The Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

THE WAR.

Admiral Farragut, in his official report of the recent unfortunate affairs off Galveston and Sabine Pass, brands to the world the conduct of our vessels as pusillanimous and cowardly. He does not specifically blame any one, but speaks of the disaster as one shedding no credit upon our navy. The Admiral belongs to that noble old school of naval heroes who never dreamed of such a thing as the surrender of any vessel belonging to the American navy, and we are not surprised to find this brave and accomplished officer severely criticising an act which his naval experience would teach him to denounce. Nevertheless, a tone of fairness and merciful consideration pervades the document, and the Admiral thinks that if Captain Wainright, or Lieut. [illegible] the fighting and manœuvring of the Harriet Lane, that vessel would have gone down with her colors flying, before a surrender would have been acceded to. The surrender of the Morning Light, a vessel fitted up as a man-of-war, and the destruction of the steamer Velocity, are spoken of as being even more disgraceful than the disaster at Galveston, but of this affair we have only the rebel account. The rebels gained nothing by the feat, if we except the injury done to our Government by the loss of the vessels mentioned. It is positively asserted that the Harriet Lane has not made her escape, but is now blockaded in the bayous above Galveston.

The brilliant exploit of General Ellet, in his ram Queen of the West, has attracted much attention in all quarters. The partial success of the affair has given a new impetus to our naval officers on the Mississippi, and new and important expeditions have been set on foot in consequence. An attempt will certainly be made to attack Port Hudson from above, while the iron-clad Essex and General Banks' forces assail that "rebel Gibraltar" from below. If Vicksburg and Port Hudson can be captured and the Mississippi opened by spring, a great end will be gained, and our cause served in a most substantial manner. There can be little doubt that great energy, tact, courage, and talent will be displayed by the officers of our army and navy on the lower Mississippi, in a short time, and that it will be opened up to navigation there seems to be little room for denial.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Resolutions were presented to compensate the sailors of the gunboat Cairo, and protesting against the proposed canal enlargement. The Committee on Military Affairs asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the construction of a military and postal road from Washington to New York. The bill to increase the number of generals in the volunteer service was taken up, and occupied the remainder of the morning hour, when a debate ensued on the currency bill, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all laws levying duties on railroad iron and coal. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, in July next. The Committee on Foreign Affairs were discharged from the further consideration as to the recognition of the Government of Mosquera. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the Territories of Nevada and Colorado severally to form constitutions as preliminary to their admission as States into the Union. The bill authorizing the independent line of telegraph between Portland and Washington to construct and locate their line in the District of Columbia, and the Senate bill incorporating the National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children, providing suitable homes and Christian instruction, were passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the naval appropriation bill, and after a debate adjourned.

The Finances.

The debate which has attended the bill of Mr. Senator SHERMAN now under discussion indicates an excellent temper on the part of the Senate, and leads us to hope for the best results. The question of Free Banking, involving, as it does, a complete revolution in the currency, is one that cannot be expected to pass through Congress without exciting much objection and a great deal of comment. We admit it is an experiment, and, like all experiments, liable to failure and success. But in considering any change like this we are not bound to anticipate the failure alone. We must calculate the contingencies, and see whether the system, as it exists, is so much to be preferred that we cannot venture upon a new one. The arguments of the distinguished Senator from Vermont, Mr. COLLAMER, would lead to grave doubts in our minds, did we not view the question from our present point of view. The currency that arises out of our present banking system is an evil. It arises out of an abuse that a time of peace and great national prosperity permitted. The question now is, can we so reform that banking system that the Government will be aided in its financial embarrassments? That is the temporary consideration. Another question is: Can we, while aiding Government in its financial embarrassments, so reform the currency that, for all time to come, the nation will feel its benefit? This is the permanent consideration, and it is for this mainly that we sustain the positions of the Senator from Ohio, Mr. SHERMAN.

We do not care to enter into a discussion of the constitutional right of the General Government to legislate for the currency of the local banks. It may be, as Senator COLLAMER contends, that the Government cannot tax a State bank out of existence, but we do not think so. The currency of the country is not a commodity that merely affects the citizens of one State, and not those of another. It is not a local matter for Illinois, and Maine, and Maryland—to be created, sustained, and circulated as Illinois, Maine, and Maryland may see proper. It is a national privilege, or rather a national convenience, and the people everywhere have the right to its protection and dissemination. The dollar of America should be as valuable in New York as in Wisconsin, and no issue of dollars by citizens of either State should be permitted to depreciate it. The great enemy of our currency, as we see it now, is its sectional character. The bankers and brokers give it an arbitrary value, as it may suit the stock exchange or the money market. It enters into the list with fancy stocks, and has a nominal value, which is a lie, and a real value, which rises and falls as men wish. The bill of Senator SHERMAN proposes to do away with this by making the currency the same in all parts of the country. In other words, he proposes to supersede the local bank currency, which is interminable and fickle, by the issue of a currency that will be universal in its character and denomination, bearing a governmental impress, and representing the Government faith.

We can add no other argument to those so frequently given by us in support of this bill. We believe it to be necessary, wise, and just. We look upon it as a great source of good to the Government in its present financial difficulty, and a great source of good to the people when the wars are over. America must have a currency of its own. Let it be gold, or silver, or paper—the precious metals or the nation's faith—it must be distinctively American. We do not war upon the banks. If the banks are drawing sustenance from any interest that the Government does not enjoy, then they are warring upon the Government, and if this legislation remedies that grievance, then it is proper and just. It looks probable that the Senate will pass the bill, and we shall be rejoiced to see it done.

Loyalty.

The question is hourly asked—What constitutes a loyal man? "Fealty to the Government," some reply; "Fealty to the Administration," reply others. These answers are synonymous—but in the minds of those who speak them they have a different meaning, and on this difference issue is joined. There are few men in this community that do not profess fealty to the Government. It is a profession they glory in making; they pronounce it on every occasion; they roll it like a sweet morsel under their tongues. The leading members of the Democratic school; the enemies of the Administration; the clubs, and the conventions, all proclaim loud devotion to the Union. They love it; they will live for it; they will do anything but die for it; and yet they will not support the Administration. We are in favor of the Government, but we seek to overthrow the Administration. We claim to be loyal men, but we hope to see a revolution in the North. We sustain the flag, but we do not sustain the defenders of the flag. There are many who think that these differences of opinion can exist without affecting the loyalty of those who profess them. We do not think so. Loyalty, to our mind, means unlimited devotion to the cause—an earnest sympathy with those in power—a confidence in their ambition to do that which is right. We ask the loyal man to support the President. In times of danger the President is the State, because he is the saviour of the State. He wields the sword, and unless we are saved by the sword of the friend we shall perish by that of the enemy. The President can only successfully perform his high duty when he is sustained by the love of the people. Every word of disparagement and unjust condemnation weakens his power, for the hand of a Republican President can never strike effectively unless it represents the voice of the Republic. And so, when men speak about enlistments and slavery and tyranny and arbitrary arrests, and clamor for a peace that means dishonor, they demoralize the nation's heart and weaken the nation's strength. Is this loyalty? Is he loyal who mingles his hourly conversation with defiance and animosity, and who sees nothing in all that has been done but material for angry and virulent assaults upon the Government. Is it loyalty to tell the soldier he is fighting a negro war? to tell the tax-payer that his rate-list is for the support of an inferior and distasteful race? Is it loyalty to arraign the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors because in the hour of desperation he struck treason with a mailed hand and transcended the written law that the living law might be saved? Is any man loyal who, by word, or deed, or suspicion, gives joy to the heart of the enemy, and grief to the patriot? In the time of the Revolution there were Tories, Traitors, and Patriots. The Tory and the Traitor are remembered with scorn—and children blush for the opinions of their fathers. The patriots are blessed and honored. They were the loyal men of their day, for they were loyal to liberty. The same distinction may now be drawn, and we may anticipate the same judgment from history. We have traitors who fight against us in open war, and Tories who give them active and cordial aid. They may express devotion to the nation, but we know them by their deeds, and their children will weep tears of shame in the years to come. In 1776, the test of loyalty was the Continental Congress, for Congress was the supreme executive power. In 1863, the test of loyalty should be "the Administration." It alone can save us, for it is the supreme embodiment of the people's will.

Mr. Seward.

