The Press.

VOL. 6.—NO. 165. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863. THREE CENTS.

THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOLLARS FOR THREE MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.
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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,
220 CHESTNUT STREET.
Offer for sale, by the Package—
PRINTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
DRILLS, CANTON FLANNELS.
COTTONADES, CORSET JEANS.
SILESIAS, NANKEENS.
COLORED CAMBRICS, SEAMLESS BAGS.
BLACK DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES.
UNION CLOTHS, SATINETS.
PLAID LINSEYS, NEGRO KERSEYS.
KENTUCKY JEANS.
ALSO,
SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, INFANTRY CLOTHS.
ARMY FLANNELS, 10 and 12-ounce DUCK, &c., &c.
de6-mwf 3m

GRIGG & HARMSTEAD,
No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
ja9-3m

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ARRANGED.
80,000 DOZEN
HOSIERY,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
THOS. MELLOR & CO.,
40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. ja30-3m

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
BAGS AND BAGGING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET,
ja27-6m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA "BAG" MANUFACTORY.
BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES,
FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE-DUST, &c.
ALSO,
SEAMLESS BAGS,
Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net cash on delivery.
GEO. GRIGG.
ja10-tf No. 219 and 221 CHURCH ALLEY.

COTTON YARN.
SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,
FOR SALE BY
FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. oc2-tf

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
se26-6m

SEWING MACHINES.

STILL THERE!
AT THE OLD STAND,
628 CHESTNUT STREET,
Second floor, opposite Jayne's Hall,
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.
The undersigned has not removed, but is ready at his Old Office to supply customers, at the lowest prices, with every style and quality of
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.
Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to private families and hotels, by the day.
Machine stitching done at short notice, in any quantity.
Machines repaired and operators taught.
de25-3m HENRY COY.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes.
810 CHESTNUT STREET.
ja13-3m

THE WILCOX & GIBBS
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale by FAIRBANKS & EWING,
se27-tf 715 CHESTNUT Street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
no27-3m

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au23-6m

A. OPPENHEIMER,
No. 231 CHURCH Alley, Philadelphia,
CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF
ARMY CLOTHING
Of Every Description.
ALSO,
TENTS,
HAVERSACKS,
PONCHOS,
CAMP BLANKETS,
KNAPSACKS, and
BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS.
MATERIAL BOUGHT FOR CONTRACTORS.
All goods made will be guarantied regulation in size.
N. B. Orders of any size filled with despatch. ja7-3m

617 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de13-1y

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,
GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STORE, 710 CHESTNUT ST.
MANUFACTORIES,
621 CHERRY Street, and FIFTH and COLUMBIA
ja23-1m Avenue.

CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is desired.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
General Agents,
ap10-tf MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST.

★ F. I. G. ★
ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS,
The best in the world for finish and durability.
B. M. S.
The best brand Silk Finished
VELVET RIBBONS.
Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH,
fe4-3m 195 DUANE Street, near West Broadway, New York.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, LININGS, &c.,
Comprising a large and complete stock of goods for
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT REASONABLE PRICES.
COOPER & CONARD,
ja24 S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STS.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET,
Asks the SPECIAL ATTENTION of the Ladies to his LARGE STOCK of
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
A greater part of his goods have been purchased previous to the recent GREAT ADVANCE, and are now being RETAILED at LESS than wholesale prices. He has JUST OPENED:
100 dozen broad Hemstitched Hdkfs., at 30c., and upwards.
300 dozen corded-bordered all-Linen Hdkfs., at 18c., worth 25 cents.
50 pieces plain, buff, and white Piqué, for Children's wear.
20 pieces printed and fig'd Piqué, for Children's wear.
NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BOWS.
Emb'd Muslin, lace trimmed, &c., received every morning, from 50c. to $5. fe10-tf
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

