WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

To Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different

military and naval departments. When used, it Milner Gibson on the Rebellion. Any thing like a fair opinion upon American affairs from the lips of an English statesman, particularly if he have an official chaty to the cause of Union and Liberty in this | they spoke on the other side—so their cencountry. Earl Russell, it is true, has not said much, but has done a great deal. He it was, in conjunction with PALMERSTON. who for three weeks cushioned Mr SE. 'WARD'S despatch to Mr. ADAMS, (intimat-Ing that the action of Captain WILKES in the affair of the Trent would not be justified. by the American Government,) denied that any such despatch had been received, and let this denial, which was a lie, pass current in England for three weeks, during which, though it was then certain that the necessity for hostile preparations had vanished. arms, ammunition, and soldiers continued to be sent to Canada. Russell it was, who, had he enforced the British law, might have prevented "No. 290," alias "The Alabama," from going to sea, but adroitly kept back the prohibition until after that vessel had steamed out of the Mersey. Russell it empire on the part of the North, and for independence on the part of the South." Not even GLADSTONE himself, in his Newcastle post-prandial oration, when he bragged that JEFFERSON DAVIS had made the South into a great nation, has spoken more against the American Unionists than Lord Russell. The only other Minister who contradicted RUSSELL and GLADSTONE, who declared that rebellion had not given independence and nationality to the South, was Sir George Lewis, Secretary of War, a heavy man, famous for writing ponderous histories, but a in the House of Commons, DISRAELI and WALPOLE, have not yet spoken or published a word on this American question. In the Palmerston Cabinet, which conextreme liberal principles. Mr. C. P. VIL-LIERS, next brother to the Earl of Clarendon, was the champion of Free Trade, in the House of Commons, long before COBDEN and BRIGHT got up the Anti-Corn Law League, in Manchester. He is now president of the Poor Law Board. Mr. THOMAS years old; a smart, lithe, active man, overworld's goods as would give him weight in England, politically and socially. Mr.

GIBSON took a wrangler's degree at Cam
Was death will be a terrible blow to my father, but it will not quench his spirit or his patriotsm." Yesterday I met two

Divided by the most expectation of ladies and cavaliers in gallant array.

The bride was attired in a dress of the most expectation of the most expectation of the most expectation. ridge, in 1830. Seven years later he entered Parliament as member for Ipswichare chiefly situated. He took his seat as a Conservative, but in two years changed his party. He resigned his seat, and, after a hard contest, was defeated by Sir T. J. COCHRANE, a decided Tory. Soon after, he was unsuccessful in his attempt to be elected for Cambridge. At-the-general election, in 1841, he was elected by the borough of Manchester, and retained his seat until April, 1857, when he was defeated. In the same year he was elected for Ashton, which he has represented ever since. For two years (1846-'48) he held high resigned it when he found that his omerat relations were expected to control his opinions. . He has ever shown much independence as a public man, strongly opposing the Russian war, and heartily objecting to the war with China. He it was who framed the now famous amendment on the Conspiracy Bill, which broke up the Palmerston

third of it came from the United States. He "Now, these large importations of foreign wheat and flour and other provisions into this country (England) must, to some extent, have tended to mitigate the distress and have enabled many wide for the wants of others out of their own surplus means. But supposing that the Government of this country had been induced, as they were urged frequently, to involve themselves in interference is the affairs of the United States-supposing by some rash and precipitate recognition of those who are conducting hostilities against the United States, called the Confederate States of America-we had States, where would have been this flour and ham, and bacon and eggs? I suppose if we had been compelled to take up arms against the United States any unfortunate policy, blockading would have been resorted to, and we should have been obliged to establish a blockade of the coast of America fo the very purpose of keeping, out of this country all this wheat, flour, and eggs which have gone to mitigate the distress of the cotton industry, in the preent alarming state of affairs."

he placed MILNER GIBSON in the office he

still holds, with a seat in the Cabinet. On

the 20th January Mr. Gibson met his consti-

mercial condition and prospects of England,

said that the importation of food during

1862 had been unusually large, (thirty-three

per cent. above that of 1861,) and that one-

tuents at Ashton, and speaking on the com-

These are the remarks of a sensible man. Mr. Gibson adds, that "notwithstanding the Morrill tariff, the general requirements of the United States have necessitated an increase of exports from England in 1862." This is the fact, which accounts for the scarcity of gold. Had our demand for foreign luxuries been small, in 1862, our exports to Europe would have brought in Rust, J. T. Duryea, and Dr. Gause, delivered ap an immense quantity of gold. Europe can propriate a not exist without our grain and other produce, but surely we could dispense with European silks and satins, porcelain, articles of virtu, brandy, wine, and a variety of other luxuries?

Mr. Gibson, who is a very plain-spoken and fearless man, not caring how RUSSELL and GLADSTONE may snub him or frown on him in the Council-chamber, concluded by siating what, in his opinion, was the cause and origin of the Rebellion, and what is necessary to be settled in order to secure a lasting peace. Secession took place, he correctly states, "not that President Lincoln had been elected contrary to the forms of law; that there had been any violation of is only to be paralleled by the recent scramble to see the Constitution, but it was that he held Gen. McClellan in Boston. The leading reporters opinions hostile to slavery." He adds: "They have stated that it was on account of slavery,

who were nominated to the office of President, three held oninions favorable to slavery extension, and to the policy of the fugitive-slave law; but Mr. Lincoln was distinguished from the rest by holding that Congress had a right to prohibit the extension of slavery into new States, and was opposed to the policy of the fugitive slave law. These were the opinions on which he was elected, and I must confess they appear to me to be very reasonable opinions. The South would not be safe under Mr. Lincoln's executive. and that the carrying out of the fugitive-slave law was not likely to be permitted. If Mr. Breekinridge had been elected there would have been no Secssion, as he was the candidate of the South, in favor of the fugitive-slave law, and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized and princesses of France were exhibited during and the carrying out of the fugitive-slave law, and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized and princesses of France were exhibited during and the carrying out of the fugitive-slave law gross violation of decorum and delicacy. "There will be a crowd to see the little people married," and princesses of Mr. Forrest afford him.

Mrs. Allen was pretty graceful demona, while Madame Ponisi in the splendid opportunity the countries of the fugitive-slave law and of opinion that Congress of France were exhibited during and the carrying out of the fugitive slave law and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized to the fugitive slave law and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the splendid opportunity the countries of the fugitive-slave law and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized to the fugitive slave law and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized to the fugitive slave law and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized to the fugitive slave and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized to the fugitive slave and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized to the fugitive slave and of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the authorized to the fugitive slave and the fugitive slave gress had no right to prohibit the extension of monarchical times."

Secession had taken place, and the con- | Among the splendid presents already made to the sequent war for the purpose of perpetualing, cherish sensational little bride-elect, are—first, from the ing, and extending slavery. I don't believe that an happy dwarf, Tom Thumb: a diamond brooch, earempire having slavery as its basis can be a prosperous, rings and necklace; one pair of diamond bracelets happy, and enduring empire, and, therefore, cannot and diamond hair-pins to match; two diamond rings, one crowned with a cluster and one having a single world. The bishops of the Episcopal Church of the stone; a green enameled watch, set with diamonds

Upon the future as well as upon the present status of the North, this English truthtelling statesman is caually explicit. He tortoise-shell casket, upon touching a spring in said: "Looking at the map, which I did which the cover files open, and a beautiful little to-day, it appears to me that the geographi worth about six hundred dollars. Thirdly, a value worth about six hundred dollars. Thirdly, a value cal position of the North, so the as territory is concerned is stronger than it reserves able set of charms, from the banker. Belmont, is concerned, is stronger than it was twelve. Fourthly, a set of furs, worth \$500, from a promi months ago. They have suffered great denet further. Fifthly, a superblittle sewing-machine, feats, and they have had some successes, but I find that the North are now possessed than they have they they they they have been so fortunate in the liberality of her friends; though it may be added that of larger territory than they were twelve few hymeneal proceedings have offered such splendid months ago. Missouri, which was then facilities for sensational advertising of wares.

the territory which the North possessed at headboard being an elaborate carving representing the beginning of last year has not been lessened, but increased in extent." Finally, he declared that the true British policy was non-interference. "If," he said, "we were invited by the proper parties to take part in any negotiations for peace, then we might do so; but if we undertook that office without being asked, and before the proper time, would not tend to the promotion of our amicable relatious with America."