It seems to be the custom of many of our critical friends to make the Secretary of State the burden of their abuse and misrepresentation. According to many, he has been nothing more since the beginning than an ally of the rebellion and a secret enemy of the Union. He has been subjected to the severest tests, and a correspondence that covered nearly two thousand pages was sifted to find evidences of his own want of faith. The English newspapers printed their paragraphs with what they pleased to term his "prophecies," and made themselves merry over the rhetoric of an after-dinner speech. Mr. SEWARD was to blame for all the evils that had been visited upon us—for every mistake that had been made—for the unfairness of public sentiment in Europe—for the feuds in the army and the troubles among generals. The last objection to the Secretary was a serious one. It seems that in the "Yellow-Book," of France, a summary of the diplomatic correspondence of the Empire, there was an expression in the letter of M. MERCIER, the French minister, that seemed to indicate that his visit to Richmond had been prompted by the Secretary of State for the purpose of suggesting certain terms of peace and accommodation to the South in behalf of the North. The assertion of M. MERCIER (if properly translated, as we have not seen the original,) contained that charge very precisely, and the friends of the Secretary of State could neither explain nor extenuate. Those who knew the patriotism of the Secretary of State felt convinced that a grave error had been committed by M. MERCIER or the compilers of the "Yellow Book." They will see this morning that their convictions were well founded. The Secretary of State denies, in the most positive manner, that he ever authorized M. MERCIER to hold any communication with the Rebel Government, and proceeds further to say that, since this rebellion burst into war, the Administration has held no intercourse with its leaders beyond what was necessary to carry on the war according to the rules of civilized warfare. This letter of the Secretary of State will justify him in the eyes of those who were disposed to be unfriendly towards him, while at the same time it will triumphantly vindicate the Administration from the assaults made upon its foreign policy.

The Death of Mr. Wager.

Mr. PETER WAGER, one of the most noted men in the State, died at his residence, in Montgomery county, yesterday morning, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. WAGER was an actor in the generation that has passed, and a spectator in the generation that is passing. Under the Administration of President JACKSON he took an active part, and was one of that soldier's most true and trusted friends. This friendship he exhibited when he appointed the Government directors in the old United States Bank. Mr. WAGER, the late HENRY D. GILPIN, and Mr. JOHN T. SULLIVAN were appointed to represent the interests of the Administration, and more particularly the views of the President himself. Mr. WAGER's connection with the Bank is a part of our most exciting political history, and the embarrassing duties it imposed upon him were discharged with judgment and fidelity. When those stormy days were over, Mr. WAGER retired to his farm, and took but little interest in the active management of political affairs. When the rebellion broke out, he took a decided and noble stand in favor of the country, and, so far as his wide influence extended, sought to strengthen the Administration, and successfully prosecute the war. This we know; and we mention it as one of the noblest tributes that can be paid to the memory of a good, brave, and patriotic old man. The death of Mr. WAGER severs another of the few links that bind us to the past generation, and as we record them, one by one, we feel how swiftly we are passing into a new era, and how rapidly the things of old are giving place to the things that are new.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1863.

The opposition to the war never propose a remedy for the national afflictions. They content themselves with the work of resolute and unceasing antagonism. Sometimes, indeed, they venture to hint at a way to arrest the war, but at no time is this suggestion prompted by a devotion to the Union. Their present plan is to reconstruct the Republic with New England left out. But if they have no remedy for the public troubles, they have nevertheless a purpose in view. Their intrigues and clamoring, their riots and revolutions, are pervaded by the idea that the more they confuse the public councils and mislead the people, the more surely will they create and intensify a wide-spread hatred and distrust of free institutions. There has been such a religious idolatry of the Union among the American masses, that nothing could heretofore weaken it. The aristocrats and slavedrivers long ago ceased to look upon it in any other light than as an object to be hated and feared. If now they can succeed in substituting love of country among our countrymen for disgust and distrust of the whole idea of capacity of man for self-government, the work is done. The people must be made sick of the boasted cry of equality and freedom. They must be led to believe that this war was begun by the North, and not by the South—that it is waged for unholy objects—that the armed traitors are innocent and unoffending Christians—that the South can never be subjugated, and that the free States should make peace at any cost. Ably, industriously, incessantly is the work of spreading these poisons abroad carried on. Already some of the fruits of the scheme have appeared—in popular tumults, in defiance of Federal authority, and in the renewed insolence of rebel sympathizers. It is only necessary now that these evil examples should be made more and more familiar, till at last the epidemic seizes upon the multitude, and our countrymen blindly and willingly become the instruments of their own ruin, and fall unresisting victims into the arms of those who have labored to betray them.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1863.

The Reported Sinking of the Brooklyn.

[illegible] this afternoon from the Richmond papers, that the United States steam-frigate Brooklyn had been sunk off Galveston, is not credited by any person here. It is only a rebel rumor, and bears the most undoubted proofs of falsity upon its face. The report is not believed at the Navy or War Departments, as there are advices here, of a private nature, which render the rumor simply ridiculous.

The Reconnoissance Near Yorktown.

The following despatch has been received here:

YORKTOWN, Feb. 10.—The engagement on Saturday night beyond Williamsburg was not so severe as at first reported. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will be considerably less than thirty. The wounds of Captain Faith are not pronounced mortal. Lieutenant James Smith and several others, who were supposed to have been taken prisoners, have made their escape. Captain Hagermeister and Lieutenant Williamson are undoubtedly in the hands of the enemy, as is also the body of Lieut. Rhinemiller, who was probably killed. A negro, who came in from Diascon Bridge, where General Wise has his headquarters, says the prisoners there are, most of them, wounded. If the instructions of General Keyes had been adhered to, this trap, evidently set by the rebels, would not have been entered.

The French Minister's Visit to Richmond.

The following communication was transmitted to the Senate to-day:

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 9th day of February, instant, in these words, viz: "*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, the character of the suggestions made by the Secretary of State of the United States to M. MERCIER, the representative of the Emperor of the French to this Government, as narrated in his communication to M. THOUVENEL, under date of the 13th of April last, which induced M. MERCIER to undertake his mission to Richmond in that month, and what representation, if any, he was authorized to make from this Government, or from the Secretary of State, to the Confederate authorities," has the honor to submit the following report:

That no suggestions were made to M. MERCIER by the Secretary of State that induced, or were designed or calculated to induce him, to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or at any other time. He was not then, nor has he or any other person ever been, authorized by this Government or by the Secretary of State to make any representations of any kind, or on any subject, to the insurrectionary agents, or so-called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government.

From the beginning of the present disturbances until the spring of 1862, this department was charged with the authority of granting passes or passports through the lines of the Government forces. It early became a question whether foreign ministers residing in the United States should be denied such passports. It was thought a sound and liberal policy to leave them free to visit any part of the country to which they are accredited, so long as there should be no ground to question their good faith toward this Government. This has been uniformly avowed as the course of the Government. Accordingly a passport was granted, in the month of April, 1861, to his Excellency RUDOLPH SCHLEIDEN, minister resident here of the Republic of Bremen. A like passport was granted, August 5, 1861, to the French minister, attended by his Royal Highness the Prince NAPOLEON JEROME, then on a visit to this capital, and in April last a similar passport to the French minister. These passports were granted at the request of these distinguished persons respectively, and not on any suggestion of the Government or Secretary of State. They severally travelled in a private and unofficial capacity. They bore no communication, whether formal or informal, verbal or written, from this Government, or from the Secretary of State to the insurgents, and they brought none from any such persons to this Government, or to the Secretary of State. Since the 4th of March, 1861, no communication, direct or indirect, formal or informal, has been held by this Government, or by the Secretary of State, with the insurgents, their aiders or abettors. No passport has been granted to any foreign minister to pass the military lines except by the President's direction, and each of such ministers who has received such a passport has, on his return, waited upon the President, as well as the Secretary of State, and given them such account, unasked, as he thought proper, of the incidents of his journey. Of course, these statements are to be qualified so far as the facts relating to the communications concerning the exchange of prisoners, and other military matters in charge of the War Department, may affect them.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 9, 1863.

The California Telegraph.