MUSLINS BELOW THE MARKET PRICES.—We have a large Stock of Bleached and Brown MUSLINS, of all widths and qualities, at prices from 2 to 5 cents per yard under the case price of the agents.
Among the stock will be found New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Torresdale, Allewagen, and every approved make.
Country Storekeepers will save by an examination.
Linen goods at old prices.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
fe2 1021 MARKET Street.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK AT AND UNDER COST PRICES.—
Saxony Plaids and Poil De Chevres, at 20 cts.
Best American Delaines, at 25 cts.
All imported Dress Goods at cost prices.
These goods are all really cheaper than Calicoes.
Plain Silks, rich colors.
Small-figured Corded Silks, solid colors.
Plain and figured Black Silks.
Very heavy Gro Grain Black Silks.
Rich styles Fancy Silks.
All of these goods are at last fall's prices.
Pretty styles Fancy Silks, 56, 65, 75 cts.
Plain Black Alpacas.
Single and double-width Black All-wool Delaines.
Plain Black Merinoes, Cashmeres, and Reps.
All at last fall's prices.
English, Merrimac, Cocheco, Sprague, and all the best makes of Prints in the market.
Pillow Case, Sheeting, and Shirting Muslins, Williamsville and other approved makes.
9-8 Waltham and Pocasset, 5-4 Leyman, unbleached, all at less than the agent's case prices.
H. STEEL & SON,
fe2 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street.

SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.—
All the best makes of Calicoes.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Linens.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Napkins.
Together with Towels, Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Nainsooks and Plaid Muslins, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Shawls, Merinos, closing out.
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.
Silk and Linen Hdkfs, nice assortment. At
JOHN H. STOKES',
ja 21 702 ARCH Street.

EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
26 South SECOND Street,
Have reduced the prices of
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoes,
Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
All-Wool De Laines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also,
Fine Long Broche Shawls,
Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls.
44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk. de23-tf

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.
Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mousselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Black Bombasines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broche Shawls,
Fine Blankets,
Crib Blankets.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
no11-tf CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS,
York Premiums, Forestdales,
Edward Harris, Bay Mill, and
Other good makes Shirtings.
10-4 Utica, Waltham, and Pepperell Sheetings.
FINE LINENS
At nearly old prices.
Cheap Damask Cloths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkins, Fine Towels and Doylies.
BLACK ALPACAS,
Fine Colored Alpacas,
Prints, Delaines, Cheap Reps.
All-wool Reps at Cost.
Balmorals—Good Skirts, full size, $3.
Closing out Winter Cloaks and Shawls.
Closing out Boys' Winter Clothes.
COOPER & CONARD,
ja24-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have a fine stock of
GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.
Good Large Blankets.
Good Linen Sheetings.
Good Muslin by the piece.
Good Unshrinking Flannels.
Good Fast-Colored Prints.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Quality Black Silks.
Good Assortment Colored Silks. ja1

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.
Large Crib Blankets.
Fine Cradle Blankets.
ja1 EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the making of Shirts, Collars, Drawers, &c. ja24-tap4

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja17-tf Four doors below the Continental.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES TAX STAMPS,
No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut.
A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit.
A liberal discount allowed on amounts of $50 and upwards.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
fe9-tje9 No. 57 South THIRD Street.

UNITED STATES
INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.
NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ASSESSMENT for the above-named District of all persons liable to a Tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of all persons required to take out LICENSES, having been completed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Taxes aforesaid will be received, for the TWENTY-SECOND and TWENTY-FIFTH WARDS of the City of Philadelphia, by WILLIAM H. MILLER and THEODORE S. WILLIAMS, Deputy Collectors, at the office, Langstroth's Building, GERMANTOWN, and for the TWENTY-THIRD WARD of said city by DANIEL W. GILBERT, Deputy Collector, at the office of the Collector, Frankford street, Frankford, daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, on or before the twenty-first day of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July 1, 1862.
All persons who, in like manner, shall fail to take out their LICENSES, as required by law, on or before the 21st of February next, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional on the amount thereof, and THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF SAID LICENSES, in accordance with the provisions of the 19th and 59th sections of the Excise Law aforesaid.
Money of the United States only received. No further notice will be given.
JOHN W. COWELL, Collector.
Germantown (Philadelphia), Jan. 30, 1863. ja30-tfe21