The independent position and high personal character of Mr. MILNER GIBSON give weight, in England, to his opinions upon the American or any other public question. Some of the English journals deracter, is so novel that we are compelled to clare that, as a Cabinet Minister, he should draw attention to it. Several members of not have delivered himself to the public as that the time-honored and thoroughly-ventilated the Palmerston Ministry have spoken, in he did. These journals, however, did not universal scheme of matrimony must still be capable and out of Parliament, with marked hostili- condemn Russell and Gladstone when of an entirely new revelation sure evidently is merely partisan and not onstration by one of his own colleagues. Mr. Gibson would become a very popular martyr if he were turned out of office for speaking the truth about America.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, Feb. 79, 1863. The visitors to the army of the Potomac include numbers who desire to add to the comfort of their relatives and friends in the are citizens of intelligence and position. I am always interested by the reports they bring from their sons, and brothers, and own expressions of opinion. And I am might be consummated. The indignation of these good citizens and loyal men is ever ward the valor that protects them in their safe and luxurious homes by throwing every obing I met a gentleman who had left his residence in one of the large towns of interior New York, to return from Washington with the corpse of his gifted and handsome good lawyer. It may here be remarked, as young brother, who died of wounds received curious, that the two Conservative leaders | in the battle of Fredericksburg. It was a grievous loss, and grievously was it remembered. But in the sorrow of the surviving brother there was no thought that reflected upon the cause that had been served at so sists of fifteen gentlemen, are only two of great a price. The sacrifice, while it made the soldier a sacred recollection, brought the nation still closer to the heart of the civilian. "Yes," he said to me, "poor Charley is gone, but he died as a brave man should desire to die-for the best Government and the best cause in the world. I will go home to a stricken fireside, but there will MILNER GIESON, now president of the be none to regret the manner of his Board of Trade, is also of the ultra-liberal death, and no one to pray for an ignominious school of Manchester. He is now fifty-six | peace in consequence of it." He then told of an aged father at home, of his intense flowing with bonhomic, a neat speaker, and devotion to the flag, and of his love for the possessed, of such a large share of the young fellow who was then stretched in Philadelphians—merchants of great promi nence—the one who came to see his son the capital of Suffolk, in which his estates in the Independent Battery, now serving miles away, the other to visit his invalid brother. They had just got in opinions, and went over to the Liberal from the lines. They found the army full of hope and high spirits. They saw none of the "demoralization" so much talked about. Delicate young men, who had left luxurious homes, had grown hardy and athletic, and had not only become accustomed to the privations of the camp, the field, and the march, but were delighted with the excitement and perils of their situation. "I found my son," said one of and rugged life, proud of his humble rank in the troop, and still prouder that he is the Union. I would not," added the father of this gallant son, "have missed this opthese are worth a thousand times more than the safe and yet dangerous utterances of partisans, who have no heart in the struggle for human freedom, and only hope to see Administration. In 1859, when PALMER. the Republic destroyed. Occasional. STON again became head of the Government,

NEW YORK CITY. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, February 9, 1863.

THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON, ntradicting the reported raising of the blockade there, and the later brief intelligence of the com nencement of the long-anticipated attack upon that cradle-city of treason, inspire the community with more cheerful anticipations than it has known for a ortnight past. If General Foster and Commodor Dupont can either capture or burn Charleston, they will not only deal the rebellion a heavier, mor would be, but also impart wholesome strength to the w-threatened cause of loyalty in the North, and t least, temporarily end the sinister revolution fluence of the traitor-worked gold market. Everybody here feels that, however shamelessly the rebels have exaggerated their exploit with the Charleston blockaders, the idea that they had vir tually done all they pretended has been permitted to reach Europe through one of our own papers, and will assuredly involve us in critical complications with inimical Foreign Powers, if the blockade ques tion is not at once settled by the immediate capture of Charleston. Such a connummation would be orth more to the Government just now than would the defeat of Lee and the reduction of Vickshur for a time, and restore the confidence and courage tion, which, together with the artful doubts of niti ate Federal success continually put forth by the easonable press, is now badgering the whole nation into bankruptcy. Gold is king now. A PUBLIC MEETING

a aid of the United States Commission, whose object it is to improve the soldiers' condition tempo rally as well as morally, was held at the Academy o Music last night, and very largely attended. Lieut Gen. Winfield Scott presided. Major Gen. Burnside made an carnest and christianly little speech and Col. McKeen, and Revs. Dr. Tyng, Alexander A PATRIOT CLERGYMEN.

the Reverend A. C. Coxe, who resigned the pastor ship of Grace Church, in Baltimore, because a dis loyal congregation found fault with his outspoker loyalty, preached at Calvary Church, Twenty-first treet, yesterday, to a congregation thronging the ntire edifice. He said that he came to preach the Word of God only, and should not aim to make the louse of worship a place of amusement. Many were disappointed that the reverend gentleman die was a spirit of dignified honesty in what he did say which sufficiently attested his affiliation with the lovers of their country. No man can be honest and

THE TOM THUMB WEDDING will undoubtedly take place at noon to-morrow, and the rush of busybodies to intrude upon the privacy of the happy Miss Warren, at her hotel, to-day, of the various papers are in a fever of excitement about how one journal's report of the affair is to be made superior to all the others, as the event is a capital theme for such sharp rivalry; several bookpublishers are in pursuit of noted rhymsters to make one of the most difficult. Shakspearian parts one of the most difficult. Shakspearian parts a "Diamond Wedding" poem about the marriage, for immediate publication and sensational sale; and over ten thousand applications have been made for tickets of admission to the church. Bennett shows that his long-standing grudge against Barnum is not forgotten yet, by coming out at the eleventh hour with a column of intense indignation in the Herald, regretfully dwelling upon the great showman's many humbugs at the expense of public credulity, and de-claring all the eclat of the Liliputian nuptials to be a and princesses of France were exhibited during old Confederate States have said that the abolition of slavery is hateful, infidel, and pestilent. I, on the contrary, believe that slavery is hateful, infidel, and and ear-rings, and and emerald, consisting of brooch and ear-rings, and and emerald, consisting of brooch and ear-rings, and a blue enameled set, with rose diamonds, consisting

the Babes in the Wood. Your correspondent hopes to appoint himself a committee of one special Jenkins to witness the oscopic marriage, and truthfully celebrate th same in the columns of THE PRESS. NEW YORK, Feb. 10. THE MARRIAGE OF THE DWARFS

s consummated at last, and the courtly, intelligent and refined public of the metropolis have witnesses culmination of the latest of those delicate "sen ons" which serve so admirably to preserve this finely-nerved city from the corroding horrors of ennui. Marriage is such a venerable institution, and has so long given license to incompatibilities and incom gruifies of every description, that it might fairly be deemed impossible to pervert it to any purpose not tiresomely familiar to the whole human race. But when Barnum becomes the prime minister of Hymen, even the closest familiars of that indiscriminate god are instinctively impelled to ask, like novices "What Is It?" and the mortal mind acknowledge day, and Miss Lavinia Warren, the equally blissful bride, may almost be regarded as Barnum's creajustified. It remains to be seen how Lord tions. Cast by capricious nature in moulds so PALMERSTON will take this anti-siavery description. were the most unconsidered commas in the grand sentient septence of the human creation, until the great showman deftly picked them from their posts of momentary pauses in the common prosaic line of humanity, and erected them as fanciful exclamation points at its end. As a printer can turn the sub-

limest sentence of an author into the silliest by a

artful use of punctuation marks, so Barnum perverts the most dignified line of popular common sense by ever and anon dashing into it an arbitrary point of exclamation in the shape of a "great curiosity," which makes common sense seem so entirely puerile and ridiculous to its very self, that from sheer selfcomfort of their relatives and friehds in the service of the country. Among the latter against any object with which he may audaciously interrupt its logical continuity.

Dwarfs are not novelties; they were plaything with kings and nobles in all lands as far back as his tory reaches, and from the early days of Bartholofriends in the field, and glad to hear their | new Fair they have been common objects of exhibi tion before audiences speaking our language. Still had dwarfdom an exclamatory opportunity for the was who declared that the contest was "for gratified to add that I have yet to hear one Midas of the museum, and he has improved that opword that savored either of doubt as to the portunity by exhibiting a Marriage of dwarfs.