Representative SARGEANT has made a supplemental report from the select committee on the Pacific Railroad, as follows:

The original contractor with the Government under the provisions of the act entitled "an act to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph," approved June 16th, 1860, was HIRAM SIBLEY. Mr. SIBLEY subsequently assigned his rights under the award of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Pacific Telegraph company, which was incorporated by the Legislature of Nebraska, and which company built the line from Brownsville to Salt Lake. A contract was made by this company with a telegraph company in California by which the line from Salt Lake to San Francisco was built and owned. By the latter company the control of the lines has passed from the hands of Mr. SIBLEY to the Pacific Telegraph Company this side of Salt Lake, and to the California Company on the other, although SIBLEY is still a large owner of stock in the former company. The name of SIBLEY was used in the bill and report of the committee, as he was the contractor with the Government, and the only person known in that or any other capacity, except as assignees by the Government; but we take occasion to do the justice to Mr. SIBLEY to say that full and reliable evidence has been furnished to the committee that Mr. SIBLEY is not responsible for the onerous charges referred to in the report, and designed to be corrected in the bill; but has protested against the same from the first, especially so far as relates to the greater charge for telegraphing on that portion of the line between Salt Lake and San Francisco. The committee cannot assent to any view of the case which allows to that company which has built its line under a contract with the Government, that its rates shall exceed those fixed in the contract, and by means of a large subsidy from the Government to charge higher rates and continue to enjoy the subsidy.

DR. ALFRED W. GREEN, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, has been assigned to duty at Washington, as assistant surgeon of Pennsylvania, to take care of the sick and wounded from the State.

COL. WM. D. LEWIS, JR., of the 110th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been compelled by physical disability to tender his resignation, which has been accepted.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Movements in Progress—The Ninth Army Corps has Gone to Fortress Monroe.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—We learn upon good authority that preparations are in progress for important movements of General Hooker's army, the results of which cannot but be most damaging to the rebellion. In fact, the initial movement has already commenced. More than this it would not be prudent to say.

The New Haven *Palladium* publishes the following, dated Alexandria, February 7:

"The Ninth Army corps, Gen. Smith commanding, moved yesterday from the Army of the Potomac. They were ordered to report to General Dix at Fortress Monroe. Their destination is probably North Carolina. It is reported that General Burnside will take command.

"The 8th, 11th, 15th, and 16th Connecticut regiments, under command of General Harland, were this morning on board the John Brooks, ready to depart."

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

She has Taken Eight Prizes—No American Vessels near Nassau—Two Suspicious Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamer Melita arrived this morning, from Havana on the 5th. She left Havana on the evening of the 4th, on a cruise.

Our Havana letter of the 5th inst. states that the pirate Florida left Nassau a week ago, after coaling. She is reported to have made seven prizes off Cuba, and one off the Bahamas. The report that the pirate Alabama had been sunk off Kingston, by the Tioga and Sonora, has been traced, and is denied.

The Alabama had landed the captured prisoners from the Hatteras, at Kingston. Business at Havana was dull.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The schooner Antelope, from Nassau on the 31st ult., reports that the pirate Florida arrived there on the 30th, recruited, and sailed on the evening of the 31st. She had not made any new prizes since the operations off Cardenas. No American war vessels were at or near Nassau.

The brig Porto Platte, from Porto Platte, reports, February 2d, in lat. 31, long. 74, saw two steamers steering east, under steam and canvas, apparently a chase. One had a beam engine, painted lead color, and the other painted black.

The French Mediation Scheme.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The *Express* publishes a despatch from Washington, stating that it is reported to-day that Secretary Seward has rejected the proposition of the French Emperor for the North and South to appoint commissioners for consultation in Montreal or Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It is a sufficient contradiction to the rumor published in other cities than this, that our Government has rejected the recently reported friendly mediation of Napoleon, to say that the Europa's mails have not yet reached here, and that nothing is yet known of such a proposition save from newspaper reports.

WESTERN GULF SQUADRON.

THE GALVESTON DISASTER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Surrender of the "Harriet Lane" Unwarrantable.

THE AFFAIR AT SABINE PASS.

It is Called a Disgrace to Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Navy Department has received the following despatches from Commodore Farragut:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1863.

SIR: I herewith enclose the report of Acting Master J. A. Hannum, of the Harriet Lane, by which you will perceive the exaggerations which have been circulated concerning the defence of that vessel; also, the pusillanimous conduct of the officer who accompanied the flag of truce, and [illegible] to Lieutenant Commanding Law the [illegible] ment that all the officers and crew of the Harriet Lane, save some ten or fifteen persons, were killed; whereas, there were scarcely that number of killed and wounded.

I take it for granted that, of the nine slightly wounded, the greater part amounted to nothing, so that the testimony of the rebel pilot was very near the truth when he said that five were killed and six or eight wounded.

I cannot think but that, for the death of Com. Wainwright and Lieut. Com. Lee, the vessels could not have been captured. It is difficult, however, to conceive a more pusillanimous surrender of a vessel to an enemy already in our power than occurred in the case of the Harriet Lane.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secy. of the Navy.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29, 1863.

SIR: I have received despatches from Commodore Bell and Lieutenant Commander Read, on the coast of Texas, (extracts and a copy of which I herewith enclose,) by which you will see that our disasters on that coast are not yet ended, as I had already anticipated.

It appears that the enemy came out of Sabine Pass with two cotton-fortified steamers on a certain morning, and ran out to sea some twelve or fourteen miles, where the Morning Light was. The latter soon got under way, but, by the rebel accounts, (and we have no other), they gave chase, and soon came up with and captured her, without losing a man. The same course of non-resistance appears to have been pursued by the officers and crew of that vessel as was pursued by those of the Westfield and Harriet Lane.

The steamer Velocity was made also to surrender, and was taken into port.

I am very thankful that they did not get the guns of the Morning Light, as it would have enabled them to erect a battery of great strength in such a shallow pass. You will notice that the guns of the Morning Light were loaded and became heated, by which circumstance I judge that the men did not even fire their last charge, but surrendered without a struggle.

I am pleased to see by Com. Bell's report that the Harriet Lane is still in Galveston harbor, although they have tried to impress us with the idea that she had run out during the last gale, which is now known not to be the case. Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear Admiral.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I have just learned that the Morning Light was captured in a dead calm by a steamer coming up astern of her.
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear Admiral.

U. S. STEAMSHIP BROOKLYN,
OFF GALVESTON, January 25, 1863.

SIR: I am very confident that the Harriet Lane is within Galveston waters. The sea broke heavily on the 18th and 19th, from one end of the shoals to the other, and nothing drawing over six feet of water could have possibly crossed the bar, and nothing could have passed through the gunboats anchored there without being seen, although the night was very dark. Subsequently the officers accompanying the flag of truce tried to create the impression that she was out, one of them saying so plainly. I don't believe it.

This morning, Lieutenant Mitchell reported that he could see a square-rigged vessel, with sails loosed from the maintopmast head, which he takes to be the Harriet Lane. She lies beyond the upper harbor, in the direction of Virginia Point, and was doubtless carried over the shoal waters by the rise during the heavy easterly weather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. BELL, Commodore.
Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, &c.

Lieut. Read, of the U. S. gunboat New London, in the despatch referred to in Com. Farragut's report, states that he was ordered, in company with the gunboat Cayuga, to proceed to Sabine Pass to the relief of the Morning Light, Rachel Seaman, and Velocity, blockading that port, and reported to have been captured by the rebels.

At 12 M. on the [illegible] Morning Light a steamer was just leaving her, and in a few moments the former was discovered to be on fire. The Cayuga was ordered forward, but it was impossible to save her. The fire was started in the after part of the ship. The enemy towed her into ten feet of water, perhaps with the hope of getting her over the bar into the pass. Four of her guns were discharged by the heat, three on the port and one on the starboard side. The latter had fallen into the hold, and the shot coming just above her copper, no boat being near at the time, two of her shell exploded. The enemy had undoubtedly removed the powder from the magazines, as no explosion took place except the gun and shell. It is thought that the enemy did not get any of the guns of the Morning Light.

As to the schooners Rachel Seaman and Velocity, the former, Lieut. Read had learned, has escaped. The latter was captured with the Morning Light.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DOINGS OF THE "QUEEN OF THE WEST."

EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO RIVER.

Rebel Steamer "Vicksburg" Disabled.

RESULTS OF OUR OPERATIONS.

EXPEDITION OF THE GUNBOAT JULIETTE TO CHICOT.

CAIRO, February 9.—The gunboat Juliette, Capt. Shaw, arrived from the fleet to-day. On the 3d the Juliette went to Point Chicot, captured 210 contrabands, 300 bales of cotton, and two persons implicated in burning steamers, and brought away two families of refugees.

The negroes were brought here to be turned over to the post commandant.

The cotton was used to protect the gunboats. The prisoners are on board now.

EXPEDITION UP THE YAZOO RIVER.

CAIRO, Feb. 9.—An expedition from the fleet at Vicksburg started up the Yazoo river on the 1st, to reconnoitre and learn something of what has transpired since our retreat from its waters. Rumors of rebel gunboats up there are prevalent, and the desire to prove their truth is the primary object of the reconnoissance.

