Heizer, Co. I, head by a shell; Moses Reebrist, Co. D, leg, by a shell.

The following is the official statement of the killed and resulted in the action of Friday.

and wounded in the action of Friday: HEADQUARTERS, SUFFOLK, VA Medical Director's Office, Jan. 31, 1863 I have the honor to report that, in the action'ye erday near Carsville, our loss was as follows: Sixth Massachusetts: 12th New York...... Phirteenth New York. xty-ninth New York

The iron-clad steamer Patapsco left Hampton Roads last evening at 7 o'clock, and went to sea under convoy of the U.S. gunboat Pawne. The Rhode Island, which has been here several days taking in coal, sailed hence at 9 o'clock this The flag-of-truce steamboat New York leaves for City Point to-night, and expects to bring down

several hundred Union prisoners, now in Rich-DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Bombardment of Galveston Com-menced—The Brooklyn, New Lordon, and Sciota Engaged—A Rebel Fing Shot Down—The Fleet Reinforced—Calveston The following extract of a letter written by Acting Assistant Phymaster Frederick R. Thompson, of the U.S. steamer New London, dejailing solvestroidents of the hombardment of Galveston, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy:

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1883.—We arrived off Galveston about noon to-day, and as soon as the captain reported to the flag-officer, the signal went up from the flag ship to prepare for action, and get inder weigh. The Brooklyn stopped about two miles from the fort, while the New London and Sciota went close in, to draw, if possible, the fire of any batteries which the rebels may have erected. arrounding the fort could be seen the tents of the roops, and towards them our fire was directed. The ball was opened by the Brooklyn. She was ying about a mile and a half from us. We saw a favor of sustaining and perpetuating the Union outfloor for smoke at her bow, and then heard the deep ... Mr. TRINBLE replied, that fortunately or booming of her gun, while in the air we could hear the howling of her shell as they passed over us. The Sciota followed with her 11-inch and Parrott guns at one extremity of the town, while we wore along the front to the other extremity. . We opened fire with one Parrott and a Sawyer gan, but elicited no reply. We then went within a mile and a half of the fort, and opened fire upon the encampment. The Sciota came after us, while the Brooklyn, with the tremendous range of her gun, planted her shell nearly at the distance of three miles. We were rolling tremendously, and had to fire as we were rising. Our starboard thirty-pounder was fired and we watched in the direction of the range. The shell exploded in the fort and soon down came the rebel flag, the halyards being cut, so that the credit belongs to the New London. After firing several good shots the signal was sent up from the flag-ship to cease action. We came about, and as we returned a field-piece battery was opened on us, but it fell short,

though near enough for us to hear and see the shot as itstruck about twenty rods from us. We gave them a broadside, and the Sciota three 11-inch shells. effect of which must have been tremendous, judging rom what we could see through the glass We could see the masts of the Harriet Lane over the town, which is situated on a narrow strip of To-night our squadron has been reinforced by two nore gunboats, carrying 16 guns. To morrow, being Sunday, nothing will be done, but when the bombardment is renewed it will be tremendous.
Galveston is a doomed city. The disgrace attending the capture of the Harriet Lane must be wiped out, and vengeance upon its butchers and captors

On Monday we shall attempt to pass the forts at the mouth of the harbor.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS—RUMORS ABOUT THE PIRATE FLORIDA-GENERALS BANKS AND WEITZEL AT NEW ORLEANS-THE ATTACK ON PORT HUD-SON-THE BANKS AND UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans on the 25th and Havana on the 28th, rrived this evening.

The steamer Creole from New York arrived at Iavana on the 28th ult. Our Havana letter of 28th states that rumors place he pirate Florida at Grand Inagua, at the Baha-

mas, off Abaco, while other rumors state that she had a fight with a Federal gunboat, was on fire off Abaco, and was being chased off the Bahama banks ov a war steamer painted black, &c. The steamer R. R. Cuyler got ashore near Cienuegos, but was got off again, met the gunboat Santiago de Cuba, and sailed on a cruise. The gunboats Sonoma and Tioga have sailed from Invana on a cruise.

The San Jacinto passed Mayaguez on the 12th. One of the vessels burned by the pirate Florida was at anchor at the mouth of the harbor of Car-Venezuela dates of the 6th ultimo state that the

was at anabor at the mouth of the harbor of Cardenas.

Venezuela dates of the 5th ultimo state that the blockade of Maraenabo continues. Gen. Maraejas had been captured.

New Orleans address of the 25th ult. represent all quiet in the city.

General Banks returned from Baton Rouge on the 26d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d. Nearly all the old troops formerly under the 25d of t

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. WASHINGTON, January 31, 1863. SENATE. Thanks to Commander Worden and Others.

Others.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commander John L. Worden, distinguished for his good conduct in the conflict between the Monitor and the Morrhane Passed. onduct if the confine between the monitor and the Merrimac. Passed.

Also, from the same committee, a joint resolution rendering the thanks of Congress to Commodores James L. Lardner, Charles H. Davis, J. H. Dahlten, Stephen C. Rowan, David E. Porter, and S. U. Steinkam, with an armighment. gren, Stephen C. Rowan, David E. Porter, and S. H. Stringham, with an amendment.

Bir. HALE said the committee had stricken out the name of J. L. Lardner, not from anything derogatory to him, and that he was not worthy, but because they had established a rule to give no thanks except to one in command of an expedition, or of separate service, like the Monitor. He had a list of all the votes of thanks tendered by Congress up to the present war, and there had only been seven, and none of them to any persons except commanders of expeditions. But now we have recommendations and votes of thanks to the number of forty or fifty, and the committee thought it best to make some rule as a limit. These votes of thanks also render an officer eligible to increased rank, and keep him on the active list ten years longer. This the committee think unwise, and a bill will soon be presented to repeal that law.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution agreed to.