This morning's papers announced that the ceremony would be performed at Grace Church, and although the appointed time was twelve o'clock, the crowd commenced to collect around the church, manifested against the politicians who re- at the windows, and on the roofs of all the building adjacent, and in the streets leading thereto, as early as nine o'clock. An hour later, when Captain Car stacle in the way of the Government, and fray arrived upon the ground with his fifty policemen, he found at least five thousand men, women, hence of the army itself. On Monday even- and juveniles, investing the sacred edifice at all as milable points. Still the throng kept increasing as the time for the great arrivals drew nigh, and was ully ten thousand strong when the first carriageful of guests reached the church. An additional force of "Metropolitans" was required to keep the carriagepath anything like passable; but the mob took the backward pressure and club charges very goodnaturedly, comforting themselves with div ore unctuous than refined. Among the guests invited to be present at the ceremony were nearly all the notabilities in the

country, from President Lincoln and his Cabine down to the politicians of the Sixth ward; but your correspondent found scarcely anything more exalted than a New York politician in the whole assemblage. There were clouds of ladies in full dress, their heads glittering with bandoline, and their fair arms and necks glaring with jewelry. In fact, all the social distinction present seemed to be with the ladies, their masculine escorts looking like young cousins and other nobodies, with here and there a husband who had failed to find a substitute.

The crowd good-naturedly cheered, and freely criticised each carriage-load as it arrived; but the overwhelming rush and cheering were reserved until the bridal chariot drove dashingly up before the church door, and there descended the illustrious General Tom Thumb, the blushing Miss Lavinia Warren, the infinitesimal Commodore Nutt, (groomsman.) and the nettle Miss Minnie Warren Surely such a quartet were never seen before, and their passage into the church, followed by a long-The bertha was trimmed heavily with point applique. The skirt, bearing one flounce of the same elegant aterial, was box-plaited, and elongated behind into a very graceful trail. The little lady's hair was becomingly dressed a la Gree, with bridal wreath, and a sumptuous veil of point lace descended from it to her feet. The latter were incased in tiny white satin slippers, trimmed with lace rosettes and

The bridegroom was a miniature of all othe ashionable bridegrooms in every item of costume and bearing, and the dwarf groomsman and bridesmaid were equally scrupulous in their fidelity to full-grown models. The strictest decorum prevailed amongst the my merchant friends, "happy in his rough guests while the Rev. Junius M. Willing, of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, performed the ceremony of marriage; but there was that in the peculiar expression of all faces visible which denoted merri to do so, on the ground that there was too much notoriety about the affair to be compatible with the portunity to see what I have seen, for five official dignity of a bishop.

Such experiences as After the ceremony the happy pair and their guests returned to the carriages again, amid the cheering of the vast crowd outside, and proceeded directly to the suite of rooms prepared for them at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they are holding a roval reception this afternoon. The apartments, as I have stated in previous let

ing effect to the smallest of white kids fringed wit

ters, are magnificently furnished in Liliputian pro-portions. In the centre of the main parlor is a long table, on which are tastefully spread out the nu merous expensive gifts presented to the bride by he friends. I need scarcely add, that there is no room apartment, from basement to attic, was secured a east a week ago, in anticipation of to-day's sensation, and "all goes merry as a marriage bell." You will have the party with you in Philadelphia before the week is over.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PERMITS, cording to a notice served upon merchants. essmen, and railway directors, by the Collector o the Port to-day, will be required for the transports Quincy, Cairo, and-Cincinnati! What meaning such a novel and sudden rule may have, I leave you to judge for yourself. Is Circinnati again threate A SAD DISASTER

occurred off Sandy Hook last night, the Government transport North Star coming into collision with the Havana steamer Ella Warley, causing the latter to sink in twenty minutes. The first as sistant engineer, three firemen, and three coal passers of the unfortunate steamer were lost. Th crew and passengers escaped in boats. The Ella Warley was formerly the rebel." Isabel," and was captured by one of our vessels while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston

Edwin Forrest as Othello. Mr. Forrest appeared as Othello for the second tim ast evening in the New Chestnut-street Theatre There was an overflowing audience in attendance loud applause. The beauty of Mr. Forrest's acting years, and adds to each performance the results of s constant, ceaseless, and perpetual study. His Lear, his Richard, and his Macbeth are evidences of this, and especially his Othello. It seems to have been written for Mr. Forrest. A bold, fiery, brave, conbined vigor and valor; a demeanor that became one who came from royal sires—this is the Othel Shakspeare. Who, of all the men upon the stage than Mr. Forrest? He satisfies the conception that the mind receives; he is the Othello of judgment and tradition. The play is full of striking situations, bold ideas, a philosophy that is painful but fascinating, and a majesty of diction that Shakspeare himself does not, in any other play, excel. It is the sublimity of agonizing passion—passion that gnaws the heart and drains the sources of all happiness, and overflows with bitterness and death. The third act of "Othello" is, in these respects, one of the grandest epics that genius has ever created. It is the magnificence of madness, the rising and the falling of the wild sea of passion, troubled, and restless, and contending, but ever sweeping and surging against the rock. We have something more to say of this performance, and more of Mr. Forrest's man-ner of acting it, and we therefore content ourselves with the present allusion. The play is put upon the stage in a complete manner, and with a splendor of detail thoroughly in keeping with the requirements of the history and the customs of the time. Mr. with great judgment and ability. We are hap py to see in Mr. McCullough great industry and

ability. He has a fine voice, a pleasing man thorough command of stage business, and a perfect devotion to his text. We did not expect to see the Iago of Mr. McCullough as great a conception as many others that we have seen, but he played i better than we expected to see, and in a manner that does him infinite credit. Mr. McCullough shows that he is improving his time, and profiting by the splendid opportunity the counsel and patronage Mrs. Allen was pretty graceful and correct as Desdemona, while Madame Ponisi in the small part of Emilia was very effective. Madame Ponisi is a good actiess, although as yet she has not been per mitted to exhibit her nower. A Supposed Pirate off the Balize. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30 .- On the evening of the 23d a steamer, rigged as a bark, with a rakish apance, came in sight of the Southwest Pass. She had nothing above the topmasts, and moved slowly by the Pass, apparently watching for signals or expecting some. A number of the Pass pilots are now under arrest for communicating with a strange vessel some days since, and it is supposed further at tempts will be made preparatory to a raid on the The schooner captured off the Sabine Pass by the rebels was the transport Velocity. At the time of the capture a dead calm prevailed.

A Senator from California Elected. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—On the first ballot for United States Senator, to night, by the Legislature, at Sacramento, the vote stood—Conness 59, Sargent 32, Phelps 1, and Brown 6. Mr. Conness was then declared unanimously elected. The Cargo of the Steamer Ella Warley. debateable ground, they now possess; also

Kentucky and West Virginia, and a portion

for Louisiana. It, therefore, appears that

Includes for sensational avertising of wares.

The suite of wedding fooms at the Metropolitan furniture, sunk by collision with the steamer worth Stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which, the bridge concern, the stage of the steamer worth Stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which, the bridge concern, the stage of the steamer worth Stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which, the bridge concern, the stage of the steamer worth Stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which, the bridge concern, the stage of the steamer worth Stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which, the stage of the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the steamer worth stary is valued at \$175,000, besides which the stage was a stary in the stage with the stage with the stage was a stary in the sta

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1863. Contrabandist Arrested. Col. BAKER, chief of the United States Govern ment Detective Bureau, arrested Mr. T. J. BROOKE of Virginia, to-day, charged with having purchased the following articles for the rebels, viz: Twelve hundred ounces of quinine, (worth \$5,000), thirty pounds of opium, twenty-five pounds of morphine, and twenty-one pounds of nitrate of silver. Mr. JOHN CRAMBAUGH, a well-known citizen of Georgetown, had these articles secreted at his resident A young lady housekeeper resisted the detectives when they attempted to search the premises, using the most violent language that is ever known to escape a woman's lips. She was sent to prison as a slight token of Governmental appreciation of vulgar Capture of Contraband Goods.

A portion of Colonel BAKER's detective corps, est night, seized one hundred and sixty-eight case of boots and shoes in transitu across the Potomac from Leonardstown, Md., destined for the South. The goods and smugglers were sent to Washington under guard. The usual contraband trade is still carried on, there is no doubt, notwithstanding the ent arrests of parties engaged. The Attack on Fort McAllister. From what is said here in well-informed circles, Captain Worden's object in proceeding to Fort Mc-Allister with the Montauk, was not with a view to reduce that work, but merely to test the effect of shot upon the turret of his vessel, and upon which the rebel steel-pointed projectiles had no injurious effect whatsoever. This proceeding in that quarter in nearly demolishing the rebel parapet, &c., was not specified in the original programme.

The Sale of Condemned Vessels. The Secretary of the Treasury has, in response to inquiry, transmitted a statement from the collector of New York of the sales of vessels condemned under the act of July 13, 1862. They are the schooners Geneva, Mary C. Hopkins, W. H. Raritan. Claremont, Sunny South, Mobile, and Virginia; the bark Bounding Billow; brigs Mary Mc-Rau, General Bailey, and Fanny; and sloops John Cattle, Liberty, and Sebastian Cabot. The amount of sales was \$7,410, of which the United States re ceived \$1,754. Additional Volunteer Generals.