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT, Pennsylvania, comprising Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia:
NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ASSESSMENT for the above-named District, of all persons liable to a Tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) at his office, Southwest corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets, on and after MONDAY, February 2d, 1863, and until and including SATURDAY, the 21st day of the same month.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, on or before the aforesaid 21st of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July 1, 1862.
All persons who, in like manner, shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 21st of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of
THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF SAID LICENSES,
In accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid.
☞ Money of the United States only received.
☞ No further notice will be given.
WILLIAM J. WAINWRIGHT, Collector,
ja17-dtf S. W. cor. THIRD and WILLOW Sts.

EDWIN A. HUGHES, UNDERTAKER,
259 South TENTH street, above Spruce,
fe10-3m Philadelphia.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF Vin Imperial, just received per ship Robert Cushman, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE,
ja15 Nos. 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

CARD PRINTING, NEAT AND Cheap, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 South FOURTH Street, below Chestnut. oc4

The Press.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY

THE GUERILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

Rebel News from Charleston and the Southwest.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT SEIZURES.

THE PIRATES ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.

Gov. Curtin's Opinion of Arbitrary Arrests, &c., &c., &c.

The Abolishment of the Grand Divisions—The Causes which have Led to It—A New Division of Picked Regiments—How the Appointment of General Hooker is Received.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1863.

By an order issued to-day the grand divisions of the army, known as the "right, centre, and left," are to be done away with, and the old organization of corps restored. The project of dividing the army into divisions, each one composing two or more corps, was first discussed by General McClellan at Bakersville, Maryland, and put into effect by Gen. Burnside at Warrenton, when he assumed command. The object of this change was not to relieve the General Commanding from any responsibility as the head of the army, but to diminish his arduous labor by dividing among three the business and detail which had previously devolved upon one department. In this respect the new plan has succeeded admirably. Each division has been an army within itself, independent of the other, and possessing all the functions of a strictly separate command. Each division general has superintended the issuing of all discharges, furloughs, &c., post office, and other duties pertaining to the business department of his command, thereby lessening the duties connected with the head department, and simplifying and expediting the business of a great army. In this respect, then, the change has proved successful, but it has been found that this division of the troops into three separate commands occasions on their part a lack of interest in the army proper, and regard and devotion for the general-in-chief. They come to identify themselves with the division to which they belong, regarding it as their army, and its commander as their leader. The result is a want of unity, and of that mutual regard and sympathy which should be cherished by the various commands for each other. Envy, jealousy, a spirit of contention and detraction, have frequently shattered armies more than all the fiery missiles of the enemy combined.

It has likewise been found that the placing of subordinate generals so nearly on a footing with the General-in-Chief, causes them to be envious of one another—envious of their head—dictatorial to him—assuming an importance which does not belong to them—eager to displace him, and deliberately plotting to this end. Undoubtedly these were the considerations which occasion a return to the old organization. Corps commanders will doubtless be clothed with much more authority than has hitherto been granted them—transacting much of the corps business, which in the past has been attended to, first, at the general, and afterward at the division headquarters.

Simultaneously with this change, a new "corps flag" has been adopted, to be swallow-tailed, consisting of blue field, with Maltese cross in centre, directly under the number of the corps painted in red. These flags are to be hoisted at all the corps headquarters.

A new division, composed of picked regiments, has been organized in the Sixth Corps. Brigadier General Calvin E. Pratt, of Brooklyn, who entered the service as colonel of the 31st New York, has been assigned to this important command. His staff, just completed, consists of the following officers:

First Lieut. Adam E. King, acting assistant adjutant general.
Captain H. M. Swift, commissary.
First Lieut. James B. McKinley, inspector.
First Lieut. Enoch Totten, aid-de-camp.
First Lieut. Oliver Beaumont, aid-de-camp.

Colonel Taylor, of the 33d Rochester Regiment, has been assigned to the position made vacant by General Pratt's promotion, viz: commander of the 1st Brigade, Howe's division.