Encouragement of Enlistments.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to encourage enlistments, enrollment and drafting of militia. Salaries of Chief Clerks.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, called up the bill to increase the compensation of the chief clerk of the Paymaster's Department to \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said he should not oppose the bill, but he wanted to enter his protest against this being made a precedent for the increase of the pay of all other chief clerks.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, wanted the Senate to understand what to expect if this bill was passed. The result will be that we shall have all the other chief clerks asking for a like advance. He thought this was not the time to increase salaries.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, and Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa; also opposed the passage of the bill, and it was disagreed to—yeas 15, nays 21.

Exportation of Arms. Salaries of Chief Clerks.

Diplomatic Appropriations.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, called up the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and it was proposed. nd it was passed. Appropriation Bill.

a legislative, executive, and judicial appropriabill was taken up.

amoudment, striking out the provision reduction mileage to ten cents, was adopted—yeas 30; Messix, Chandler, Grimes, King, Lane, of In., Sherman, Wade, and Wilson of Massachu—7.

Department of Agriculture. Department of Agriculture.

The Committee on Finance offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture from \$130,000 to \$65,000.

Mr. FESSENDED (Rep.) said that it was simply a question whether the Senale would increase this Agricultural Department into a great department of the Government at this time.

Mr. FOOT (Rep.), of Vermont, said that no act of Congress, except those pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, had been received by the country with greater satisfaction than the recognition by the Government of the creat interest of agriculture—the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Negro-Soldier Bill. The House resumed the consideration of the negro

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said that within a few months the term of enlistment of several hundred thousand of volunteers will expire; hence the necessity of the provision of the bill. Bir. THOMAS (U.) replied, that the bill reported, and as prepared at the War Department, contains no such provision. If negro soldiers are to be employed for five years to put down the rebellion, the term is oo long; if to exterminate or subjugate the South, his term is too short. Not one of those house boys or pages, anatched prematurely from his mother's cradle, will live to see the end of such a war. The civilization of the age will prevent it. He further opposed the bill, suggesting that this policy, besides involving so much additional expense, with test. He depressed conductive the war or a might fail. He deprecated conducting the war on a party basis, wishing to have all patriotic men ened conducting the war on a

will bless us. If we lose it, they will curse us. He believed that we will come out of the contest purified.

Mr. TRINIBLE (U.), of Ohio, said the policy to employ negroes, already adopted by the House, in such way as the President might deem useful, was sufficient. He thought the House had legislated too much on the subject, and still believed that if the President had laid down a policy at the beginning of the contest, and compelled an adherence to it, we would have been far better off. He declined to intimate what that policy should have been. It was unfortunate that the President should not have established one. The employment of black men did not rest on their capacity and efficiency as soldiers, but as laborers. Slaves, he maintained, constituted the element of strength and power of the rebels. If such persons had, from the beginning, been employed in digging entrenchments and other labor, the lives of many valuable white men would have been saved. If he had been in the command of troops, he would have sent out and gathered in all the negroes he could find for the performance of such labor. He said that in Northern States there would be comparatively few enlistments.

In reply to Mr. Wright, who spoke yesterday, he said that members could no more compromise, as was suggested, than we could compromise with rebels in arms. They, as the South, would scout and scorn it.

Mr. WRIGHT (D.), of Pennsylvania, wished to know what reason there was why there could not be an honorable compromise among members here? What obstacle was there, if all were honestly in layor of sustaining and perpetuating the Union? I Mr. TRIMBLE replied, that fortunately or up-

ortunately, God has so constituted men that thy will differ in opinion, and he had no idea that the gentlemen on the other side would yield the opinions as to the conduct of the war. He declared himself in favor of the Constitution as it is, and expressed a hone that the institution of slavery will himself in favor of the Constitution as it is, an pressed a hope that the institution of slavery never be permitted to extend its powers beyon present limits.

In reply to Mr. Cox, who yesterday said the groes were to be employed, like "fiends of he consummate what was inaugurated by the Nor a spirit of hate," he remarked that this was a just imputation on the North, whose object were to be war for the preservation of the vernment. If he could, he would unchain his league's fiends of hell, and not recall them unfast rebel fratricide was swept away: but it lieved the people of the North were abundable to protect the heritage bequeathed by fathers, and to continue this contest until fetical lag floated again over all parts of the cyn mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, if re to a portion of the remarks of Mr. Trimblegau to be read the following extract from a ster General McClellan to Senator Harris, das J 12th, 1852:

"I perceive, by the newspaper reports of gressional proceedings, that there has bin a siderable discussion on the subject of aqui military commanders to receive negroesses protection in their camps, and to employ them suitable labor connected with the militar serv It may be well enough for the fact to be mis known that all negroes, male and female, who live or into the camps of the Army of the Potoms on pressed a hope that the institution of slavery w that all negroes, male and female, who live come into the camps of the Army of the Potons, on the Peninsula, have been protected and set twork, at wages, in performing offices which otherses would have devolved upon our soldiers. The upply of these operatives has thus far been inspecient for our wants." these operatives has thus far been inspecient our wants."

Mr. PENDLETON (D.), of Ohio, sat that to bill and pending amendments all had be object namely, the employment of negro soldief. The bas introduced by Mr. Stevens, was entied to the more respect because it was open and freet. The efforts to enroll suchtifuops had proved failure, evidenced at Hilton Head and recentfun Kans. The advocates of the bill had failed to them he such negro soldiers were to be used, where in conjunction with the whites, or as an independent arm What was to be done with these troes who they returned from the service? We they to restored to their present social and stitical degree dation, or elevated to all the rights airprivileges the whites? The answer will come air the negro have returned. The reverse to the ay, and deprication of currency, are owing to the acts and timpression prevailing that the Admistration at Republican party are tired of mataning." "to Union as it was and the Constitute as it is."

was the influence here which proceed disastron was the influence here which proced disast

was the influence here which proved disastrour results.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachetts, wished to know why it was that an army of fo hundred and thirty-eight thousand men was heime on the Virginia shore for forty days, under the gentleman's favorite general, and failed to makeh attack agains the Quaker guns; and again, whyley did not move till commanded by the President.