The Senate Military Committee, in the bill reported for that purpose, recommend thirty major erals and seventy brigadiers in addition to the present number in the army. The Agricultural Department. The House Committee on Agriculture have prepared a bill more particularly to define the duties and grade of officers of the Agricultural Department. It authorizes the appointment, in addition to the chief clerk, of a botanist, chemist, and entomologist, at \$2,000 salary each; a disbursing clerk and chief statistics, at \$1,800 each; a translator and raughtsman, at \$1,400 each, and six clerks, at Naval Order. Lieutenant Commander FRANCIS H. BAKER has

ordered to temporary duty on board the reciving ship Princeton. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

sance and Blunder—Two Con panies of Pennsylvania Cavalry entraped by Gen. Wise-Thirty Killed. Wounded, and Missing-The Rebels Advance towards Williamsburg, &c. YORKTOWN, Feb. 9, 1863 .- During last week a number of rebels have been taken prisoners, and others have deserted, and come within our lines at this place. Last Saturday five rebel deserters came in, and reported sixteen others awaiting an opportunity to come in. Major Klinz ordered out Captain Faith, Co. M, Fifth, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Williams, and Lieut. Geo. Smith, volunteered, and accompanied the squadron. They reached the sixmile ordinary without opposition, or discovering the sixteen rebels desirous of joining them. The enemy's pickets stationed there retired before them and Captain Faith, without orders, pushed forward after them. Just this side of the nine-mile ordinary, he, with his command, was drawn into an ambuscade, and fired upon. He was brought off supposed mortally wounded. Capt. Hagermaster, upon whom charged upon, and broke through the enemy's line, but got separated from his men; and taken prisoner. Lieuts. Williams, Smith, and Little, were take prisoners, and Lieut, Rhinemiller was seen to fall from his horse, supposed killed. Our entire loss was thirty killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy's loss is unknown. The enemy is reported in some force at Burnt Ordinary, twelve miles from Wil-THANKS TO GEN. CORCORAN.

THANKS TO GEN. CORCORAN.

HEADQUARTERS, SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 5.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—The Commanding General desires to express his warmest thanks to Brigadier General Corcoran and the troops assigned to his command for their good conduct and gallant bearing in the ebgagement of Jan. 30, 1863, at Deserted House, and which resulted in driving the Confederate forces to the Blackwater. Most of the regiments were under fire for the first time, and furnished those so unfortunate as not to have part in the expedition with examples of patriotism worthy of imitation.

The misconduct of some of the troops has been brought to his notice, but he forbears to specify introduction of the troops has been brought commendation is did the first opportunities bravery on the field, and for their patience under suffering. They are cared for by the kind and skilful officers of the medical department, under the able superintendence of Surgeon-Hand.

The families and friends of the dead have the sympathies of all patriots, and the precious recollection that they fell in the sacred cause of Constitutional liberty.

By command of Wajor General Pack

Major and Ass't Adj't Gen, CHAS. R. STIRLING, Aid-de Camp. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Lebanon Occupied-Capture of a Regi-ment of Rebels-The Railroad Perfect to Lavergue-Condition of the River, &c. NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.—Our forces entered Lesanon, Tennessee, on the 8th. They captured some six hundred rebels, most of them being men of Morgan's command. Many field officers were taken Among the prisoners is Paul Anderson, a violent member of the State Legislature of 1860 and 1862. He was an original Secessionist, and one of the earliest advocates of the Southern Confederacy. Over one hundred wounded reached here by the cars from Murfreesboro to-night. A number of paymasters left for the front this The first train for Murfreesboro will leave here The river is six feet on the shoals and falling. The rain is now falling heavily.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Arrival of the North Star with Later News-She Runs into the "Ella Warley" and Sinks Her-General Banks' Pla The Banks of New Orleans want NEW YORK, Feb. 10 .- The North Star has arrived, with New Orleans dates to the 20th, and Key West to the 4th inst. At nine o'clock last evening, off the Woodlands, she came in collision with the steamer Ella Warley, striking her forward of the wheel on the starboard side, crushing in her boilers. She sank in twenty

The first assistant engineer, three firemen, and three coal-heavers were lost, supposed to be scalded to death. The rest of the crew and passengers were saved and brought to the city on the North Star. The Elia Warley sailed hence at four o'clock yes Havana. Among the passengers by the North Star is Col-Deming, of the 12th Connecticut Regiment Of the military movements near New Orleans nothing can be made public. General Banks is still busy planning. The troops at Baton Rouge are being thoroughly drilled.

Colonel N. Dow is at New Orleans expecting a command in the advance. He has been cited to appear before the District Court, to answer a charge of stealing silver ware, sugar, &c., valued at \$1,600, belonging to citizens of New York. The rebels at Port Hudson are continually strengthening their works, and say that if they defeat the Yankees, they will shoot all the Yankees in

The robber Nov. who was sentenced to prison for twenty years, has been released by the War Depart-The facts of the capture of the ship Morning Light, ff Sabine Pass, have been received at New Orleans. It is not known that the vessel was defended. Assistance was sent from our fleet, and the rebels, seeing our gunboats coming, set fire to the ship and burned

Gen. Pope's Department. Gen. Pope's Department.

Milwauker, Feb. 10.—Gen. Pope's headquarters for the Department of the Northwest has been removed to this city.

Ogdensburg Municipal Election.

John State Communicipal Election.

Ogdensburg Municipal Election. STATES IN REBELLION.

Unionists of Georgia in Arms. How they Treat "Conservatives" in the South. Rebellion Within Rebellion. Battle Fought The Federalists Triumphant.

MURFREEESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 8.

There is a speci of war in the Southern dominions n quite an unexjected place. A number of people in northern Georgia and southwest North Carolina have openly resolted against the rebel oligarchy, and have only been partially suppressed, after considerable fighting and bloodshed. Col. G. W. Lee, of the rebel array, commanding in the disaffected districts, issued an order which filled the Atlanta Confederacy of anuary 31, decrying the insurrecary movement, warning the malcontents of its hopelessness, and offering them a free pardon if they would lay lown their arms. From the term of the proclamation, it seems that the insurrection ists look upon the rebel cause as lost, and expect speedy assistance from the triumph of the Union army. Here is a passage frem this remarkable do-"It will be riruitless attempt to war against the "It will be iruitless attempt to war against the Government and must result in disastrous defeat to all who may be so deluded as to attempt it. The late victories in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi have tiumphantly established the fact that the arms of the Southern Confederacy will be crowned wift success."

crowned with success."
From the sime paper of February 3d it seems the disaffected inhabitants refused to obey the colonel's

proclamation, and he proceeded against them with an armed force. The result is stated in the following

an armed force. The result is stated in the followin letters by a correspondent of the Atlanta Confede

racy:
"FROM COLONEL LEE'S EXPEDITION.
"PROME COLONEL LEE'S EXPEDITION. "Headquarters, Dahloneda, Ga.,
"January 30, P. M.

"To the Editors of the Confederacy:
I am happy to say that the expedition to Northeast Georgis is a success. The colonel commanding brings to this duty, as well as all others, discretion and great activity. He is thoroughly supported by his command and the citizens generally. The Safety Committee of this village is entitled to great credit for their virilance and perseverance in ferreting out and arresting many of the disorganizers. The safety of Dahlonega is due to the courage and determination of its citizens, a large number of insurgents having started from the mountains to it, from motives of revenge, and with the hope of rescuing their friends in jail, but finding the place strongly garrisoned, they became small by degrees, until it arrived within one mile of the town, and retreated in disorder to the mountains. About one hundred deserters have come in and been forwarded to their regiments, and as many are getting ready to go. A gang of wretched cut-throats went to Atlanta in irons, Tuesday, and a similar crowd will leave in a day or two. A detail from the infantry battallon, mounted, under command of Captain Jenkins, is just in, with nine prisoners, some of whom were taken with guns in hand, and their scouting parties, both infantry and cavalry, are still out. Col. Lee has assured the loyal people here that he will scour the whole country and arrest every disloyal man in a few days. This beautiful mountain country will return its accustomed tranquillity.