Mr. J. B. Hammond, known to the public by frequent contributions to the New York *World*, and afterwards *Tribune*, under the cognomen of "Bartlett, has received an appointment on General Butterfield's staff, with the rank of first lieutenant.

A portion of headquarters which, a week ago to-morrow, moved to the spot designated for a new encampment, have since returned, and it is now doubtful whether General Hooker will move at all.

A new order has just been promulgated forbidding a further exchange of newspapers with parties across the river. Since the army came to Falmouth this has been carried on to an alarming extent; not only privates, but officers have recklessly sent Northern papers over to the enemy, which contained invaluable information for them. Arrangements are soon to be completed whereby every one of those correspondents who publish contraband news will be summarily brought to justice.

The appointment of General Hooker as Commander-in-Chief is variously received by the army. To speak truthfully, confidence in the powers at the Capital has become so impaired, that the soldiers have come to regard all the changes and plans with indifference. Every one, however, feels that the new general will do one or two things, and that right speedily—destroy the rebel army, or our own. The military authorities at Washington owe it to the country, to the army, and to themselves, that "Fighting Joe's" campaign be made morally certain of success. What else will warrant them in the change which they have made in commanders? Had they sent General Banks to the James river for the purpose of withdrawing a portion of the enemy, and thereby rendering General Burnside's battle a victory, the discouragement and dissatisfaction now prevalent in the army and among the people would not exist. The soldiers are not influenced by political prejudices or outside motives. What they require is a general who will win victories. Make them believe that such a one is in command over them, and we shall hear no more of the power and virtues of by-gone chiefs. Never shall I forget the ovation which General Burnside received on the night preceding the battle of Fredericksburg, when he rode among the fifty thousand men on the plain below the city. The scene will never pass from the memory of any one who participated.

It was the general impression that the enemy, small in number, had retreated from their works. A cloud of doubt had hung over the movements and operations of the rebels. Their guns and position were unknown to us, but our gallant Burnside, instead of being kept at check through the long winter months, by the display of numerous pickets and camp fires, has fearlessly crossed the river and solved the mystery. So reasoned officer and private, and such cheers as rent the sky have rarely been heard on the eve of battle. Ranks opened and closed spontaneously around him as the General rode forward. Regiment after regiment threw their caps in the air, or clapped their hands in a frenzy of admiration and approbation. Had the military authorities done their duty to Gen. Burnside, he would from that time forward have been the idol of the army. Will they now perform their duty to Gen. Hooker, or must the nation drink still deeper of the cup of humiliation?—*N. Y. Times.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

A Gallant Dash into Batesville, Arkansas—Marmaduke Driven Across the White River—The Enrolled Militia Hunting up the Guerrillas and Destroying them—Pursuit of the Rebel General Marmaduke.

WEST PLAINS, Feb. 7, 1863.

To Major General Curtis:

The dash on Batesville has accomplished all it was intended. Express has just been received from Col. Waring, commanding my cavalry division. He drove Marmaduke's forces out of Batesville the night of the 4th inst., killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners, among them Colonel Adams.

Col. Waring says Captain Roses, 4th Missouri Cavalry, led the charge into Batesville most gallantly. Such of the enemy as could not crowd into the ferryboat swam the river. Marmaduke's entire force is on the other side, and the pickets were exchanging shots on the morning of the 5th inst. Waring has remounted his men from the country. Of course, as the expedition was only intended as a reconnoissance and a foray, it has its full instructions to return carefully.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier General Commanding.

OPERATIONS OF THE MISSOURI MILITIA.

[From the Columbia Statesman, Feb. 7.]

On the morning of the 31st instant, one of the enrolled militia, who was returning from the country, whither he had been to visit his sick family, was suddenly surrounded by three armed bushwhackers, and robbed of his clothes, horse, &c., and then permitted to proceed. This affair occurred four miles northwest of Columbia, and the rebels engaged in it were Lieutenant John Brown, Thomas H. Cave, and Benjamin Batterton. A short distance further on they came upon a foraging party, consisting of three militia, who were imperfectly armed, and robbed them in the same manner.