Mr. PENDLETON, in the cope of his reply, said that it was better for the my to stop as it did, than it was to cross the Ippahannock under another commander. A faling was gaining ground in the Northwest that the people had been tricked into service by a appeal to their patriotism, under the pretent that the object was to protect the Constituth and the Union, when it was for the aboliti of slavery. Unwas to protect the Constitute and the Union when it was for the abolitif of slavery. Unless this impression be arreal, it will become universal, and when it takes hop the public mind it will be beyond your power there to get anothe man or dollar to carry on the will the was oppose to the bill in any form, because will produce a revolution in every slaveholdid Border State, and the white a way as heads it would render

for the assertion that it would create disaffection in the North, or that it would be an admission that the whites are inadequate to the suppression of the rebellion. They ought to avail themselves of all means to accomplish the great purpose.

Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, said it was now more than two years since the secession of South Carolina—years of gloom to the country and horrible darkness to the South. He remembered a remark made to him by a member of Congress is March, 1861, that secession was nothing but the effect of a monstrous system of lying which had been inaugurated. Much of the falsehood should be imputed to the ignorance of the leaders. A woos other match, lost, that secession was nothing but the effect of a monstrous system of lying which had been inaugurated. Much of the falsebood should be imputed to the ignorance of the leaders. Among other things, they talked of Northern men as cowards, believing that one Southern man is equal in a fight to five Yankees. The oligarch; was insolent and base, and in the social circle their rule was inexorable and their tyranny absolute. After glancing at the facts connected with the commencement of the rebellion, he said that the Southern tyrants swayed their power with the bayonets of soldiers, who would turn them sgainst their masters, if they could. The rebel leaders are warring for empire and the establishment of tyranny over white men. They know that, if the Constitution is maintained, they will be driven into obscurity and diagrace, and hence they scorn the idea of living under our Government. The South will be redeemed and disentivalled from the despotism which now overshadows her, and resume her place under the old flag. But woe be to those who have betrayed the people by their baseness and corruptions! Their power in this Union has passed away forever, and better men will succeed to their places. They will descend lower than ever plumnet sounded, with their guilty sympathizers clinging to their skirts. There was a large Union element in the South, which would develop itself when it was found that the Government is able to afford them protection. The Union men of the South were now obliged to submit to a despotic power from which they cannot essape. In view of all the circumstances involved in the question, he showed the necessity of a concert of action on our part, the sooner the better, to restore obedience to the Constitution by the suppression of the rebellion, and presented an array of facts for the encouragement of the cause of the Union.

EUROPE.

mays 21.

Exportation of Arms.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, called up the resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate orders or papers relative to the exportation of arms, &c., to Mexico, for the use of the French. Adopted.

with greater satisfaction than the recognition by the Government of the great interest of agriculture—the great underlying and sustaining interest of the country; and nothing would be received with greater dissatisfaction than an act to cut down this department. dissatisfaction than an act to cut down this department.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, thought that this department had been a success. He exhibited numerous specimens of sugar made from sorghum, and cloth, thread, and paper made from corn husk. He said, that though all these experiments had not been conducted in the Agricultural Department, yet that department had collected the facts and called attention to and created an interest in the matter.

The discussion was continued at considerable length. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

SPAIN.

All the Spanish Ministry have resigned, and O'Donnell was forming a new Cabinet. It is reported that Posado will succeed Collantes as Foreign Minister. A new Spanish ministry has been formed, with Gen. O'Donnell as President. GREECE.
There is a talk of the Duke of Sake Coburg for King of Greece, but it is reported that he It is rumored that Turkey is making warlike THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

An influential deputation from the Emancipation Society waited on Minister Adams, on the 16th, to present a copy of a resolution, expressing sympathy with the anti-slavery policy of President Lincoln's Government. The Rev. Baptist Noel, Jacob Bright, and others, addressed appropriate observations to Mr. Adams, who, in reply, expressed gratification lat the proofs which were being afforded of the friendliness of public expirite at a strong

fication at the proofs which were being afforded of the friendliness of public opinion towards the United States Government. He said he felt sure that the representations which he should make on the subject would tend to remove the irritation which might have been felt among the people of his country. He then explained and defended the acts and policy of the United States, and pointed out that the legally established Government which the slave conspirators had assailed was really fighting in self-defence, and in behalf of liberty and human progress. fighting in self-defence, and in behalf of liberty and human progress.

The Ayay and Navy Gazette says: End to the war, except in mutual ruin, we can see none. Those who speak of reducing the South to the state of St. Domingo little realize the miseries and horrors which must befall the South ere her bleeding carcass lies unresistingly at the foot of the armed Abolitionists.

Commercial Intelligence.

London January 16.—Consols for money 92½@ 92%. The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England is £53,000. Illinois Central shares 40@39½ discount.

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

The steamer John Bell put into Queenstown on the 18th with propeller lost.

LIVERPODL, January 17.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 2000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. The market closed unchanged.