PORT HUDSON RECONNOITRED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A special despatch from Cairo, to-day, says that news has been received from Vicksburg up to Saturday last.

The ram Queen of the West returned from below. Her trip was most successful. She met with three steamers, with provisions for the rebels at Vicksburg, and succeeded in sinking them. She took fifty-six prisoners, one of whom is a colonel. The Queen of the West went near enough to Port Hudson to draw fire from their upper battery.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL ELLET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Acting Rear Admiral Porter, in terms of commendation, communicates to the Navy Department the report of Colonel Ellet, commanding the United States steam ram Queen of the West, giving an account of her passage of the batteries at Vicksburg. The following is the report:

U. S. STEAM RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST,
BELOW VICKSBURG, Feb. 20.

ADMIRAL: In compliance with your instructions, I started on the steamer Queen of the West, at 4½ o'clock this morning, to pass the batteries at Vicksburg and sink the rebel steamer lying before that city.

I discovered immediately on starting that the change of the wheel from its former position to the narrow space behind the Queen's bulwarks did not permit the boat to be handled with accuracy.

An hour or more was spent in rearranging the apparatus, and when we finally rounded the point the sun had risen, and any advantage which would have resulted from the darkness was lost to us. The rebels opened a heavy fire upon us as we neared the city, but we were only struck three times before reaching the steamer. She was lying in nearly the same position which the Arkansas occupied when General Ellet ran the Queen into her on a former occasion. The same causes which prevented the destruction of the Arkansas then saved the City of Vicksburg this morning. Her position was such that if we had run obliquely into her as we came down the bow of the Queen would inevitably have glanced. We were compelled to partially round in order to strike. The consequence was that at the very moment of collision, the current, very rapid and strong at this point, caught the stern of my boat, and acting on her bow as a pivot, swung her round so rapidly that nearly all her momentum was lost.

I had anticipated this result, and therefore caused the starboard bow gun to be shotted with three of the incendiary projectiles recommended in your orders. As we swung round, Sergeant J. H. Campbell, detailed for this purpose, fired this gun. A sixty-four pound shell crushed through the barricade just before he reached the spot, but he did not hesitate. The discharge took place at exactly the right moment and set the rebel steamer in flames, which they subsequently succeeded in extinguishing.

At this moment one of the enemy's shell set the cotton near the starboard wheel on fire, while the discharge of our own gun ignited that portion which was on the bow. The flames spread rapidly, and the dense smoke rolling into the engine room suffocated the engineer.

I saw that, if I attempted to run into the City of Vicksburg again, my boat would certainly be burnt. I ordered her to be headed down stream, and ordered every man to the extinguishing of the flames.

After much exertion we finally put the fire out, by cutting the burning bales loose. The enemy, of course, were not idle. We were struck twelve times, but, though the cabin door was knocked to pieces, no material injury to the boat, or to any of those on board, was inflicted.

About two regiments of rebel sharpshooters in the rifle pits kept up a continual firing, but did no damage.

The Queen was struck twice in the hull, but above water line. One of our guns was dismounted and ruined.

I can only speak in the highest terms of the conduct of every man on board. All behaved with cool, determined courage.

I remain very respectfully,
CHARLES RIVERS ELLET,
Commanding the Ram Fleet.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral, commanding the Mississippi Squadron.

CONDITION OF OUR ARMY—THE CUT-OFF A SUCCESS.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.—Letters from Vicksburg say that the brilliant achievement of the Queen of the West, in running the guantlet of the rebel batteries, had a most beneficial effect on the spirits of our troops before Vicksburg.

The correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) *Appeal* says it is possible that General Grant will make the canal successful, and suggests that Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, and other points between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, be fortified.

THE LATEST.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.—Later information shows that the ram Queen of the West did not damage the steamer Vicksburg, as reported. It is supposed that the latter's guns prevented the bow of the Queen from reaching her hull.

General Hurlburt, at Memphis, has issued an order prohibiting the circulation of the Chicago *Times* in this district.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1863.

SENATE.

Sailors of the "Cairo."

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution to compensate the sailors of the gunboat Cairo for the loss of clothing. Passed.

Canal Enlargement.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, protesting against the proposed enlargement of the canals of Illinois and New York.

Submarine Cable.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely to the bill for the construction of a submarine cable.

Military and Postal Road.

Also, from the same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the construction of a military and postal road from Washington to New York.

Fugitive-Slave Act.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report adversely on the bill to amend the fugitive-slave act.

United States Security.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving security. Passed.

The Winnebagoes.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians from Minnesota. Passed.

Volunteer Generals.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to increase the number of major and brigadier generals in the volunteer service.

It provides for an increase of thirty major and a hundred and seventy brigadier generals, making the whole number seventy major, and two hundred and seventy brigadier generals.

Mr. GRIMES was opposed to the bill, and asked for the yeas and nays on its passage.

Mr. CARLILE (U.), of Virginia, wanted to know how many of these generals were not on duty. He thought this increase would add greatly to the expense of the Government.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that many generals had been appointed when new forces were raised. He did not believe that so many were needed, and he thought some limit had better be placed on the number, or else the nomination of new generals will be sent to the Senate every day.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, said there was more objection to the quality of the generals than their quantity. Many of our generals ought to be removed and better men put into their place.

The Currency Bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour,

The CHAIR called up special order, being the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation; but the unfinished business of yesterday—the currency bill—being, however, first in order, was taken up.

An amendment offered by Mr. Harris, of New York, was adopted, that if any bank or banking association engaged in banking shall be holder of United States bonds to the amount of fifty per cent. of its capital stock, it may transfer and deliver to the United States Treasurer such bonds or part thereof in the manner provided by this act, and will be entitled to receive circulating notes equal to eighty per cent. of the bonds so transferred and delivered.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.) said this bill could not be regarded as a war measure, although everything proposed now is brought forward as a great measure, or as something to save the Union. This bill could have no effect for some two or three years, and he supposed this war was to come to an end at no distant period. He thought it would be of short duration. But this bill is put forward as a great financial measure, and its great object and aim is to withdraw the local bank circulation all over the country, and establish in the place thereof a great national currency; and unless this object is attained the bill will want. But what would be the effect of such a measure? In New England especially, and in most of the Middle and Western States, the business and all the interests of the people are entirely connected and bound up with these local banks, and the winding up of all these banks would create such a state of distress and financial confusion as could not be described; and it might be well to inquire if we have power to extinguish all these banks. Even in these times, when it is almost deemed heretical to question the extent of power, there are many powers which belong to the States which are entirely independent of the action of Congress, such as the right [illegible]

The Supreme Court decided, in a case like this, that the United States might establish a bank with branches, and the State could not tax them; and, in a case in Kentucky, the court decided that local banks were constitutional, and the State had a perfect right to authorize them. That right must certainly be independent of the General Government; and, if a State cannot tax a United States institution out of existence, then the General Government cannot tax a State institution out of existence. They might as well undertake to tax the schools and colleges of New England so heavily as to compel them to close. He had great doubts of the propriety of the United States becoming responsible for the redemption of these bills. The United States at one time established a bank with a capital of thirty-five millions, and that bank was only closed because it was regarded as a dangerous political engine, which could be used by the party in power. But this bill proposes to establish a bank with a capital of three hundred millions, and to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to establish three thousand banks throughout the country, mostly under his control.

Now, if the old United States Bank furnished well-grounded apprehension of its being used as a dangerous political engine, what can be said of the present scheme? If the Secretary of the Treasury could be furnished with all this power, and if he chose to use it, he must be a very bungling politician if he could not make himself President any day. In time of war no nation is expected to pay all its expenses as it goes along. If it pays the interest on its debts, that is all that is ever expected; and that we are now doing and can continue to do. He did not see how the proposed plan was any better than the plan we are now pursuing of issuing paper which circulates among the people. But instead of issuing the amount we need, which would go out among the people without any cost to the Government to place it in circulation, it is proposed to establish all these banks and pay them twelve millions a year for circulating these notes. That is the plain English of this scheme.

In regard to the claim that this bill is to establish a uniform currency, he contended that it was as impossible to make a uniform currency by law as to regulate the circulation of the blood. In former times, when great statesmen undertook to establish a paper currency, they never thought of putting it upon any other ground than that of being redeemed in specie. The only basis upon which they pretended to issue paper money was from its immediate relation to that which would be regarded as of permanent value. When the United States Bank was established it was not proposed to extinguish the State banks. That, with other extraordinary powers, was left to be brought forward in these latter days. He contended that the proposed tax of two per cent. on the circulation of the banks was equal to three or four per cent. on their capital, which would necessarily cause the banks to suspend operations. If a manufacturer is charged a per centage on his production, he can place a tax on the price of his goods, and the burden does not fall on him entirely; but the banks can do no such thing.