Advices from some refugees who have heard of these troubles, and had to leave, state that the above does not contain the whole, and that other disturbances have broken out of a most alarming nature. "HEADQUARTERS, DAHLONEGA, GA.,
"January 30, P. M.

inces have broken out of a most alarming nature. Rebel Reports from Tennessee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The following despatch appears in the Richmond papers of the 7th inst: AUGUSTA, Feb. 6.-A despatch to the Augusta says: Information from Kentucky states that an Ohio and Kentucky Federal regiment had fought each other

for an hour and a half, resulting as follows: Eight Ohioiana killed, seventeen wounded : five Kentuckians killed, eleven wounded. General Reynolds' Yankee division moved to Alexandria, Tenn., yesterday, destroying flouring mills. A portion of Morgan's cavalry fought them several hours, but owing to the enemy's force had to fall back. The enemy's loss was eleven killed, thirty-seven wounded and twenty-eight prisoners. Our loss was one wounded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST. By the following it will be seen that New Jersey

has been added to the States comprising the Department of the East: GENERAL ORDERS-No. 14. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1863. New York, Feb. 8, 1863.

The Department of the East will hereafter, in accordance with the following orders from the War Department, consist of the New England States, the State of New York, and the State of New Jersey. GENERAL ORDERS-No. 33.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1863. The State of New Jersey is hereby added to the Department of the East, created in General Orders, No. 2, of January 3, 1863. By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR. EUREPART OF WAR.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
By command of Major General WOOL.
C. T. Christensen, major and aid-de-camp, acting ssistant adjutant general.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

Reorganization of the Post Office Depart-ment. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, called up the bill reorganizing the Post Office Department, Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorize as increase of major and brigadier generals in the vo Opposed to Colonization.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a petition from the colored citizens of New Jersey, protesting against any appropriation for colonization.

nization.

Mcdiation.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to lay before the Senate any correspondence which has taken place between this Government and the Government of France on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measures looking to a termination of the existing civil war.

The National Currency bill was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said that this
measure was proposed at the last session, but met
with little attention. Since then it has received the
most careful consideration from persons in all portions of the country, and especially the committees
of the House and Senate. We are now in a condition when something must be done to sustain the
finances of the country. We are in the midst of
war, and gold is at so high a premium that it is virtually driven out of circulation, while the necessities of the Government require a layer amount of war, and gold is at so night a premium that it is virtually driven out of circulation, while the necessities of the Government require a large amount of money already. Congress, at the last session, finding the Government without any money, authorized the issue of Government notes. But there were great objections to the continued and increased issue of this paper money. It produces an excessive inflation of the currency, and depreciates greatly the value of paper money. There is a great objection on account of the facility for excessive expansion, a danger of lavish and corrupt excenditure, a danger of fraud in the management and supervision, and the impossibility of providing it in sufficient amount for the wants of the people when the expenditures are reduced to an equality with the revenue. At the time when a bill was offered in the House to increase the issue of this paper money, gold was at 136%. The next day it roe to 138, and within three days to 141, and in six days to 148%, and never suffered a decline until there was a disposition evinced in the Senate to check this over-issue. That simple disposition to check this increased issue caused gold to fall three or four percent. Another objection to this waper money is, that it is not redeemable or convertible—thus lacking the elements of a sound national currency. These notes are also made the basis of bank issues, and an increase of this local bank circulation is in precisely the same rate of increase of that of United States notes. Something ought to be done to check this excessive issue of bank paper. He had a curious statement in a complaint of a proposed two per cent. tax, sent to him from a bank in Pennsylvania. It shows that the espital stock was two hundred thousand dollars, while its circulation is \$58,600. The whole assets whire not enough to pay, their depositors and current debts, thus leaving the whole circulation secured by ions and discounts; and he feared that many banks of the country were in the same state. He thought he count the superso ties of the Government require a large amount money already. Congress, at the last session, fin

ance was sent from our fleet, and the rebels, seeing our gumboats coming, set fire to the ship and burned her.

It is reported that the local banks have combined against the Union currency, and green-backs are at 2 per cent. discount,

THE SINKING OF THE ELLA WARLEY.

We are indebted to the purser, Mr. McHenry, of the North Star, for the following account of the fast collision between the steamships North Star and the Ella Warley.

Last evening, between eight and nine colock, about the summary North Star, invant bound, was about as manship North Star, invant bound, was complication of the Star and the light of a steamer two contingual to the same and the star and the light of a steamer two considerable distance; but as they neared, and came within four hundred yards of each other, the steamer, which proved to be the Ella Warley, bound outward for the Ella Warley and discovering this singular and dangerous movement of the Ella Warley.

The thine was not clear a star the singular and dangerous movement of the Ella Warley, bound outward for the Ella Warley, simmediately reversed the wheel and backed his ship. But the vessels were too nearly oxide the Warley, bound outward for the Ella Warley, simmediately reversed the wheel and backed his ship. But the vessels were too nearly oxide the Warley, inclinated to large the world of the Ella Warley and t bills will be convertible at any time into lawful money bit he United States, and the currency will be un-form all over the country; so that, a bill issued in Maine will be taken in California; banks will be or-

from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to prevent and punish frauds on the revenue,

with amendments.

He also introduced a bill to allow the United States

to courts of error, without

or prosecutive.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the currency bill question, being on Mr. Powell's amendment requiring the banks to keep specie in their vaults to the amount of one-fourth of their circulation, which was rejected—yeas 14, nays 22.

to prosecute appeals, in courts of error, wit

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, moved to strike out the provision excluding these notes from being received in payment of imports. He claimed that the Government should receive the same notes which it forces the people to take. Rejected:
YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Kennedy, Powell, Richardson, Turpie, and Wall—9. Nays, 27.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, moved to smend so as to require that thirty per cent. capital stock shall be paid in gold or silver coin. Rejected stock shall be paid in gold or silver coin. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 21.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, requiring the assent of the States to the organization of these banks. Rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON (U.), of Michigan, offered an amendment increasing the amount of capital stock of these banks. He feared the establishment of a large number of small banks located in an inaccessible place. He was willing to do all he could to aid the Government. He was willing even to vote for measures he might consider of doubtful consitutionality, but he thought the future would show the necessity of this amendment. It was rejected—yeas 16, nays 31. The Senate then adjourned.

eas 16, nays 31. The Senate then adj HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Excise Law.
On motion of Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, he Committee of Ways and Means were instructed or examine into and report the practicable operation of the excise law upon the interests of manuacturers of limited means. Naval Contracts.

Naval Contracts.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the adjustment of the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and to regulate contracts for the Navy Department.

It refers to those who, during the year ending with June, 1862, have furnished more than 50 per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts, and without default therein.

After a debate the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affiars.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections in favor of the admission of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn as Representatives from Louisiana. ntatives from Louisiana.
Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, said that if Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, said that if the Union was restored, he had no doubt it would be through the instrumentality of the Union men in the Southern States, men who maintain their allegiance under the most discouraging and distressing circumstances, lar guishing in prisons because they refuse to support the rebel authorities, while others are deserting by thousands, taking refuge within our lines, and who are true to their oath of allegiance which they have taken. He was surprised at the legal position taken yesterday by Mr. Yoorhees, which would deprive the people of their right to be represented in the law-making body, and subject them to the control of a satrap, and to the rigors of military rule. nilitary rule.

The forms of election were strictly observed, and

the contest fairly conducted. Of this there seemed to be no controversy. They could not go behind the election and inquire by what tenure Gen. Shepley holds his commission as military Governor. Flanders and Hahn come here as Representatives of ley holds his commission as military Governor. Planders and Hahn come here as Representatives of the people, and this was the only question to be determined. He asked the gentlemen to consider the meaning of the Constitution, that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government. In other words, no State shall be deprived of it by domestic insurrection, foreign invasion, or action of our own people. It was guaranteed that no State shall set up a government anti-republican in form and antagonistic to the United States. There was a mutual guarantee to every State of a republican government. Upon this principle he justified the appointment of military governors, and the power of the President to organize the necessary machinery for the purpose of representation—the characteristic of a republican government.

Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, said that no more appeals to our sympathies ought to divert gentlemen from the provisions of the Constitution. If there was anything against which the framers of that instrument guarded it was executive encroachment. Copying from the British Constitution, it was provided in our own that the time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators or Representatives in the States shall be prescribed by the States or Legislatures thereof, but Congress may make or alter the law. He was unwilling for any trifling advantage to throw away the provisions of the Constitution. The only way, under the present atives here was by act of Congress fixing the time, places and manner of holding elections. The

the Constitution. The only way, under the present circumstances, that Louisiana couldsend Representatives here was by act of Congress fixing the time, places, and manner of holding elections. The military commandant, dubbed with the name of Governor, deriving no authority under the Constitution of Louisiana, and, by virtue of his office, merely a part of the Executive authority of the United States, had no right to issue his proclamation for the election, the Constitution and laws of that State remaining in force, but with no power to execute them. Although it was said that this was a free election, he thought he could detect in it the force of coercion. The proclamation of Gen. Shepley expressly mentioned, as an inducement to an election, the enjoyment of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President. At that time, too, the iron hand of military authority was felt in that State where the United States had jurisdiction.

jurisdiction.