Breadstußs quiet and steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, January 17.—Consols 9234@92½, Erie Railroad 454@46, Illinois Central 40@39½ discount. Public Entertainments. THE NEW CHESTNUT-STIRET THEATRE—MR. EDWIN FOREST.—Mr. Forrest has given his first week to the great Roman part of Virginius. The great point of this performance, as Mr. Forrest renders it, is the triumph of the actor over the dramatist. "Yirginius," as Mr. Knowles composed it, is a very indifferent tragedy, and the last act especially, where Virginius strangles Appius Claudius, always impressed us as being a violation of taste as well as of the truth of history. Then, again, there are no supporting characters like those we see in Shakspeare to give prominence and truth to the great central part. Thus, "Hamlet" would be imperfect without Laertes and Horatio, and "Richard" without his Buckingham. They are contrasts, and serve to give life and body to the main figure. In "Virginius" there are no such characters. Icilius and Dentatus are both failures,

while Appius Claudius is a brutal caricature, and very unnatural. Yet the character Virginius, so ungracious and monotonous, in the hands of Mr. Forrest becomes a great part. Like Jack Cade, Sparlacus, and Damon, he not merely creates but recreates. Where the dramatist fails, he supplies; and speeches which read, as most of Mr. Knowles' rhetoric reads, forced and unnatural, become eloquent when delivered with the force and feeling which are so particularly the attributes of the great tragedian. We very gladly dismiss "Virginius" for the purpose of welcoming "Cardinal Richelieu." While Bulwer does not particularly excel Knowles in the lramatic construction of his plays, his language is surpassingly beautiful. "Richelieu" is a play that may be said to play itself—that is to say, it is so full of good points, striking situations, and eloquent speeches, that the poorest actor could not fail to make an impression. This is the other extreme of "Virginius," and the manner in which Mr. Forrest performs the Cardinal exhibits a great proof of his remarkable genius. This popular part, which any actor could play and be applauded, in the hands of Mr. Forrest ecomes one of the greatest conceptions on the stage. We do not give our own opinion alone, but that of every writer who presumes to speak with any authority or dramatic criticism, when we say that as Richelicu, Mr. Forrest has no equal living, and that his performance of the part is a most wonderful achievement. He gives us the Cardinal-Duke; the Minister who controlled Cabinets and kingdoms, as well as the priest who con trolled a church. This remarkable combination of attributes that appear to be almost antagonistic is accomplished by Mr. Forrest with exquisite fidelity. In addition to the great genius of Mr. Forrest, we shall have the play put upon the stage in the most attractive manner. We will say for Mr. Wheatley, that his management thus far has been marked with characteristic taste and liberality. In "Virginius" there were many scenes painted for that play alone "Richelieu" will be placed upon the stage in the same manner. Many scenes have been painted expressly

erit; and in all the appoint and furniture, strict regard will be paid to the cus toms of the times the play represents. By this means a play is not merely a source of amusement, but a istorical study, and we do not have merely fantastic figures, oddly caparisoned, but men and women THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE. The remarkable access which has attended the present engagement of Miss Caroline Richings and her father is a very high appreciation in which they are held shows that. their case at least, the prophet receives honor in his own country. We are glad it is so. Miss Riching is a very accomplished actress and a very estimable lady. Her voice has been highly cultivated, and she sings very sweetly and correctly. As an actress she is graceful and correct, and exhibits more feeling than when she was with us before. We are glad to ecord the success these artists have attained, and we regret their engagement will so speedily termiwe regret their engagement will so speedily terminate. This evening Mrs. Drew produces the new operatic drama entitled "Satanella, or The Power of Love." Miss Richings appears as Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty, and Julian, the Demon Page. The scenery is said to be very fine, and the piece is interspersed with dancing, singling, and instrumental music. Miss Richings sings in eight pieces, and Mr. Birch whose voice is very good into a Carry in the second of the high appreciation of these good people, not only for your nouse, for them upon all occasions, but that of every member of your house. Preserve it, as I am sure you will, for all time, as an evidence of the gratitude of your employees—grafitude engendered by your mission. Miss Richings sings in eight pieces, and Mr. of Love." Miss Richings appears as Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty, and Julian, the Demon Page. The spersed with dancing, singing, and instrumental music. Miss Richings sings in eight pieces, and Mr. Birch, whose voice is very good, sings a Gambling sic. Miss Richings sings in eight pieces, and Mr. Birch, whose voice is very good, sings a Gambling Song. The music of Satanella is by Balfe.

The Walnutstreet Theathe. Mr. Setchell is a bold man, and, we trust, will show himself to be a good actor. There are few men who would come to a new audience and claim to be the pupil of Mr. Bullock, because Mr. B., said the speaker, was a man of deeds, not words, actions rather than speech. Those had been and are still the characteristics of his house. The speaker was authorized to return the plant of the pupil of Mr. Bullock, because Mr. B., said the speaker, was a man of deeds, not words, actions rather than speech. Those had been and are still the characterises of his house. The speaker was authorized to return when the plant of his friend, not only for the kindness now shown to himself, but to every member of the house to which he was attached. He then alluded to inspire. It reminded him more than-ever of that gractly hackness, which speaks of the dignity of labor, the whi, the humor, the pathos, the exquisite mimicry and feeling that characterized Mr. Burton, we shall be satisfied, and look upon him as a great actor. He appears this eyening as Capten. Cuttle, in the play of "Dombey and Son," and as Madame Vanderponts, in the farce "Wanted—1,000 Milliners."

Onther Mr. Bullock, because Mr. B., said the speaker, was a man of deeds, not words, actions rather than speech. Those had been and are still the characterizes of his house. The speaker was authorized to return the thanks of his friend, not only for the kindness to work when he hanks of his friend, not only for the kindness to was authorized to return the thanks of his friend, not only for the kindness to was authorized to return the thanks of his friend, not only for the kindness to was authorized to return the pathor of his friend, not only for the kindness to deeds, not words, actions rather than speech. Those was authorized to return the thanks of his friend, not only for the kindness to deeds, not words, ac to-morrow evening. Those who had the pleasure of hearing the first concert will be sure to attend this, which promises to be a superior entertainment. An orchestra of forty of the best musicians in our city, under the leadership of Carl Sentz, will be as

sisted by Miss Josephine O'Connell, who will sing Augustine.