He contended that there would be no inducement for capitalists to establish those banks, even if the others were destroyed. They would have to invest one hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds at a fixed value for twenty years, and they can have $90,000 for circulation; but they must keep twenty-five per cent. in their vaults. They would get $4,000 from the Government and $5,000 as interest on the $90,000 circulation. There would be no exchange, and that is all they could make without cheating. The regular expenses, together with the loss on amount kept in the vault, would be $38,000, leaving only a little over $5,000. He considered it very unwise, at a time like this, to put in operation an experiment of this kind, destroying the local banks and bringing ruin on the people by taking away from them the assistance of the banks.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that, under this bill, the banks could make a reasonable profit; but if not, and no inducement could be presented to organize these banks, then the whole scheme would fall to the ground, and no harm could be done. The honorable Senator from Vermont had argued that the United States would receive no benefit from this bill; but suppose we could induce the banks of the country to withdraw about one hundred millions of their circulation and invest in United States bonds, and take instead this new circulation, it would immediately create a demand for bonds to a large extent over the real demand of one hundred millions. The United States would get the benefit, and these banks would be useful as depositories, and convenient for the collection of all debts. He claimed that the bill would not destroy the local banks, but they might, without any difficulty, come under the operations of the bill. He knew that many capitalists were ready to go into this business of banking, and he thought that in six months at least fifty millions of bonds would be taken in this way. He could see none of the dangers feared by the Senator, but thought this measure calculated to maintain the credit and preserve the nationality of the Government.

Mr. COLLAMER replied at some length, reaffirming the positions he had taken.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, thought that if there was anything in this bill it was good. There might not be much demand for these notes by the banks in the East, but in the West there would be, as their circulation was mostly gone, and this would furnish a better currency than they had. The question of carrying on this war was a question of finance. If we can keep up our finances, we can carry on the war. He thought it the duty of the Government to protect its own currency and tax the banks, if necessary. This was a question of whether we would protect a few banks in the East, or protect this great nation. He would sacrifice the banks and negroes, and everything else to save this nation. They of the West did not want the notes of Eastern banks. They had rather have the green-backs.

Mr. ARNOLD (U.), of Rhode Island, offered an amendment, to insert the word "Providence" in the names of cities designated in the bill. He said that the city of Providence ought to be recognized as one of the commercial cities of the country. Providence was the second city as to the number of its banks, and the fourth city in regard to their capital. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, Chicago and St. Louis were also inserted.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.) offered an amendment requiring the banks, in twelve months after the war is closed, to redeem fifty per cent. of their circulation in specie, and in three years to redeem the whole of it. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 22.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, opposed the bill as unwise and impolitic, as tending to flood the country with an irredeemable currency, tending to make war on local banks, and to create a political discussion.

Messrs. CARLILE and DAVIS also spoke against the bill.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, contended that the bill was not a war upon the banks. He was sorry to hear the old predictions of ruin made. They had been often made, and proved false predictions. He did not believe the passage of the bill would make any disturbance at all in the commercial interests of his State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, said that, as an original question, he should hold that a State had no right to issue paper money; but the practice of the country and decision of the courts has been the other way, and the banks were organized; and at the beginning of the war our currency was practically the notes of these banks which, when they suspended, was irredeemable paper currency. He believed the Government could not, at this time, return to gold and silver currency. The Government must control in some way the currency of the country, and must not allow the banks of the country to flood the country and control the currency.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 7, nays 28.

Messrs. KING and TRUMBULL presented petitions in favor of a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

The Senate then adjourned, with the understanding that a vote should be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Iron and Coal Districts.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all laws levying duties on railroad iron and coal.

International Exhibition.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (U.), of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution to facilitate a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, in July next. It appropriates $10,000 for the transportation of articles to New York, and thence to Hamburg and back, to be returned free of duty, and $5,000 for the salary of the Commissioners and a clerk.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said that the Committee on Agriculture had agreed upon the same amount for the expense of transportation, but had appropriated nothing for the pay of the Commissioners, as various gentlemen were willing to [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] (Rep.), of New York, said that a year ago the House refused to make provision for the exhibition at London, for the reason that all our resources should be devoted to the crushing out of the rebellion. That reason was still a good one. Hence he would vote against the resolution.

A question was raised that, as the bill proposed an appropriation of money, it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which point the Speaker sustained.

Minister of Columbia.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on Mr. S. C. Fessenden's resolution as to whether Gen. Herran could not be dismissed as minister of Columbia. Mr. Cox caused a note to be read from Secretary Seward, saying the President is entrusted with the function of receiving foreign ministers, and this is confided to him by the Constitution. Mr. Cox remarked that the Legislature had nothing to do with the subject of receiving foreign ministers. He had no doubt the Executive was taking the necessary steps to recognize the Government of Mosquera, as all the functions of State, the ports, capital, &c., were now in the latter's hands, who was President *de facto* and *de jure*.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) expressed his satisfaction with the report. His object was accomplished. He was glad to hear that measures were being taken to recognize that Government.

On motion of Mr. COX, the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Nevada and Colorado.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the Territories of Nevada and Colorado severally to form constitutions as preliminary to their admission as States into the Union.

District of Columbia.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. A bill was past appropriating seven thousand two hundred and twelve dollars to pay for the slaves under the emancipation act in cases where the claimants, for no fault of their own, were prevented from filing their claims within the prescribed time.

The Independent Telegraph.

The House passed the bill authorizing the independent line of telegraph between Portland and Washington to construct and locate their line in the District of Columbia, and the Senate bill incorporating the National Association for the relief of destitute colored women and children, providing suitable homes and Christian instruction.

The Louisiana-election case was postponed till Monday.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the naval appropriation bill.

The debate was resumed on Mr. Calvert's amendment, that no part of the appropriation shall be expended for the pay or maintenance of the seventy-six acting midshipmen appointed during the recess of Congress by the Secretary of the Navy, in violation of law, and that they be discharged from the Naval Academy in consequence of their illegal appointment.

Messrs. Calvert, Wadsworth, and Washburne strongly denounced the action of the Secretary as a gross outrage on the rights of members, which authorized them to make the nominations.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, defended the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING (Rep.) called attention to the statement of the Secretary of the Navy that the appointments were made with the full authority of law, and that the condition of the country would not permit of compliance with the previous usage.

Various other gentlemen participated in the debate, when the amendment was agreed to—yeas 49, nays 46.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, that hereafter while this rebellion lasts, each Congressional district in the loyal States shall have one additional midshipman, to be appointed as heretofore, on the nomination of members of the House of Representatives, and the members and delegates of the present House shall each be entitled to one additional midshipman. The amendment was agreed to.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE NEW ARMY SYSTEM.

List of Officers Dismissed from the Service for Absence without Leave, Incompetence, Drunkenness, Carelessness, and Misbehavior—A Long, Important, and Interesting Black List.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1863.

The following-named officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless within ten days from this date they appear before the commission, in session in this city, of which Brigadier General [illegible] is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For being in the city of Washington without proper passes, and failing to report to the headquarters of the Provost Marshal, under arrest, as ordered.

Lieut. N. Church, 26th Michigan Volunteers.
Lieut. V. Von Salm, 29th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. Edwin Forrest, 134th New York Volunteers.
Capt. R. Dittrich, 74th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Surgeon T. White, of Gen. Wright's command.
Capt. Trenton, 3d Minnesota Volunteers.
Lieut. A. Cage, 11th Rhode Island Volunteers.
Lieut. John H. Hussey, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. David T. Stretch, 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. Edward F. Smith, 2d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. J. W. Wright, 4th New York Cavalry.
Major D. Von Einsiedel, 41st New York Volunteers.
Capt. J. F. Carboro, acting-chief quartermaster on General Meade's staff.
Lieut. Mason, aid-de-camp on General Meade's staff.
Lieut. J. J. Covington, 40th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. F. Wilson, signal corps, detached on Potomac flotilla.
Capt. Charles Arrowsmith, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. E. Mulkins, 49th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. E. W. Read, 33d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Col. D. G. Brigham, 64th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. Col. C. J. Powers, 108th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. Wm. H. Tigney, 14th New York Volunteers.
Capt. P. S. Burrows, 144th Volunteers.
Major J. W. Beszell, no command.
Capt. F. C. Farris, New York Independent Battery.
Lieut. Col. C. H. Joice, 2d Vermont Volunteers.
Dr. McGill, Lincoln Hospital.
Lieut. Spencer Martin, 85th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. A. R. Ninninger, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. P. Huser, 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. George W. Marsh, 39th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. P. McClellan, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. J. M. Bean, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Lieut. J. H. Morris, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.
Lieut. Samuel Hernbaker, 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. J. Cook, 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. Chas. B. Parsons, 4th Michigan Volunteers.
Major J. C. Biddle, General Rickett's staff.
Major Arnheim, chief of artillery at Fairfax.
Capt. A. Feilan, 7th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. J. C. Dolan, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. G. W. Rockrood, 13th Mass. Volunteers.
Lieut. C. S. Shafer, 1st District Columbia Vols.
Lieut. J. Stevens, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. E. E. Rankins, 16th Connecticut Volunteers.
Capt. L. James, 20th Connecticut Volunteers.
Lieut. W. J. Bassett, 20th Connecticut Vols.
Capt. G. Kerryre, 54th New York Volunteers.