The news quickly reaching town, a squad of militia, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Russell, went in quest of the marauders. Finding their trail difficult to pursue, Colonel Russell divided his men, taking half himself, and Lieutenant Arnold the remainder.

Lieut. Arnold came upon the bushwhackers first, fired on them, and succeeded in capturing Batterton. The rest, escaping, fell into the clutches of Colonel Russell and his squad, who also gave chase and fired on them, wounding and capturing Cave. All the horses, arms, and clothing taken from the militia were recaptured. Three shot-guns, three pistols, and two horses were taken belonging to the rebels.

One incident of the chase is too good to be lost, and is worthy of notice. One of the militia, a Mr. Callaway, was mounted on a fine mare, very fleet, and dubbed "Flying Jennie." Callaway outstripped all rivals, and came up with one of the enemy. Firing as he came up, and missing, he dashed upon him with empty gun, which he broke over the rebel's head. Turning the captive over to others who were coming up, "Flying Jennie" quickly brought him up with another and the last Bushwhacker, Lieut. John Brown. Shots were exchanged between the two, at short fire, when Callaway's horse running against a tree he was thrown, and Brown escaped by leaving his horse and taking to the brush.

These bushwackers all belonged to this county, and have belonged to a noted band which has given the people in this region a great deal of trouble.

We understand that our old typo, Tom. Sutton was in the front of the chase, and fired first, putting shot through rebel cloth.

On the arrival of the prisoners in town, an affair transpired which, for a time, created some excitement. On nearing a principal corner of Main street, where a considerable number of persons were collected, Batterton raised his hand and hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. An officer standing near by ordered the militia to fire upon him. Accordingly, a man on the side-walk raised his pistol and fired, the ball striking Batterton in the left side, just above the hip, and after ranging through the abdomen, lodged on the opposite side. He fell from his horse mortally wounded, and was conveyed to the military hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock on the following night.

It has been but a short time since Batterton was taken by some of Gen. Guitar's forces, and was paroled for a limited time by that officer, in order that he might obtain securities on his bond. Instead of obtaining the securities and effecting a legitimate release from military custody, he again went into the bushes, recommencing the work of marauding, and met with the melancholy fate above recited.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Affairs in Charleston—The Withdrawal of the British Consul—Description of the Montauk's Engagement—Rebel News from the Southwest, Fredericksburg, and North Carolina—Leading Editorials of the Richmond Press.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS OFF CHARLESTON BAR.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 3.]

Yesterday forenoon passed in the city and harbor without any stirring news or incident of note. About one o'clock a telegram from Fort Sumpter announced that a strange steamer, evidently an iron-clad, had just hove in sight. The number of the ordinary blockading vessels strung along the horizon was eleven. With a good glass the outline of the iron-clad could be plainly seen from the city wharves, and an endless variety of rumors and conjectures in relation to her identity and designs were soon afloat.

Meantime, another strange sail made her appearance in the offing. She proved to be the British steam frigate Cadmus, twenty-one guns, bringing despatches for the British consul and for the Petrel, now anchored in the harbor. At three o'clock one of the boats of the Cadmus brought the despatches to the city in charge of a lieutenant.

We have learned from good authority that the Cadmus brings intelligence that an expedition of a very formidable character has been prepared to operate against the city of Charleston, and that the enemy is now nearly ready for the attack. Mr. Robert Bunch, the British consul, has orders to go aboard the Cadmus, and to get to Havana with the least possible delay. We understand that he expects to leave on Saturday next.

From the Cadmus we have information that the mysterious steamer off North Channel is the Yankee iron-clad frigate New Ironsides. She can hardly cross the bar, as she is said to draw nineteen feet of water. Her object for the present, probably, is merely to protect the blockaders from another attack. The Ironsides, it is believed, came from Broad river. The transports plying southward from Beaufort, N. C., are probably bound for Port Royal, as the rendezvous of the land forces of the expedition.