The band, wind and instrumental, was Johnson's. Assembly Buildings.—Signor Blitz and the Glass Blowers continue to give their varied exhibitions with success. The former, by his marvellous magic, excites wonder, while the latter please the most CONCERT HALL.-Mr. Heller, a superior magician and planist, attracts large audiences to witness his feats of magio, the varied phases of "double sight," and the beautiful music with which he intersperses

THE CITY. The Thermometer. JANUARY 31, 1862. JANUARY 31, 1863. A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 32 40 40 NNW....NE. SW.....SW....SW.

NNE...N by E.....N S..... THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB AND THE ARREST F MR. BOILEAU.—The "Democratic Ohib," which, lifew days ago, inaugurated a new hall, on Walnut street, above Tifth, continues to hold regular social meetings every evening, where the interests of the country are thoroughly discussed, and many touching allusions made to this dreadful war, which has brought so much distress on our Northern industry and so much suffering to our Southern brethren. Occasionally, the club obtains a new idea, and oncein a while an event occurs which gives a zest and an interest to their proceedings. They feel disposed to make the most of every turn of affairs which will bring grist to the Democratic mill and inure to the advantage of the rebellion or the injury of the Administration. They have found a new subject in the arrest of Mr. Boileau. Since that arrest was made, the sympathizers have rejoiced nightly at the Democratic Club-room. On Thursday evening, they had one of these social and festive scenes, which the correspondent of the New York World thus

the correspondent of the New York World thus discusses:

"The lately organized Democratic Club of this city had an excited and highly interesting meeting last evening. Charles Ingersoll, Esq., presided. Speeches were made by Hon. William H. Witte, George M. Biddle, and John C. Bullitt, Esqs., of this city, and by Hon. William H. Miller, member elect of Congress from the Harrisburg district. A more respectable meeting as to the talent, moral character, social position, and genuine patriotism of those in attendance, has never assembled in this city since the sessions of the Constitutional Convention and the National Congress were held here. The speech of Mr. Witte was bitter in its condemnation of the late outrageous act of the Federal power. He denounced it as an outrage upon rights and privileges acquired for us by the blood of the Revolution—rights which were secured to us before the Federal Government was organized, and which, when it was formed, were not surrendered, but reserved to the States respectively, and to the people thereof, as indefeasible, indestructible rights, and as independent of the Federal power, especially of the military power, as of the Government of Great Britain or Russia.
"He said he had understood that resolutions had been offered in the Legislature, calling upon the Government of Great Britain or Russia.
"He said he had understood that resolutions had been affects of impeachment against a man who, having been chosen by the people of the State to represent its sovereignty and to execute its laws, had permitted similar outrages to be committed under his very nose, without his protest or objection. He considered that Governor Curtin had been a quiescent spectator of unpardonable outrages upon the honor and dignity of his State and people, which he is sewrn and bound in honor to proteet, and therefore he ought to be impeached. [This sentiment was received with a perfect hurricane of appliance.]

"Mr. Wharton followed in a calm, temperate, and out taking any action on the question, the Arrival of the Australasian-Object of Napoleon's Mexican Campaign—A Ministerial Crisis in Spain—The "Times" on the Ala-bama—Rights of Belligerents—Sympathy with the Anti-Slavery Policy of our Go-NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 17th ult., and to the 18th via Queenstown, arrived this evening at 7

trom Liverpool, with dates to the 17th ult., and to the 18th via Queenstown, arrived this evening at 7 o'clock.

Napoleon confesses that his Mexican campaign was designed to prevent the extension of American influences southward.

There is a Ministerial crisis in Spain, and O'Donnell is forming a new Ministry.

The London correspondent of the Manchester-Guerdian, writing on President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, says that he hears a very general expression of opinion that the first black outrage will be the signal for European intervention in the interests of humanity.

The London Times again replies to the New York Chamber of Commerce touching the Alabama, and admits that the resentment of the North is very astural, and the case, as seen from a Federal point of view, claims a certain degree of sympathy, but contends, however, that the complaints against the British Government really amount to very little, and adduces arguments against them.

Among the French diplomatic correspondence just published is a letter from Napoleon to Gen. Forcy, in which it is confessed that the motive for the French policy in Mexico is a desire to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American continent.

Messrs. Bright and Scholefield have again been speaking in Birmingham in reference mainly to belligerent rights, &c. Mr. Bright did not think any change could be made in the determination or the Paris Congress. He questioned whether commercial men desired peace in America. It would bring ruin to many. He complained of Russell and Gladstone, and bitterly denounced the Times for misleading the public on the American question. A similar movement is to take place in Manchester, where a branch of the Emancipation Society is being formed. and therefore ne ought to be impeached. [This sentiment was received with a perfect hurricane of applause.]

"Mr. Wharton followed in a calm, temperate, and able speech, in which he said that he had hoped that this business of arbitrary arrests was about to be—if if thad not already been—abandoned; but this arrest of Mr. Boileau was a startling proof that he was mistaken. He then proceeded to speak of its unlawfulness, and to denounce it in such terms as became a Christian gentleman and patriot.

"Mr. McOall made a stirring speech, in the course of which he expressed the fear that the lawless course of the Administration would provoke lawlessness on the part of the people. If they could not be protected under and by the law, it was natural that they should seek redress outside the law; but he hoped that the friends of law and order would be able to prevent any violence.

"Mr. Biddle followed in a similar strain and said that the Journal as too good, too candid, and too able a paper to please the Administration; that it had exposed the wickedness of the Federal authorities so searchingly and truthfully as to provoke the fears of the Administration; hence its suppression, and the imprisonment of its publisher and proprietor. Mr. B. denounced those acts of the Administracion in just, though severe terms.

"Mr. Bullit unde a most exciting and telling" branch of the Emancipation Society is being formed, B. The steamers Great Eastern and Europa arrived

tor. Mr. B. denounced these acts of the Administracion in just, though severe terms.