For failing to report at Convalescent Camp, "Virginia," near Alexandria, as ordered by Gen. Martindale.

First Lieut. W. D. Pettitt, Battery B, 1st New York Artillery.
First. Lieut. Charles Smith, 29th New York Volunteers.
First Lieut. W. J. Lorve, acting quartermaster Second brigade, Second division, Twelfth army corps.
Second Lieut. Charles Kraemer, 8th New York Volunteers.
First Lieut. G. R. Clark, quartermaster, 68th New York Volunteers.
Captain G. W. Z. Black, 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain H. A. Hipley, 137th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Second Lieut. Charles A. Lerois, 119th New York Volunteers.
Second Lieut. Casper Christ, 54th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. D. C. De Zouch, 5th Regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Captain A. J. McNutt, 93d New York Volunteers.
Second Lieut. James Hervison, 6th Connecticut Volunteers.
Lieut. J. C. Rardin, 19th Indiana Volunteers.
Lieut. J. B. Fenton, 8th Michigan Volunteers.
Lieut. Geo. E. Nervell, 8th Michigan Volunteers.
Second Lieut. C. V. Amie, 108th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. M. Flynn, 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieut. S. W. Cooper, 8th Infantry, United States Army.
Second Lieut. Geo. C. Hendrickson, 28th New Jersey Volunteers.
Second Lieut. A. S. Granger, adjutant 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Capt. Wm. Huson, 12th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. Roberts, 3d Wisconsin Volunteers.
Lieut. S. P. Odervik, 24th New York Volunteers.
Col. H. B. Titus, 9th New Hampshire Volunteers.
Adj. R. G. Feltus, 75th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For being in the city of Washington without passes and failing to report to their respective commanding officers as ordered.

Major T. B. Rogers, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieut. L. B. Bartlett, aid-de-camp to Gen. Bartlett.
Major R. L. Von Wagoner, 145th New York Volunteers.

For riding in ambulances and failing to report to the headquarters of Provost Marshal under arrest as ordered.

Lieut. L. Hadcock, 5th New York Artillery.
Lieut. F. Ditz, 5th New York Artillery.

For being drunk in the street and sent to the guard-house.

Lieut. Patrick Hickey, 21st New York Artillery.
Lieut. J. Distroro, 16th Virginia Volunteers.

For being drunk in the street, while stopping in the city for medical treatment.

Lieut. Col. R. Anderson, 9th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For remaining in the city after having been discharged from medical treatment, and failing to report to the office of the provost marshal when ordered.

Lieut. John Hale, 5th Michigan Volunteers.
Capt. R. H. Somerson, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers.

For remaining in the city after having been discharged from medical treatment.

Lieut. R. J. Wilson, 13th New Jersey Volunteers.
Capt. E. Clark, 121st New York Volunteers.
Lieut. J. Pomroy, 16th Connecticut Volunteers.

For being in the city of Washington without proper passes, in violation of general orders.

Capt. J. P. Sanford, 72d New York Volunteers.
Lieut. E. K. Aphgar, 143d New York Volunteers.
Captain T. C. Bunting, acting quartermaster 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac.
Lieut. L. R. Nicholson, 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Capt. E. W. Wandell, 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Captain F. G. Slosh, 1st New York Cavalry.
Capt. A. Hutchinson, 34th New York Volunteers.
Lieut. William H. Davis, 2d District Columbia Volunteers, for willful breach of arrest.
1st Lieut. J. Benson Williams, 3d United States Infantry, for misconduct in the face of the enemy and disobedience of orders.
Capt. Isaac D. Sailer, 15th United States Infantry, for having received fifty dollars as an inducement to muster in a substitute at Franklin township, Adams county, Pennsylvania.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

New Jersey Legislature—Peace and War Resolutions.

TRENTON, Feb. 11.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Buckley presented a series of resolutions and a remonstrance from Bergen county against Mr. Holsman's peace resolutions. The resolutions declare: First. That, as the war has been inaugurated by the States in rebellion, the proposition for peace should first come from them. Second. While they are anxious for peace, they are opposed to the cessation of hostilities until the rebels lay down their arms, and assume the obligations and rights they have broken and forfeited. Third. The nearest way to an honorable peace is through a vigorous prosecution of the war. Fourth. They ask not to be disgraced by the passage of the resolutions of Senator Holsman.

Mr. Ludlum, of Cumberland, offered another series of resolutions, regretting the opposition to the Government, and sympathizing with President Lincoln in his efforts to arrest the uprising of the Southern States against the Government of the people, and extending to him support in all measures to put down the rebellion. We hold him as an enemy who, in this hour of difficulty, offers factious opposition to the constituted authorities; and oppose all propositions for peace, a cessation of hostilities, or any compromise until the rebels first lay down their arms. We hold the State-rights doctrine of the Calhoun school as destructive of the Constitution, and return the thanks of the State to the New Jersey soldiers.

Mr. Bateman, of Cumberland, offered a series of resolutions, pledging the support of this State to the Government in putting down the rebellion; and as Washington and Jackson both employed negro soldiers, they commend President Lincoln for doing the same.

Mr. D. Smith offered resolutions of a peace character, reiterating in substance the resolutions of Senator Randolph, and a resolution providing:

First. That Theodore Runyon, Jacob R. Wortendy, Abraham Browning, Henry W. Green, John S. Darcy, and Moses Bigelow, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to proceed to Richmond and ascertain whether the States now in arms against the United States Government will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union and to recognize the authority of the Constitution; and if not, on what terms or conditions amicable relations, under one United States Government, can be restored between them and the other States.

Second. That we invite the co-operation of our sister States in the fraternal mission hereby created.

Third. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish to the said commissioners the necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in security upon their journey.

Mr. Scovel, of Camden, also offered a series of resolutions. The preamble sets forth the permanent character of the Government; that it does not contain provisions for its own dissolution, but intends to continue as a mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time; that no State possesses the power to secede on the ground of any sovereignty. The preamble also refers to the bravery of our troops, and the promptness with which we have responded to the call of the country, showing the affection the people entertain for our form of government; and since the discovery of recent combinations and conspiracies in four Northern States, having for their object the cessation of hostilities, and the purchase of peace at the price of national honor; therefore,

Resolved, That, while relying on no temporary expedients and no political combinations, we feel that we are bound to the Union by indissoluble ties, and will cheerfully share its fate and fortune, ready to perform our appropriate part in its preservation, whenever or wherever occasion may call.

The second resolution says: We regard the men who are embarrassing the Government and discouraging our soldiers as the most skilful architects of ruin the world ever produced, who proclaim to the world that the great experiment of a representative Government has failed.

Third. That as an act of justice to our dead who have fallen on the side of law and liberty, as a duty we owe the brave men who in the field sustain untarnished the honor of our State, while others conspire at home, we appoint General Winfield Scott, Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, and Henry W. Greene, Chancellor of New Jersey, commissioners to proceed to Washington with instructions to urge upon the President of the United States sleepless vigilance and determination to put down and crush out this rebellion against the Constitution and the Union, and, if need be, to call upon the people to come to the rescue of an imperilled and suffering nation.

All these resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A caucus is now holding to agree upon what policy shall be adopted in the midst of these conflicting views.

From California—$1,190,000 in Gold Coming East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The steamer Constitution sailed to-day for Panama, with 115 passengers and $1,190,000 in treasure for New York, and $307,000 for England. It is supposed that nearly one million dollars went on the Government account, being the specie that has accumulated at the Sub-Treasury.