Mr. ELLOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, had no doubt that the election was fair and free, and the gentlemen coming here were worthy and true Representatives of loyal men; but there was a question beyond this. On the day of the election there was no authority under the State of Louisians to give vitality to the election of Representatives. The power of the Military Governor must be limited, and its appointment in the contractive. power of the Military Governor must be limited, and his appointment justified by necessity. The restora-tion of the civil Government must precede the time when the election was held; for no Military Go-vernor appointed by Executive authority has the power, under the Constitution, to issue writs of elec-tion. ion. NOELL (U.), of Missouri, said our army was sent to Louisiana to restore the national authority, and its relations to the General Government. There was no more proper way to produce this result than to introduce on this floor Representatives from that State. He justified the proclamation of General Stepley in the premises.

from that State. He justified the proclamation of General Shepley in the premises.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, was not willing to concede that the Constitution in time of war was not sufficient for the common defence, and the support of all the rights of all the people in every, section of the Union. He differed from the conclusions of the Committee on Elections, and contended that no Representatives could be elected excepting by the State or Federal legislation, basing his argument on constitutional law. He hoped the Committee on Elections would report a bill specially providing for the election of Representatives in cases such as were pending. This would deprive this question of its embarrassment.

Without taking any action on the question, the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, February 10, 1863. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson. Petitions. Mr. SMITH, a petition from Montgomery county for a law to prevent blacks and mulattoes from en-tering the State.

Mr. STEIN, a petition from the assessors of Phiadelphia for the passage of a law providing pay-ment for making the military enrollment for the draft.
Also, a petition from Northampton county praying the Legislature to take measures for the assembling of a National Convention to arrest discord and heal political divisions.
Also, a petition from Lehigh county for the recharter of the Allentown Bank.
Also, four remonstrances from Northampton county. Also, four remonstrances from Northampton coun-y against levying a tax to raise money to pay bounies to volunteers.

Mr. REILLLY, a petition for the recharter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county, and one for the recharter of the Miners' Bank.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Dental College.

Mr. REILLY, a bill to authorize the Schuylkill
Valley Railroad Company to extend their road to
connect with the Little Schuylkill Railroad at Bills Introduced. The Senate adopted the resolution offered yester-day by Mr. Kinsey, calling upon the State Treasu-rer for information as to the amount of specie certi-ficates issued to the banks under the act for the pay-ment of the State interest, the names of the banks that offered to exchange, and those to whom certifi-Bills Considered.

Bills Considered.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Penn Haven and White Haven Railroad came up in order on third reading, and passed finally.

Mr. FULLER, on leave given, offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to inform the Senate of the amount of taxes, if any, paid by the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company in the past ten years. Laid on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SERRILL, the bill giving certain rights to associations for the detection of horsethiever, in the counties of Chester and Delaware, was considered and passed.

The bill extending the provisions of the general manufacturing law of 1819 to oil companies, &c., was passed finally.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, the joint resolu-On motion of Mr. WALLACE, the joint resoluflag to be presented to the 54th Regiment of Volunflag to be presented to the state of the sta passed finally.

Ch motion of Mr. HIESTAND, the supplement pike and Plank Road Campany, was considered and passed finally.

The bill relative to writs of estressment was con-

HOUSE. The House was called to order at half past ten o'clock A. M., Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, in the chair.

The Clerk read the journal of yesterday, after which the calendar of private bills was taken up.

Intimidating a Member.

Mr. REX asked leave to make a statement, which being granted, he submitted a preemble and received. Mr. REX asked leave to make a statement, which being granted, he submitted a preamble and resolution, setting forth that among the citizens of Montgomery there was a feeling against legalizing the action of their commissioners, in granting bounties to volunteers and relief to their families, and that one Anderson, a lawyer of Norristown, had come to Harrisburg for the purpose of "boring" for the passage of an act ratifying the said action of the commissioners; and the said Anderson had attempted to intimidate him relative to his action in the House in this matter, contrary to rules: therefore, resolved, that the doorkeeper he directed to refuse the said Anderson admittance to this hall. The resolution was considered and passed.

Objection to BHIS.

Objection to Bills.

Objection to Hills.

The reading of a large number of private bills was proceeded with, objections to a second reading being made to a few only, among which was the "act to erect part of Luzerne county into a separate county, to be called Lackawanna"—objected to by Mr. Luder of the called Lackawanna and the convenient to the called Lackawanna and the convenient to the called Lackawanna and the called Lack erect part of Luzerne county into a separate county, to be called Lackawanne"—objected to by Mr. Luddow, of Philadelphia; "an act to incorporate the Valley Forge Railroad Company"—objected to by Mr. McClellan, of Chester; "an act authorizing the Harmony Fire Company, of Philadelphia, to dispose of their right, title, and interest, in the Fire Association of said city"—objected to by Mr. Kern, of Philadelphia.

On motion, the House proceeded to the third reading and final passage of such bills as were not objected to. ected to: After the final consideration of the bills on the

New York, Feb. 10.—Arrived, bark Greyhound, from Monrovia. She brings \$20,000 in gold. The ship Caroline Stevens arrived out on the 25th of Murder Trial at Trenton. TRENTON, Feb 10.—The trial of Charles Lewis for the murder of James Rowand, of Princeton, is progressing. The prisoner is ably defended by Edward James and Thomas Danphy, of New York, and Mr. Banghart, of Jersey City. The defence relies principally on the cross-examination, which is conducted with great adroitness. The case is one of the most difficult character, the evidence being entirely circumstantial, and points strongly to the prisoner. Much reliance is placed on the ability of counsel to save him. Eight witnesses have been examined.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Arrived, steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool, with dates to the 21st ult.
Below, bark Anna Arning, from Trieste; brig J.
R. Nevins, from Trinidad.
Boston, Feb. 10.—Arrived, bark May Queen, from
Africa; bark John Aviles, from Matanzas; bark
Andrew Currey, from Smyrna; brig Chatham; from
Palermo; brig Times, from St. Maro.
Below-Brigs P. Rokevers, from Trinidad; Porto
Plata, from Port au Platt. Markets by Telegraph.

Ship News.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORB, Feb. 10.—Flour active; Ohlo extra, \$7.75@7.67%. Wheat quiet; white, \$1.90@2; red, \$1.65@1.68. Corn heavy at 92@33c; yellow, 89@90c. Sugars—Sales 400; bbls of New Orleans, at 11%c. Whisky dull at 64%c.

CINGINNATI, Feb. 10.—The advices from New York caused a decline in Flour, and all grades are lower. Sales at \$6.06; Wheat is 6c lower; Whisky, 52@56; Provisions quiet; Exchange on New York firm at Dax.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—John Controlly elected Senator, receiving ninety-ele AN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—John Conness was lailly elected Senator, receiving ninety-eight out of hundred and fourteen votes. He was formerly a Duglas Democrat, and latterly a member of the nion party. The unrelenting feud between the lends of Congressman Phelps and Mr. Sargent preneded the election of a Senator of Republican ansecting in accordance with the political bias of a reg majority of the Legislature. arge majority of the Legislature.

A fire occurred in Virginia City, Washoe county, to-day. Loss \$30,000.

The money market is easy. Atlantic currency and exchange, 45 % cent. discount; gold, 3@6 premium; sterling exchange, 47@47% premium; legal tenders, 64@65 discount.