In our naval successes last week the enemy has had a foretaste of our strength upon the water. But the preparations for the attack on our city were matured previously, and it is not believed that our naval victory will either prevent or postpone it. It is well, however, that our defences are now complete, and that we were able to strike the first blow in the struggle to hold our good old seaport. That blow, we trust, will encourage our defenders, on land and sea, to redouble their activity and vigilance, and to spare no pains to give a bloody welcome to the assailants.

The Te Deum will be sung this day, the 3d, at St. Philip's Church, at eleven o'clock, for the success of our arms in Charleston harbor. The public are invited to attend and join in the thanksgiving.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF CONSUL BUNCH.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in announcing the withdrawal, by his Government, of Mr. Robert Bunch, consular agent of her Britannic Majesty at that port, says:

It is said that under the prospect of a formidable attack on Charleston, it would not be proper to expose the obnoxious Mr. Bunch, deprived of his official position, to the hostility of the Yankee forces, should they succeed; therefore, the Cadmus has been sent to remove him out of the way of any such unpleasantness. It seems more probable, however, that the real motive of his withdrawal is a desire on the part of Lord Lyons and of the British Administration to gratify the United States Government in the removal of Mr. Bunch, whose views and course has been more unprejudiced and just to the Confederate States than their own. Yet, while proceeding to do so, it accords with British custom to avoid sacrificing an officer who has done his best for his country, and at the same time, also to avoid, as far as practicable, the appearance to the Confederate States of removing an officer because of his fairness and supposed friendly bias. The danger, to Mr. Bunch of remaining longer in Charleston, may be a mere diplomatic reason on the part of Lord Lyons for his immediate transfer to London.

We throw out these views which occur to us for whatever they may be worth. Every one must judge for himself.

THE MONTAUK AT FORT McALLISTER.

[From the Savannah News, Feb. 2.]

The fort was but slightly injured. A portion of the parapet in front of the ten-inch columbiad was destroyed. The gunners never flinched, but fought their guns with spirit, even when thus exposed to the enemy's continued fire. A trunnion of one of the thirty-two pounders was destroyed by a shell, which disabled the gun. This was the only injury our guns received, which were fired with great precision, the shot and shell falling thick and fast upon the iron-clad. The other gunboats were out of range; consequently, the iron-clad received all the attention of the batteries. A large number of hands were immediately put to work to repair the damages done to the battery, and by night they were completed and again in fighting order, well supplied with powder and shot.

The Federal fleet consisted of one iron-clad, one mortar boat, and three gunboats. The iron-clad came up within eight hundred yards of the fort and anchored. During the action she was frequently struck by the shot from our batteries. Several balls passed through her smoke-stack, and at one time two shots struck her turret at the same time, when she ceased firing and retired, evidently injured. The four other Federal boats did not come nearer than a mile and a half to two miles of the batteries. But they were within range, and threw shot and shell with great accuracy.

Several gentlemen who went to Coffee Bluff, where they had a good view of the battle, returned to the city in the afternoon. They state that they are confident that the iron-clad turret boat was seriously disabled by our fire, as she remained silent for a quarter of an hour before leaving her position, and did not return the fire of the battery, which was directed against her as she retired and joined the fleet below.

Major Gallie was killed during the first twenty minutes of the action. He was first struck in the face by a fragment of a shell, and but slightly injured. He retired, and had his wound dressed, and had just returned, when a shell struck the trunnion of a thirty-two pounder. A fragment of the shell or the trunnion plate struck him on the head, causing instant death. The garrison all bear testimony to his gallantry and coolness, and think that he exposed himself too much. Before he was wounded he was continually on the ramparts, giving command and urging his men to keep cool and fire deliberately.

Major Gallie was a Scotchman by birth, and has resided in this city some thirty-five years. He was about fifty-five years of age. For many years he has been connected with the military of our city, and for a long period was captain of the Chatham Artillery. A true Southerner in principle and feeling, ever since the commencement of the war he has taken a very active part in military matters, and was chiefly instrumental in forming the Savannah Artillery Corps and the Siege Artillery. He leaves a wife and two daughters and the entire community to mourn his loss. A more honorable, upright, and true man, we trust, could not have lost.