The markets have relapsed into their former inactivity. Small sales of turpentine at $21.

Oregon dates to the 6th have been received; the Boise and Salmon river mines are still open, and crowds of gold seekers are rushing thitherward.

The Victoria (British Columbia) *Chronicle*, of the 1st, says a commodore of the rebel navy arrived there a month ago, and endeavored to purchase the British steamer Thames, ostensibly for the Mexican coast trade. That paper believed the design was a privateering enterprise. The commodore would have succeeded, but for the want of sufficient money.

From Cincinnati.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS LONGWORTH—A FAMILY OF EIGHT PERSONS POISONED—THE SERVANT GIRL SUSPECTED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Nicholas Longworth died at his residence, in this city, yesterday, aged 81 years. Mr. Longworth was a gentleman of great wealth and many eccentricities. He was the first man in this country who went extensively into the culture of the vine for the purpose of making wine.

The family of Philip Bernhard, consisting of eight persons, residing on Liberty street, was poisoned, yesterday, by eating soup, which is supposed to have contained arsenic. One member of the family has died, and another is not expected to live. The servant girl has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

Arrival of a Prize at New York—The Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The British bark Springbok, from London for Nassau, N. P., arrived at this port [illegible] in charge of a prize crew from the United States gunboat Sonoma. She was captured on the 3d inst., off the Bahamas, in consequence of having some articles on her manifest which the captain would not account for.

The officers of the Sonoma report that when she was off the Bahamas, on the 1st, she saw a steamer to the windward, lying to, apparently waiting for her to come up. She proved to be the pirate Florida. As soon as she made out what the Sonoma was, she turned tail. The Sonoma chased her for thirty-six hours, but the superior speed of the pirate enabled her to outrun her.

Rebel Colonel Captured.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.—The rebel Colonel Cushman was arrested on Friday at his residence at Ripley, Tenn., and brought to Columbus yesterday in irons. Col. Cushman probably burned more cotton than any other man in the Confederacy. He acted throughout without commission from the rebel Government.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the valuable and general assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, embracing about 700 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, linens, woolens, muslins, and silks (including 55 bales sheetings, drills, printing cloths, and stock of American goods, clothing, &c., for cash), to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued without intermission all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—At the request of numerous ladies and gentlemen, the management will reproduce the "French Spy" this evening. The "Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish" was performed last evening to a crowded house. In the character of *Naramattah*, so truthfully and naturally performed, the great and graceful artiste, Cubas, received loud applause.

THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.]

GENERAL TOM THUMB IN PHILADELPHIA.

—THE RECEPTION AT THE CONTINENTAL.—The expectation of the arrival of General Tom Thumb and his bride created a maximum of excitement in the extended vicinity of every spot where it was hoped he would set foot. Notwithstanding all the laudable means taken to make the affair as exclusive as possible, a mass of people were on tip-toe with curiosity and eagerness. At seven o'clock last evening the momentous arrival took place. The consequence of the first intimation of this was a general and immediate rush, on the part of the ladies particularly. Some of these were strolling at the time up and down the corridors; some were reading "No Name," in the parlors; some were completing their after-dinner naps before grate-fires; some were dressing for the occasion; and all were either thinking or dreaming of the impending crisis. Be this, however, as it may, it is certain that a universal rush betokened the arrival of the mimic miniature Adam and Eve—the Oberon and Titania of the modern epoch. How they got out of the carriage, probably neither themselves nor the fast thickening crowd never knew and never will know. How they ascended the stair-case and made their entree into parlor 22, must be a matter of mystification to them to their dying days. That they did get there is certain.

THE PARLOR

into which they were ushered made a very good reception room for bride and groom. Perhaps Mrs. General Tom Thumb only sighed for furniture less Brobdingnagian, and longed for a cabinetmaker with Gulliver's accuracy of execution. But "why should Titania cross her Oberon?" If this wish was felt the little lady never evinced it. She could truly quote Shakspeare in saying: "I jest with Oberon, and make him smile!" General Tom Thumb was during the whole of the evening as smiling as smiling could be. The parlor was furnished as the parlors of hotels usually are under the circumstances. There was velvet carpet; a chaste mirror; a glowing grate, a shining chandelier; a little stand laid with brown bread and toasted muffins; a table tastefully laid with a neat supper; chairs and sofas sufficient to make the crowd thicker still.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM

stood on the east side of the room, during the hour of reception. The face of General Tom Thumb literally brimmed with happiness. He suggested the idea of a bottle of champagne when the cork's drawn; he looked like a little Adam, who had just waked up and found a certain Lavinia Warren Eve ready waiting for him, and manufactured out of one of his ribs. The General has reason to be happy and proud. The little lady who stood demurely at his side is a dictionary of beauty and sweetness. Her face is beautiful, both in regularity of feature and amiability of expression. Her delicate cheeks were somewhat, but not unbecomingly, flushed by the excitement of the occasion.

THE DRESS OF THE BRIDE

was elegant and unique. It consisted of white satin, sprinkled with rich green leaves, and looped with carnation buds. Her hair was arranged ordulé in front, and relevé in double rolls. Her tiny, snow-flake hands were arrayed in white kids. She received the congratulations of the crowd with grace and self-possession. Her voice is small, but not unpleasant; the looks which accompany it furnish more language than the words. General Tom Thumb himself, attired in plain black, was the perfection of delight. Commodore Nutt is in New York—perhaps this is one cause for the General's supreme happiness. The bride's sister is also left behind, and the newly-wedded pair are, therefore, left to themselves alone. The

SCENES IN THE RECEPTION ROOM

ought to have been photographed. The obsequious domestic at the door, in "epaulets," and a white cravat, the buzzing of the shifting circle, the light, and the heat, and the jam, and the squeeze; the echoed frantic appeals for entrance of ladies fourteen deep at the key-hole; the two tiny creatures who seemed to realize Shakspeare's thought when he said that "dwarfish pages were as cherubims;" the supper-table for whose dainties two little mouths were kept watering in vain for hours;—all these ought to have been photographed, if photography were capable of it.

THE PASSAGES

presented a scene of bewilderment which a Cruikshank might envy. Fancy imps of boys jabbering one deaf, and striking with their every twitch and turn their neighbors in some vital organ; dowagers in lace and satin demanding admittance and refusing to give up tickets; girls scrambling for the door-knob and threatening to smother the functionary there; youths with their hair parted in the middle and staring in mute and imbecile wonderment; waiters grinning, and everybody treading on everybody's toes:—these composed the ever-varying scene, like a human kaleidoscope shaken by the hand of curiosity.

THE DESTINY

of the bride and bridegroom, according to all speculation, will be one of happiness. Posterity may, perhaps, point to them as being the inventors of a race of humanity which, illustrating the conceit of the poet, shall grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." The Chinese have a way of dwarfing trees by directing the growth from the foliage to the flower and fruit. If the happy couple, who, last night, held as brilliant a reception, are small in [illegible] Prussian, Russian, Polish, Dutch, English, and Italian dwarfs present from history no more pleasing peculiarities than these two.

THE DEPARTURE

of the General and his wife will be too sudden to admit of many hundred more of his friends having the pleasure of seeing him. He departs to-morrow for Washington. Thence he and his wife repair to their home at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where they will hold a reception. In a fortnight they sail for England, and will doubtless reap golden opinions throughout a Continental tour.