The general market is slightly better, with an increased demand for candles, coffee, butter, and The ship Golden Fleece has been chartered for a cargo of wheat to Liverpool. EFFECTS OF THE CORSET,-Whatever mechanical contrivance is so applied to the chest as to shut out from the lungs a part of the air they are capable of receiving, causes a degeneration of the blood, increases the liability to disease, and be-

sepest inspiration, from one-fourth to one-third as air than when the belt was removed and the THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] BROAD STREET AND WASHINGTON AVE-DROAD STREET AND WASHINGTON AVE-NUE was the scene of considerable commotion yes-terday afternoon. The cause was the arrival of a number of sick and wounded from Washington and Point Lookout. They were received at that oxcel-lent institution, the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, and to-day they will be seat to another hospital. The following are the Pennsylvanians among the number: The following are the Pennsylvanians among the number:

James Delavau, C, 91st.
Blazure Fritz, G, 129th.
Henry Gibson, B, 142d.
James H. King, B, 139th.
J. C. Martin, F, 11th.
Isaac Arndt, I, 48th.
F. A. Keeler, A, 112th.
G. A. Rogers, E, 141st.
A. J. Elliott, A, 3th Res.
P. Martin, I, 112th.
E. C. Hills, B, 111th.
M. Luttle, B, 111th.
M. Luttle, B, 111th.
M. Luttle, B, 111th.
G. Berler, A, 112th.
G. Berler, A, 113th.
C. B. Calborn, E, 133d.
G. B. Gall, 2d U. S. Cav.
S. H. Imal, 2d U. S. Cav.
S. H. Imal, 2d U. S. Cav.
G. C. Baker, G, Sist.
Peter Hettinger, I, 81st.
J. G. Axtle, H, 145th.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C .- M. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate:
5 shares Academy of Music, \$177.50.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association, \$91.
\$100 loan, Billiard Room, Philadelphia Club, \$85.
8 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,
\$58.60—\$468.
Pew No. 87, Grace Church, \$50.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts, \$17.75.
100 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co., \$18—\$1,800.
50 do do \$17.25—\$862.50.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, S. W. corner of Eighth and Coates streets, \$3,560.
Stone and frame dwellings, N. W. corner Frankford road and Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward,
\$46.60. oon, the following stocks and real estate:

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A large white awn is sojourning at the present time at Logan Square. The animal is about five feet high, and is gentle and attractive. Great numbers of persons have visited the square within the last few days for the purpose of seeing this great curiosity. Persons living in the southern part of the city have availed themselves of the Arch, and Race and Vine-street cars, which pass the neighborhood DISTRIBUTION OF SOLDIERS' MONEY. The members of Col. Murphy's (29th) regiment have transmitted \$19,000 to their friends in this city. Mr. H. Calverley, who was entrusted with the funds, reached the city, and will distribute the money from his residence, No. 1349 Coatesstreet.

CITY ITEMS. NEW CARTES DE VISITE BY GUTEKUNST. -Mr. F. Gutekunst, the popular Photographer, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has just published, and has now for sale at his counter, admirable cartes de visite, for the album, of Col. Richard Rush, of Rush's Lancers, and Capt. Palmer, of the Anderson Troop.
His pictures of Gen. McClellan, in various styles and sizes, are also still in great demand. A magnificent imperial of the General finished in colors in GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STOCK MAR-

KET.—One of the chief causes of the recent feverish and excited state of the money market is, doubtless, ound in the fact that men are undecided in what they can invest their money with the greatest safety, and we here take the liberty to, suggest, for the benefit of our readers, that in no way can money be more sensibly or more safely invested at this time, or any other time, than by purchasing all the coal, from W. W. Alter, that they are likely to need for use between this and the end of the war. Send your orders to his yard, Ninth street, above Poplar, at FOR FINE LADIES' FURS, at moderate prices, go to Oakford & Son's, under the Continental

and fine foreign and domestic fruits, can be had in greatest variety and best style at Mr. A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestnut streets. He uses only the purest loaf sugars in manufacturing, and replenishes his trays with delicious fresh goods every morning. His fine French and American Mixtures orning its incertainty of the world and other in the world WHERE TO YOUR PICTURE TAKEN.

—In these times, when Photographers everywhere are striving for the mastery in their profession, we snow of no establishment where our readers will be note certain to obtain really splended and artistic ctures than at Mr. Hipple's ground-floor gallery, No. 820 Arch street. PURE OLD PORT WINE FOR MEDICINAL urposes.-Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine nily groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has long and the reputation of keeping the purest and most reliable liquors for medicinal purposes in this city.

We would to-day invite attention to his splendid quality of Old Port, an article which has been repeatedly recommended for invalids by some of the first physicians in Philadelphia. TRAPPINGS FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL FFICERS can be had in magnificent profusion, and in superb style, at Oakford & Son's, under the Con-SONG OF THE MISANTHROPE. I'm weary, and sick, and disgusted Where I'm much too well known to be trusted.

And plaguily pestered for tin; I'm sick of these battles horriffic, With their gunboats, and Parrotts, and shells, So I'll off where the golden Pacific On the shores of Mexico swells. There the earth can rejoice in her blos Unsullied by vapor or soot, And there the guerillas and oppossums Shall playfully pelt me with fruit; They'll never torment me with "advers" About Chas. Stokes & Co., and "one price;" Neath the Continental he may still flourish, But I'm for the land of boiled rice, THE DIRECTORY FOR 1863.—The Philalelphia Directory for 1863 contains one hundred ore pages than usual, and over 10,500 additional showing the rapid increase of the population of the city, despite the war. The Smiths loom ip the most largely of any name; the Browns, the oneses, and the Johnsons are by no means scarce; and the are the proprietors of the famous Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 505 Chestnut treet, above Sixth. This splendid establishment tands a head and shoulders above all competitors.

INVENTION OF STAYS.—Tradition asserts hat corsets were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century, as a punishment for his wife. She was very loquacious, and, finding nothing would cure her, he put a pair of stays on her, in order to take away her breath, and so prevent her, as he thought, from talking. This cruel punishment was inflicted by other heartless husbands, till at last there was hardly a wife in all London who was not condemned to a like affliction. The punishment became so universal, at last, that the ladies, in their defence, made a fashion of it, and so it has continued to the present day. Gentlemen's fashions of every style may be found in great profusion at the One-Price Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where prices are fixed to suit the times.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 1863. Gold was weaker to-day, the speculative demand being considerably lighter. It opened at 55 and sold down to 51%, and rapidly recovering closed at 53%. Stocks were more active, and prices better than they have been for some days. The demand for Government securities was good, and the market advanced to 95%.

The money market continues without material change.
The first-class horrower is supplied at 500 per cent., but
the less favored classes continue to pay '08, according
to the strength of the party and the security offered. SHINPLASTERS.—In reply to numerous questions as regards the saleable value of this species of currency, we would say take no corporation or individual shimplasters, as they are now nearly all 5@10 per cent. discount. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 16th inst. Drexel & Co. quote:

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

United States Cortificates of Indebtedness. 954@ 9614 United States Certificates of Indebtedness. 954@ 96 United States 73-10 Notes. 1024@1034 Quartermasters' Vouchers. 6 @74dis. Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. 334@33dis. Demand Notes..... were at 692(69.692, crossing with divers at the outside figure.

Governments are attracting more attention, and we quote an advance of 16912 for cent, on the coupons of 1881, the Certificates and Seven-thirties. The demand is partly speculative, but the inquiry for investment through the commission houses has taken a decided start within a few days.

Dutiable demand notes are lower, but do not fluctuate as widely as gold. The sales at the Board this morning were chiefly at 152, and this is the price at one and a half o clock. were chiefly at 152, and this is the price at one and a half o'clock.

Silver is dull, and large lots cannot be sold unless a concession of 263 per cont, is made. Small parcels have been taken at 1850 Pc cent, with more to be had, at 6 than on Friday and Saturday. The rate is about 1 Pc cent, lower when compared with last week.

Exchange on London is heavy and lower, and rates are so unsattled by the decline of 25/2 cent, in gold that the business for to-morrow's ateamer will be very light. Remitters are disposed to defer their purchases till the next steamer. First-class bills are quoted at 163/26134.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales. Feb. 10. comes the groundwork of premature decay and death. Dr. Herbest, by actual experiment made on young men who wore the Russian belt or corset, ascertained that when belted they inhaled, at their decrees the surface of t

| Solution AFTER BOARDS. New York Stocks, February 10.

emi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia Breadstuffs are rather easier. The Iron market con-tinues very firm. Cotton continues very firm, and prices are well maintained. There is a fair business doing in Provisions, at full prices. Naval stores are very scarce, and prices of Spirits, of Turpentine have again advanced. There is less demand for Cloverseed. very scarce, and prices of Spirits of Turpentine have again advanced. There is less demand for Gloverseed, and prices have declined. Whisky is firm.