"Mr. Bullitt made a most exciting and telling
speech. He said that he had noticed what efforts
had been made by the genflemen who preceded him
to choke down their indignation, in order that they
might speak soberly and calmly upon the exciting
topic of the hour; their hearts were ready to burst
with pent-up emotions of anger and disgust; yet
they had managed to speak as became conservators
of the public peace and good order.

"Mr. Bullitt said that the Administration was
trampling upon the rights and privileges which have said there was a point beyond which human endurance could not be expected to extend. That our people had endured much—they had given their money, and their relatives, and friends to be sacrificed; they had seen their most sacred rights trampled upon, and their peaceable fellow-citizens outraged, and it seemed they were called upon to endure more; but he warned all concerned that this could not be much longer. He asked who would desire to preserve his life, if he must live without liberty? He thought an act like this arrest of Mr. Boileau, if committed in New York, would lead tocivil war in the North. Here some one said (according to a flying rumor) that "the editor said there was a point beyond which human

civil war in the North. Here some one said (according to a fiving rumor) that "the editor of the New York World had been arrested." Then, said Mr. Bullitt, "that act inaugurates a revolution in the North." [At this point the excitement was most intense, and the applause was terrific and continued several minutes.] Mr. Bullitt, though in favor of law and order so long as they were assured to us, advised the conservative men of Philadelphia to prepare for the worst (when there was another storm of applause and shouts of approval). I cannot pretend, from memory, to give even a just outline of Mr. B.'s speech, (nor, indeed, of any of the speeches) but you may be assured that it stirred the hitherto sluggish blood of his auditors and reawakened their long slumhering manhood. It recalled the seene that Wirt has painted in Patrick Henry's career. I report these things in simple fidelity, for the Administration at Washington should know that Mr. B.'s speech is the key-note of public feeling in Philadelphia, and should, be heeded as a warming of a terrible 'wrath to come,' if the contents the come, if the contents of the come, if the come, if the contents of the come, if the contents of t

should know that Mr. B.'s speech is the key-note of public feeling in Philadelphia, and should be heeded as a warning of a terrible 'wrath to come,' if these infamous outrages are continued. The fire that has long been smothered beneath a wet blanket has well-night dried its covering and is liable to break forth in a blaze at any moment. 'Grivs us liberty, on Give us dearny,' may, ere long, be seen in white letters on red flags borne by men wrought up to desperation by their base betrayers in office. 'One extreme begets another'-especially the extreme of tyranny, the parent of anarchy. 'The speech of General Miller (of Harrisburg), was very good, and was well received. He said he had been for the war before Congress had shown that it was insincere when it passed the Crittenden resolution. He now considered it evident that the war had been perverted from its original (professed) purpose, and changed to a negro war. General M.'s strictures upon the Administration were sharp as they were just. He animadverted upon the arrest of Mr. Boileau in fitting terms, and resumed his seat amid cries of 'go on' and applause."

AN INTERESTING OCCASION-PRESENTA-TION OF SERVICE OF PLATE.—One of those interesting events in our reportorial experiences, which convinces us that this world has other characteris ties than its selfishness, occurred on Saturday afternoon, in the busy and thriving little town of Conshohocken. How the place came to be thus named we tics than its selfishness, occurred on Saturday afternoon, in the busy and thriving little town of Conshohocken. How the place came to be thus named we have failed to learn, and we think that the harmony of its mills and factories, the peaceful hum of its industry, and general beauty of nature's impress on its rocks and streams, entitleit to a more cuphonious cognomen. Yet there is a plausible reason why it should be named so oddly. The extraordinary should be named so oddly. The extraordinary growth of the town is odd : the extent and value

should be named so oddly. The extraordinary growth of the town is odd: the extent and value of the fabrics which it sends to our market is odd; and the success of the manufacturers in the wealth of the fabrics which it sends to our market is odd; and the success of the manufacturers in the wealth of the good regard of others, is really wonderful. The well known manufacturing firm of Messrs. Bullock & Bros., whose mills, located in various parts of the suburbs, and which employ in the aggregate about eight thousand men, have a first-class factory at Conshohocken, to which Mr. George Bullock is more particularly partial and attached to. Nor are the laborers there less devotedly attached to him.

It is not a common spectacle to witness so close a harmony as exists here between employer and employees. The rarity of such an occurrence is the more honorable to those concerned. A few weeks ago, a suggestion was made by one of the "hands" that they should get up some kind of testimonial for their "boss." The suggestion was eagerly acted upon, and soon assumed shape in a handsome service of silver, which they yesterday presented Mr. Bullock in his own mill. He had not seen the affair till it was presented him on this occasion.

The plate, contained in a box of black walaut, French polished, was made of the purest silver. Mexican dollars melted down—weighs over 400 ounces, and cost \$1,000. It consisted of an oval salver, (which, on a pinch, might do duty as a claret-cup,) four goblets, each capable of hoiding a pint and a half, and large fruit-bowl with a lid. The stem of each goblet represented the trunk of a tree, encircled by a grape vine in fruitage, and this idea, of leaves, acorns, and vine leaves, was carried through the whole set. This service, one of the richest and handsomest made for some time by William Wilson and Son, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, is unusually massive. Its possession will involve Mr. Bullock, under the Internal Revenue bill, in a yearly payment of \$12 to the public treasury. The inscri

already mentioned, it is one of the best, and richest services of plate ever turned out by Messra. Wilson & Son.