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES INTO THE GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL.—The following is the list of successful candidates for admission into the Girls' High and Normal School. The examination has been a fair test of study in other schools:

No.	Name.	Average.	School.
1.	Elle Black	87.2	Morris.
2.	Josephine Hamill	85.2	Morris.
3.	Amanda Foust	83.45	Hancock.
4.	Cora F. Allen	82.9	Morris.
5.	Mary Dickinson	82.85	Zane.
6.	Anna Gannon	82.3	Morris.
7.	Elizabeth W. Connell	81.95	Locust.
8.	Maggie Harolds	81.65	Zane.
9.	Matilda Montgomery	81.55	Southeast.
10.	Isabella Miller	81.25	Mount Vernon.
11.	Annie B. Davis	79.9	Zane.
12.	Annie Ellen Sidney	79.7	Hancock.
13.	Josephine Parker	79.3	Northeast.
14.	Maggie Allen	79.1	Price.
15.	Eliza Ridgway	78.7	Zane.
16.	Rachel Andress	78.6	Zane.
17.	Kate Harrison	78.5	Northwest.
18.	Rachel Mackey	78.4	Northwest.
19.	Sallie B. Clayton	78.25	Zane.
20.	Anna M. Sutherland	78.15	Zane.
21.	Emily V. Hooper	78.15	Morris.
22.	Addie Haslan	77.9	Rittenhouse.
23.	Lizzie Hilton	77.45	Manayunk.
24.	Melvina Vandyke	77.3	Locust.
25.	Anna B. Evans	77.2	Newton.
26.	Fannie K. Stark	77.1	Locust.
27.	Sallie Paullin	76.9	Monroe.
28.	Bella Royer	76.75	Northeast.
29.	Mary Mellen	76.7	Newton.
30.	Callie M. Allen	76.65	Morris.
31.	Anna Stimmel	76.4	Beck.
32.	Lydie Ker	76.35	Fifteenth Ward.
33.	Susan Webb	76.35	Mount Vernon.
34.	Cornelia Sund	76.15	Monroe.
35.	Carrie Shreve	76.1	Northeast.
36.	Elizabeth Morris	76.05	Northeast.
37.	Mary Wentz	75.9	Newton.
38.	Sallie Grear	75.85	Southeast.
39.	Kate Hazard	75.5	Monroe.
40.	Mary Wilson	75.35	J. Q. Adams.
41.	Matilda Marks	75.3	Newton.
42.	Mary Thomas	75.25	Morris.
43.	Fannie Bartlett	75.2	Northeast.
44.	Fannie Reinhold	75.15	Monroe.
45.	Mary Wilahen	75.05	Fifteenth Ward.
46.	Lydia Todd	74.9	Price.
47.	Elizabeth Y. Horn	74.8	Hancock.
48.	Ella Morgan	74.75	Manayunk.
49.	Ellie Samuel	74.6	Morris.
50.	Clara Elliot	74.55	Hancock.
51.	Louisa Russell	74.3	Hancock.
52.	Julia Costigon	74.3	Northwest.
53.	Mary Ezler	74.3	Weccacoe.
54.	Julia Snow	74.05	Northeast.
55.	Ella Huckel	74.	Newton.
56.	Lizzie Fitzpatrick	74.	Northeast.
57.	Emma Earley	73.95	Zane.
58.	Annie Lewis	73.9	Northeast.
59.	Juliet Cherry	73.7	Morris.
60.	Bessie Barclay	73.35	Northwest.
61.	Mary Macpherson	73.3	Mount Vernon.
62.	Caroline E. Thomas	73.2	Newton.
63.	Antoinette Crease	73.05	Roxborough.
64.	Eliza McCollum	72.95	Hancock.
65.	Lizzie Bird	72.9	Hancock.
66.	Fannie Trimble	72.9	Zane.
67.	Laura Hayes	72.7	Hancock.
68.	Sarah Manly	72.5	Penn.
69.	Amanda Shubert	72.1	Newton.
70.	Rachel Brevoor	72.1	Northeast.
71.	Carrie Matlack	71.9	Jefferson.
72.	Susan McNabb	71.85	Northwest.
73.	Clara Burrows	71.75	Hancock.
74.	Amelia Reger	71.55	Hancock.
	Agnes Gibson	71.45	Northwest.
	Hannah Avis	71.45	J. Q. Adams.
	Maggie Hoffner	71.2	Mount Vernon.
	Joanna Dimond	71.1	Fifteenth ward
	M. Maggie Rush	71	Hancock.
	Emily Abbott	71	Zane.
	Kate Rich	71.0	Price.
	Henrietta Flasher	70.7	Southeast.
	Floreen Wilson	70.8	Northeast.
	Maggie Moore	70.75	Price.
	Annie O'Shea	70.75	Mount Vernon
	Maggie Shern	70.6	Harrison.
	Mary Lawless	70.4	Zane.
	Mary O'Hara	70.4	Zane.
	Anna Richardson	70.35	Newton.
	Jane Vandeveer	70.25	Hancock.
	Isabel Dunn	70.05	Locust.
	Annie Ernest	69.95	Zane.
	Clara Parker	69.8	Mount Vernon.
	Emily Price	69.5	Jefferson.
	Matilda Watson	69.35	Mount Vernon
	Dollie Wartman	69.1	J. Q. Adams.
	Laura Sperong	68.75	J. Q. Adams.
	Rebecca Black	68.55	Price.
	Clara V. Green	68.25	Northeast.
	Sallie A. Noe	68.25	Mount Vernon.
	Virginia Braddock	68.2	Northwest.
	Mary Caldwell	68.1	Hancock.
	Mary Goodier	68.1	J. Q. Adams.
	Kate R. Mettigen	67.95	Ringgold.
	Ella Dewey	67.75	Mount Vernon.
	Henrietta Holst	67.75	Mount Vernon.
	Ida Betton	67.5	Beck.
	Martha J. McCarthy	67.25	Zane.
	Carrie M. Dingee	67.1	Jefferson.
	Annie M. Reel	66.9	Jefferson.
	Reb. J. McLaughlin	66.85	Fifteenth-ward.
	Jane C. Hickey	68.85	Weccacoe.
	Rosa Brady	65.33	Price.
	Annie Conagy	65.9	Harrison.
	Haddie Gilbert	65.9	Price.
	Lizzie S. Kelly	65.9	Ringgold.
	Mary O'Neill	65.7	Southwest.
	Laura Fugate	64.55	Ringgold.
	Abby A. Allen	65.5	Manayunk.
	Eleanor Goddard	65.2	Northwest.
	Matilda Barnes	65.2	Southeast.

Average age of candidates admitted, 15 years [illegible] months, and 3 days.

The following is a list of schools that furnished candidates, and the number from each that passed a successful examination:

Morris	9	Fifteenth ward	4
Hancock	13	Monroe	4
Zane-street	14	J. Q. Adams	5
Locust-street	4	Weccacoe	2
Northeast	11	Roxborough	1
Southeast	4	Penn	1
Mount Vernon	10	Jefferson	4
Price	7	Ringgold	3
Northwest	8	Hestonville	1
Rittenhouse	1	Unknown	1
Manayunk	3	Harrison	2
Newton	8	Southwest	1
Beck	2		

CITY ITEMS.

ST. TIMOTHY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on the Ridge road, near the Six-mile stone, Roxborough, Twenty-first ward, is now completed, and will be consecrated by Bishop Stevens to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. It is built of solid stone in the early English Gothic style, and will be quite an ornament to the vicinity.

SUPERB ARTICLE OF MADERIA WINE.—Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now in store a superb invoice of his rare old Maderia wine, (imported expressly for medicinal purposes,) of the celebrated "Bual" brand. Everything in the way of choice foreign and domestic groceries can always be had at this popular old stand.

GEORGE
Steck's
Inimitable
Piano
Fortes,
J. E. Gould,
Seventh and Chestnut. [ja15-thstin

CATARRH is often a form of Throat Disease which creates a perpetual desire to swallow, as if something were sticking in the upper part of the throat. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with good results in this annoying disorder.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY.—By reference to advertisement of "Active," in another column, it will be seen that the subscriber, having about $10,000 to invest, is desirous to become an active partner in a lucrative business.

MONEYED MEN would do well to read advertisement in another column of a small farm for sale by N. B. Hammond, in New London, Chester county, Pa.

SONG OF THE MISANTHROPE.—
I'm weary, and sick, and disgusted
With the city's mechanical din,
Where I'm much too well known to be trusted,
And plaguily pestered for tin;
I'm sick of these battles horrific,
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 blossoms,
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 MANNIKIN WEDDING.—Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren were married in state at Grace Church, New York, on Tuesday. There was a great crowd, and everybody cheered everything that made its appearance in front of the church; 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 Warren, the infinitesimal Commodore Nutt, (groomsman,) and the *petite* Miss Minnie Warren. Surely such a quartette were never seen before, nor such a long train of ladies and cavaliers in gallant array. The ladies were got up in the most stunning style, and those of the gentlemen who presented a really elegant and tasteful appearance had taken the precaution of sending to Philadelphia and procuring their suits at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The remainder of the guests had an odor of Chatham street about them.

U. S. TAX.—The following are given as omissions in U. S. tax schedule:

On the prettiest baby in the United States, $1,000. [As every woman thinks her baby is the prettiest this will realize an enormous sum.]

For trying to "escape history," *two cents*. [This refers to Congressmen only.]

For murdering a piano, $1 a day. If there are any nervous people about the house, 25 per cent. off.

On all roosters that crow over the late elections, $5.

For wearing any other than the substantial clothing made to order at Granville Stokes' One-Price Temple of Fashion, No. 609 Chestnut street, the penalty is not fixed.