FLOUR.—There is very little demand either for export or home use, but prices are unchanged; sales comprise about 3,000 bbls at 85.5005.75 for superhee; \$5.07.50 for family; and \$5.5005.00 \$b\$ bbl for fancy brands, according to qualify. The sales to the retailers and bakers are moderate, within the above range of prices. Rye Flour—There is very little inquiry; sales are making in a small way at \$1.5005 \$b\$ bbl. Corn lised is firm, and Penna. sells at \$2.50 bbl. Brandywine is held at \$2.75 bbl. Gorn lised is firm, and Penna. sells at \$2.50 bbl. Brandywine is held at \$2.75 bbl.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and prices are barely maintained, with sales of 25,000 bus fait to prime Pennsylvania red at 1700175e \$1.50s, and white at \$2.000 bcs, the latter for Kentucky. Pennsylvania Rye is in demand at 970305e bus. Octo is in fair demand, with sales of 20,000 bus new yellow at \$5.0008c; including 5,000 bus Western mixed at 85e \$5 bus. Octo are in steady demand, with sales of 15,000 bus heavy Pennsylvania at \$6006 for 32 lbs. Light Oats are selling at \$7.000 bus Pennsylvania at \$6006 for 32 lbs. Light Oats are selling at \$7.000 bus heavy Pennsylvania at \$6006 for \$1000 bus heavy Pennsylvania at \$15.50018 been a fair inquiry, and sales of Western and city-packed Mess Pork at \$15.50016 for new, and \$14.500 bus new order old city-packed bless \$600 bus \$600 bus \$1500 bus \$150 PROVISIONS.—There has been a fair inquiry, and sales of Westen and city-packed Mess Pork at \$15.50016 for new, and \$14.50016. Jone 101 (city-packed Mess Beef seells in lots at \$12.6016, cash, and country at \$12.5016. Jone 101 (city-packed Mess Beef seells in lots at \$12.6016, cash, and country at \$12.5016. Jone 101 (city-packed Mess Beef seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The demand is good and prices are better; sales of \$1.500 bbls and tes at \$10.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). And \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seel seells in lots at \$1.500 (city-packed Mess Beef seells). The seel seel seel seel seells seells seel seel seells see Bark is unchanged.

EEESWAX is held higher, with small sales of yellow at 44@42c, cash.

CANDLES.—Prices of all kinds are very firm, with sales of City-made Adamantine at 18½@21c 3 ib, cash.

COAL.—Trade continues dull and unsettled; the opening prices have not yet been fully established. There are very few orders coming in from the East; colliers continue very scarce, and the rates of freight rule high.

COFTEE.—The only arrival since our last report has been a small invoice of Laguayra. The market continues very firm, and prices well maintained; sales of 400 bags, including kio, at 20@33c; Jamaica at 31c, and Laguayra at 3.635c. cash and 4 mos.

COTTON.—The market is very firm; sales comprise about 200 bales at 88.90c for middling Uplands, cash.

FISH.—We hear of no sales of Mackerel from the firmer. Sales of 50% at 35.20 ft by 50% it he latter are scarce. Codish ell at 42.65c. Pickled Herring range at 82.503 g bbl.

FRUIT.—A cargo of Sicily Oranges and Lemons has arrived, and part been sold, from the wharf, at 8202.50 g box. Raisins are scarce, and held higher. In domestic Pruit there is a moderate business doing. Green Apples range at 82.635 g bbl.. Dried Apples at 566c, and Peaches (201c for unpared, and 1620 fts for pared. Crauberries range at from 830 ft p bbl.

Gineshof is scarce, with small sales of crude at 800 90c g bb. cash.

Guardon of season, and there is nothing doing in

90c B ib, cash. GUANO is out of season, and there is nothing doing in avy description.

HEMP is quiet, if ere being no stock here to operate in.

HEDES are firmer but dull, and no further sales have come under our notice. Sales of green salted domestic at 9%(20)% 28 lb.

HOPS continue firm, at 20@25c for Eastern and West-HAY is better, and sells at 78@90c \$\textit{100 fbs.}
LUMBER.—The transactions in all descriptions, as usual at this season, are small, and without change in usual at this season, are small, and without change in prices.

MOLASSES.—Supplies come in slowly, but the demand is moderate, and prices without change; sales of 2 0 hhds clayed Cuba at 33@36; some Muscovadout 38@45c; Porto Rico (new crop) at 50c, and 30 bbis old-crup New Orleans at 45c, all 4 mouths.

NAVAL STO 48S.—The market is nearly bare of most kinds; small rales of common Rosin at \$22, and No. 1 at 52.202. No clange in Tur or Pitch. Spirits Turoentine is unsettled, and selling in a small way at \$3.13@3.25, cash, which prices are now refused.

Just the state of the selling in a small way at \$3.13@3.25, cash, which prices are now refused.

Just the state of the selling in a small way at \$3.13@3.25, cash, with sales at \$1.40@1.42, cash, but the crushers of the selling of the selling of the selling of the selling at \$2.00 to the selling of the s MOLASSES.—Supplies come in slowly, but the demand market is nearly bare.
WOUL is oniet, but firm; soles of 100,000 fbs at 75@80c for fine; 721/@74c for medium; and 70@75c for coarse.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. THOS, S. FERNON, SAML. E. STOKES. GEORGE N. TATHAM. LETTER BAGS

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

ip Shatemue, Oxnerd hiverpool, soon
ip Belle of the Ocean; Reed Liverpool, soon
rk Edwin, Peterson Liverpool, soon
rk Edwin, Peterson Liverpool, soon
rk Savannah, Stinson Liverpool, soon
rk Emerald Isle, Hunter Barbadoes, soon
br Lion, Creighton Havana, spon MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1863.

Bark Reanoke, (Br) N H Esling, from Laguayra, via. Proto Cabelle and Kingston, Ja, 17th ult, in ballast to Henry Dallett & Son. Left at Kingston, Ja, 18th ult, schr Sir Colin Campbell, from Philadelphia, dischg. The schr George and Arthur, Hubbard, sailed from Kingston, Ja, 16th ult, for Philadelphia, Feb 5, lat 33, 0, long 76, spoke schr Northern Light, from Port Royal for Philadelphia. The republic of Venezuela continued in a very disturbed skate. A severe battle was lately fought near Corona, where the Government troops under Gen Rublen were routed; and should the latter be captured, the war will terminate in favor of the rebels. Brig. Samuel Weish, Cunningham, 15 days from New Orleans, with sugar, molasses, &c. to Henry Simons. Schr Samuel Weish, Cunningham, 15 days from New Orleans, with sugar, molasses, &c. to Henry Simons. Schr Kate Brigham, (3 masted Moser, 3 days from Nork, with mdse to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Snsam H Gibson, Bartley, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.
Schr TP McCollay Certer, I day from Camdon Del

Schr Susan H Gibson, Bartley, 6 days from Boston, with mase to captain.

Schr T P McColley, Carter, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Andrew Manship, Collins, 1 day from Little Creek I anding, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Three Sisters, Giay, 2 days from Si Martins, Md, with corn to Ja Bawley & Co.

Schr Three Sisters, Giay, 2 days from Si Martins, Md, with corn to Ja Bawley & Co.

Schr W G Bart Sch Linnelly, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, 18 and Schellenger, 5 nours from & Co.

Monroe, 18 and Schellenger, 5 nours from the Budy on the Middle, baving towed thereis ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she and the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she sand the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she sand the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she sand the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she sand the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she sand the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she sand the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, where she sand the ship Crescent City, for San Francisco, shi BELOW.

Bark Leland, from New York, in the bay, coming up. Brig Delhi, Darnady, Demerara, T Wattson & Sons.
Brig Gem. (Br) Sherring, Barhadoes, & W Welsh.
Schr Wm G Bartiett, Connolly, Beaufort, Hunter, Norton & Co.
Schr R G Porter, Smith, Piney Psint,
Schr R G Wattson, Meal, Alexandria, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Str Philadelphia, Meal, Alexandria, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Steamer R Willing, Dade, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

The bark Comet, from Philadelphia for New Orleans; schoopers Jas L Bewley and John Ponder, with corn for New York, and five others, loaded with coal and hay, are at the Breakwater this morning.

Yours, &c.

AARON MARSHALL.

MEMORANDA. Sicamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, arrived at Boston 9th inst.
Brig J W Lovett, Crosby, hence, arrived at Liverpool
23d ult. wilmington Ball. Haskell, at Boston 9th inst. Brig Nathaniel Sievens, Haskell, at Boston 9th inst. from Wilmington, Del. from Wilmington, Del. Schr Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, cleared at Boston 9th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Charlotte Shaw, Shaw, sailed from Providence 9th Inst. for Philadelphia. Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, sailed from Fall River 7th inst. for Philadelphia, Schr Thomas Bordeford, Steelman, from Fall River; Polly Price, Townsond, from New London; Antelope, Jones, Oriola, Freeman, and Peerless, Higgins, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst. Schr Richard Hill, Hill, and steamer Jersey Blue, Jackaway, hence, at New York 9th inst. Schr Richards, Blake; from Portland for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 5th inst. Schr Matanzus, Blake; from Portland for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 6th inst.
Schrs Calais Packet, Hatch, and Helen Mar, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 9th inst.
Bark Juniata, from Baltimore for Rio de Jaueiro, before reported at Bermuda in distress, put in with one pump broken and useless, and the other constantly going, She had enconnered two very severe gales, in the first of which she was disabled.
Brig Billow, Reed, which arrived at Portland 6th inst. from Cardonas, was completely encased in ice, and was obliged to start her dock load to prevent her from Swamping. The crew were badly frost-bitten.