Mr. Bullock reached 'Conshohocken about three o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by a large number of geothemen from the city. The gift occupied a conspicuous place on a table, which stretched the entire length of the room, and was loaded with a sumptuous dinner, embracing all the delicacies of the season. Three other tables were spread out in equally attractive style, with room sufficient to accommodate every employee in the establishment. This feast was the return of kindness received. The plate was presented by Mr. Boyd, of Norristown, who, in the course of his address, said that the good people of the mill had assembled on this occasion to honor their employer, and in such a way that he must ever appreciate and never forget. The speaker was bidden to remember that good old man who laid broad and deep the foundations of this house upon the rock of integrity, and it was a happy reflection that he bequeathed his good name to sons worthy of so noble a sire, and, from his knowledge of all those sons, he felt sure that it would remain without spot or blemish. Accept, then, sir, said Mr. Boyd, this beautiful service as a token of the high appreciation of these good people, not only for your uniform woodness and kindness to them upon all occasions. occasion.

A gay and lively ball came off at the Forrest
House in the evening, at which most of the young
female hands of the mill attended. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

The banquet at the presentation and the refreshments at the ball were supplied and served by SUPPLIES FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,-SUPPLIES FOR THE FUBLIC SCHOOLS.—
The Committee on Supplies of the Public Schools have received and opened the proposals for furnishing supplies of hooks, slates, paper, pens, &c., to the public schools for the year 1863. The committee deem the prices of the lowest bidders entirely toology, A proposition is now before them either to decrease the quantity of supplies to be purchased or to relegate advertisements for proposals, so that the

decrease the quantity or supplies to that to reissue advertisements for proposals, so that amount asked for in the bills will not exceed

ls. so that the

of Christianity Among the Jews.—The fifth nual religious services connected with the P. E association, for the promotion of Christianit among the Jews, was celebrated last evening at hal past seven o'clock, in St. Peter's Charch. corner of Third and Pine streets. Rev. Dr. Lee Rev. Dr. Newton, and others of the prominent cler were present. After the regular religious ervices, the fifth annual report of the Association was read.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOT

Rev. Dr. Newton, and others of the promineat clergy were present. After the regular religious fervices, the fifth annual report of the Association was read. After a few introductory remarks, in which reference was made to the progress of the work, and its promising aspect at present, it stated that in Philadelphia there were thirteen thousand Jews, to whom the Messish was to be preached. The Jewish captivity of seventy years was nothing to the eighteen hundred years of darkness in which the eyes of that hation had been wrapped. Their spiritual improvement, the employment of every effort to convince the reason and persuade the affections, was of infinitial importance. An interesting little story was related. The missionary of the Association, whilst in a storencountered a youth whom, from feature and expression, he knew to be a Hebrew. He at once urged of worship. The lad answered that he did attend the synagogue, but that he could not attend a Christian church where three Gods were worshipped. The missionary asked him to translate the word Shechina, which means the Spiritof Holiness. As the boy complied, conviction flashed upon his soul, and he rushed from the place. Some years after, the youth, now become a man, met the missionary once more, and acquainted him with the fact that after-reflection had led him to embrace Christianity, that he was leaving for the war, that he could not reveal his name or his kindred, it would cause them the deepest distress to learn of his desertion of the Jewish faith. They parted, but the young man promised the missionary that if he returned he would then acquaint him with all he must then conceal; if he never returned he would find means to forward the desired intelligence. The report then alluded to the religious history of the Jews. There were many of them as much below the standard of the residence of last year brooker, had been mostly among the poore classes. The treasurer's report showed that the balance of last year remaining amounted to \$333.83; the receipts \$1,506.73; t

t alluded very appropriately to the present and past ondition of the Jews, and pointedly marked the ourse of their calamities, and their hope for fuare prosperity. MEETING OF THE FAIRMOUNT (RACE AND TINE STREETS) PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. An adjourned meeting of the Fairmount (Race and Vine Streets) Passenger Railway Company was held. Saturday last, at a quarter to one o'clock, in room No. 30 of the Merchants' Exchange. John room No. 30 of the Merchants' Exchange. John Thompson, Esq., was in the chair, and Joshus Spering, Esq., Secretary. The committee appointed at the previous meeting, to examine into the irregularity of the recent election for officers of the road, made a report, signed by two of the committee, enumerating certain irregularities. A minority report, signed by the remaining member of the committee, was read, showing that, after allowing for all irregularities or errors, the present Board have a majority of five hundred and eighty votes.

Mr. Bullitt offered a resolution, which contemplated a reference of the points of dispute to counsel, and binding the parties to abide by the opinion of counsel, which resolution, after some discussion, was withdrawn by the mover. The report of the majority of the committee on the subject of the election was accepted. A preamble and resolutions, offered at the previous meeting, after striking out certain parts of them which reflected upon the present management, were passed, requesting the present officers to resign, so that a new election might be held. The preamble and resolutions are as follows: ows: Whereas, At the late election for President and Di-Whereas, At the late election for President and Directors of the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, many bona fide owners of the stock of the said company were, in consequence of the inability to procure proxies from the parties in whose names their stock stood upon the books of the company, deprived of the right to vote at said election; Whereas, proxies were procured from parties who had long since disposed of their stock, and said proxies were voted in defiance of the wishes of the present bona fide owners thereof; Whereas, a number of proxies were voted in violation of the instruction that accompanied them, in consequence of which the only companied them, in consequence of which the opi-nion and wishes of the real holders of the stock of he road were not expressed in the election of off lved, That, in the opinion of a majority of the Resolved, That, in the opinion of a majority of the stockholders present at this meeting, the recent-election held on the 12th inst. was not legally conducted; that the returns thereof are not a faithful expression of the will of the bona fide stockholders, and that the parties returned by the judges of said election as president and directors of said company be, and they are hereby, requested to resign their said respective offices, so that a new election may be held in accordance with law and right of the just owners of the stock of the said company without forcing them to a legal resort.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. - Yesterday norning, a boy four years old, named James Kelley, was burned to death. The accident occurred in Fawn street above Oxford, Twentieth ward-cause not known.

On Saturday morning a grindstone at Savery's foundry, at Front and Reed streets, exploded while it was revolving, and one of the fragments striking a workman named Robert Smith, he was killed. The deceased lived in the rear of Front street, above Reed. Coroner Courad held an inquest in the case. A lad six years of age, a son of Charles Chapman, was run over by a milk wagon, on Twelfth street near Wood, on Saturday morning, and had one of his legs broken in two places. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents in the neighborhood of the spot where the accident occurred.

A boy named Gallagher, eight years of age, was badly scalded on Saturday, by the upsetting of a boiler filled with hot water, at the residence of his parents, in Spring Garden near Fifteenth. ORDINATION.—The ordination of Professor Cameron, of Princeton Seminary, as an Evan-gelist, took place in the Penn Square Presbyterian Church, Broad street, above Chestnut, last evening. The attendance, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was very good. The opening exercises consisted in the singing of the 100th Psalm, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne." After the singing, the pastor of the church, Rev. James Crowell, read from the Psalms, and led in prayer for a blessing to attend the services of the evening. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Boardman, who was detained by sickness, the sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. P. Breed. Rev. Mr. Greer propounded the questions to the candidate. The ordination then took place. The charge to the candidate was delivered by Rev. Mr. Crowell. The congregation was then dismissed by the newly-ordained Evangelist. Fires.-About half past ten o'clock, on aturday night, a large stone barn on Chilton ave nue, in Germantown, was destroyed by fire. About three tons of hay and a carriage were also consumed.

MR. BOILEAU RELEASED.—Mr. A. D. Boileau, of the Evening Journal, was yesterday released from Fort MeHenry, on parole that he would not in the future publish any matter of a treasonable or inflammatory character. Gen. Montgomery last evening relieved the provost guard from duty in the Journal building. The paper, it is presumed, will be published this afternoon, and it is to be housed. In a manner which will give Mr. Boileau's hoped, in a manner which will give Mr. friends reason to believe that he has profi PERSONAL-Gov. Curtin, Brig. Gen. Porter, and a number of the members of the Legislature occupied one of the proscenium boxes of the Academy of Music on Saturday night, on the occasion of the performance of the German Opera troupe in aid of the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital.

THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.]

Caught in the Act.

On Saturday a chaiseman was arraigned before Alderman Dougherty on a general charge of breach of ordinance. The evidence developed the following facts: Mr. L. O. Huriburt, a member of a New Hampshire regiment, having been wounded in one or two battles, had convalesced sufficiently to return home. He was also weak from fever: Having received a thirty-days' furlough, he arrived at one o'clock on Saturday morning, at the Baltimore depot, on his way home. Being a perfect stranger, he could not tell exactly what cars to enter in order to reach the New York depot, at Kensington. He was accosted by several cab drivers, and finally was hurried into one by the accured, who said he would take defendant to the depot for the sum of twenty-five cents: there was no time to be lost.

The soldier got into the cab, and away he was driven, at a pretty good speed. Upon arriving at Fourth and Arch streets, the cab was stopped, and the soldier, supposing the depot was reached, made an effort to get out. The driver, it is alleged, told him that he could go no further without he would pay him five dollars. The soldier was anxious to reach the cars in time, but demurred to the charge, because he considered it exorbitant.

He finally agreed to give three dollars. It so happened that police officer Hutchinson was near by. He quietly stood in the shade, and overheard the dialogue between the cabman and the soldier.

Just as the cab was about to be driven shead, the officer stepped from his hiding place, and took the driver into custody, and conveyed him, to the lock-up in Cherry street. At the hearing, it was divulged that the cab was not registered in accordance with law. aw.
The alderman asked the defendant what explana-The alderman asked the defendant what explanation he had to make?

He replied: "Do you suppose that I would put my horses at the top of their speed from their quirements of law." The amount of penalty in this, case will reach about \$12.

We might state in this connection, that men are employed at the depot, whose business it is to direct the arriving passengers to the proper cars. "This way to the New York cars—this way to the New York cars—this way to the New York cars, this way to the New York cars, this way to the new York cars, the cars, and the country of the cars, the cars, the car estationed on Carpenters treet, near Fifteenth, but before the passengers reach that point they are beset by a host of drivers and whitness in the cars was the cars. and whippers in. At times some become so bewil-and whippers in. At times some become so bewil-dered that they fall an easy prey to the exarpers. The police will probably drive the cabman away. from Filteenth and Carpenter, as they have already-done at the depot. [Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.],

Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Riotous Conduct.

Edward Buckley was arraigned before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, on Saturday exeming, on the charge Iof committing un, assaultand battery on Isaac K. Lapp, of the provost guard, at the office is in the custody of the provost guard, on The cridence before the magistrate was cliad the office is in the custody of the provost guard. On Saturday aftersoon the defendant made application to onlike the office, but was ordered away. He became obstinate, used insulting and inflammatory language, and it was necessary to remove him to prevent a more serious demonstration. In resisting one of the men of the provost guard, the latter was ordered to bring his bayonet to a charge, and only awaited the order to, plunge it into the individual.

The commanding officer endered two others of the guard to arrest the individual. This was done. Just at the same moment two of the Reserve police came up, and with the help of the milliary officers conducted the prisoner to, the barracks. After the excitement had subsided, the Reserve officers proceeded to the barracks—the prisoner was given at once into their custody, and by them taken to the lockup at the Central Station. After a hearing he was ordered to enter bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer at eccut. Buckley stated that he did not know the Journal office was in charge of the military.

Ordered to find Ball.

Chapter We Rook and the return election badges. Riotous Conduct. Ordered to find Ball.

Ordered to find Ball.

Other to find Ball.

Other to find Ball.

Other to find Ball.

Other fifth ward, charged with conspiracy, &c., were ordered to enter ball in the sum of \$800 each, by Alderman Beitler, to answer at court. This order was made on Friday evening. The parties, however, have not yet entered ball before the adderman.