After the death of Major Gallie the command of the post devolved upon George W. Anderson, Jr., who was assisted by Colonel Robert H. Anderson, commander of the reserve infantry corps. Both these gentlemen evinced great ability, and during the continuance of the bombardment fought the fort well.

DESPATCH FROM COLONEL OLMSTEAD.

The firing seems to have ceased. The last despatch from the battery reports everything working beautifully, and the iron-clad slowly falling back, having been struck repeatedly. The garrison is in fine spirits. Casualties slight. Since Major Gallie's death, only two men have been wounded.

The *News* proceeds as follows:

Thus has ended the third attempt of the enemy to capture our battery at Genesis Point. Defeated in their attempt on Tuesday last, they no doubt returned to the attack yesterday with all the means in their power, and with all the resolution they are capable of, doubtless relying on their superior numbers and metal, and the invulnerability of their iron-clads.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Knoxville *Register* has the following paragraph, indicating the displacement of Bragg by Gen. Johnston:

General Joseph E. Johnston returned to Atlanta a few nights since. He expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the condition of affairs in Mississippi, and he speaks hopefully of the cause everywhere.

From Bragg's army—or more properly we should now say from Jo. Johnston's army—we learn from the Winchester *Bulletin*, of the 3d, that the troops are in fine spirits, with souls in arms and eager for the fray. The enemy are advancing in three columns—one by railroad, and two by the pikes leading from Murfreesboro. Unless the recent fall of rain retarded their progress, we may expect at any moment to hear of a battle. Rosecrans is compelled to fight, or leave Tennessee for want of subsistence. The conflict, if it does come off, will be a desperate one.

GENERAL ROSECRANS.

This Yankee General, says the *Southern Confederacy* of the 3d inst., is now said to be lying dangerously ill with pneumonia, at his camp at Murfreesboro.

GENERAL STERLING PRICE.

This distinguished General, says the Greenville (Tenn.) *Banner*, passed here on Saturday last en route for Richmond. He came out upon the platform of the car, and during the few minutes the cars stayed he entered freely into conversation with the bystanders. The General is the picture of health, large and robust, will weigh over two hundred pounds, and very gray for a man of his age.

LATER FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, 9th.]

A despatch from our special reporter at Fredericksburg, dated on the 7th, says that flags of truce came over on Friday and Saturday, but no papers were obtained, Hooker having forbade exchanges.

Mrs. Erastus Conway and two children, who left Fredericksburg during the bombardment, came over in the truce boat on Saturday. Duff and J. Lane Green, of Falmouth, have been arrested and carried to Washington.

There was great activity on the other side of the river on Friday, during the day and night. The cars were running all night. Troops were seen moving up the river Saturday morning, and it is thought some went off by the cars Saturday morning.

A signal gun was fired on the Yankee side about 11 o'clock on Friday morning, for some cause. Firing was heard up the river on Saturday morning. The rumbling of artillery, as if in motion, down the river, was distinctly heard all last night.

The balloon was up Friday and Saturday.

FREDERICKSBURG, Friday, Feb. 6.—Snow fell yesterday to the depth of three inches. This was succeeded in the evening by rain, which continued during the night. The river is rising, and the roads are, doubtless, in a terrible condition on the Stafford side. The enemy were quite active yesterday, large trains of wagons, supposed to contain pontoons, being in motion, and going down the river. The noise much resembled that of the memorable morning of the 12th of December.

It is more than probable that but for the rain something would have turned up here to-day. As it is, the Yankee army is most probably stuck in the mud. All is quiet this morning. Some half dozen guns, in a new battery, were run out yesterday, just opposite the town, and sky-rockets were sent up by the Yankees from several points last night.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "We are without further news from operations in this State, either by land or water. The steamers and transports, which passed Swansboro' and New-river on Friday, must have a more Southern destination than Wilmington, or they would have been heard from ere this, and yet it is difficult to account for their being so close ashore as to be in sight from the points indicated, otherwise than upon the supposition that they were designed for this point. They have not made their appearance, however, nor have the celebrated 'two columns' from Newbern or Beaufort yet shown themselves in the vicinity of Goldsboro' or Wilmington."

TORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Salisbury, N. C., *Watchman* learns from good authority, that a large number of deserters and tories have banded together in that section of country where the counties of Moore, Randolph, and Montgomery join, and have committed numerous and serious disturbances against the lives and property of true Confederate citizens.

DEATH OF HENRY L. PINKNEY.

Hon. Henry L. Pinkney, the founder of the Charleston *Mercury*, died in that city on the 3d inst. He was formerly a member of the United States Congress from that district. It was his father who submitted the "Constitution of the United States" to the Congress of 1787, the larger portion of which was adopted. Hon. William Elliott, another prominent South Carolinian, is dead.

MORE DISAFFECTION AMONG THE YANKEES.

The Kinston correspondent of the Raleigh *State Journal*, under date of Feb. 2, says:

Three Abolition deserters came into our lines to Captain Whitford's pickets on yesterday. They say that great dissatisfaction exists among the Federal troops at Newbern and Morehead City. The 98th New York Regiment stacked their arms, at Morehead City, on Thursday, refusing to fight another day until they were paid off. Three regiments were immediately despatched from Newbern to quell the rebellion, but they had accomplished nothing at the last accounts. The mutiny was still raging to a fearful extent.

Transports and gunboats continue to leave Newbern for parts unknown. The ninety-seventh sail of Yankee vessels was seen off the mouth of New river on Saturday last, headed Southward.

REBEL FINANCES.

R. M. T. Hunter, of the Rebel Senate Finance Committee, has submitted to that body a report, of which the following is the conclusion:

For all these considerations, and in view of the pressing emergency in which we are placed, the committee have reported the accompanying bill, which they recommend for the adoption of the Senate. That bill is designed to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with the means to carry on the Government, so far as that can be effected by the issue of treasury notes, but under such limitations and provisions as may reduce the amount of these notes in circulation to the sum of $175,000,000.

To effect these objects, they first authorize the monthly issue of $50,000,000 in such notes, and this is done, not because the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to put forth $600,000,000 in the year, but to cover the maximum amount which may be required in any month.

Next, in order to curtail the circulation, they provide for the funding of all treasury notes bearing no interest, and issued before the 1st of December, 1862, of all call certificates representing those notes, and of all treasury notes bearing 7.30 per cent. interest by the first of July, 1863. To do this they take from the first class the privilege of being fundable or receivable in payment of public dues after that day, and they convert the second and third classes into six per cent. bonds, if not funded for that period. They then require all notes issued or to be issued within ten days after the passage of the act, which are fundable in seven per cent. bonds, to be so funded on or before that date, or afterwards to be fundable only in four per cent. bonds. The new issues under the bill, as proposed, are to be fundable in six per cent. bonds, within six months from the first day of the month of their issue, but afterwards to be convertible only into four per cent. bonds.

The object being to stimulate funding within the six months by diminishing, not their currency, but their fundable value after that period. For it is supposed that the notes fundable in four per cent. being the cheaper medium, will be used for currency, while those fundable in six per cent. within six months, will be converted into bonds during that period to a large extent.

In addition to these provisions, designed to stimulate funding, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use bonds to purchase so many treasury notes as to reduce the entire value of those bearing no interest to $175,000,000. These bonds may be of either of three classes, at his option. First, he may, if he chooses, sell Confederate bonds to the States for treasury notes at par; secondly, he may sell Confederate bonds guarantied by the States for treasury notes; and, lastly, he may purchase them with bonds whose interest is payable in currency or cotton, at the pleasure of the holder. In addition to all this, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the proceeds of the sales of produce which may be purchased under existing laws, or laws yet to be passed, to buy up treasury notes at the market rates until the amount in circulation shall be reduced to $175,000,000, within which limit the currency will be safe, both for the Government and the people.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

R. M. T. HUNTER.

The *Richmond Whig* says that Mr. Hunter represents the Treasury Department, but it regrets to "think the scheme proposed will rather aggravate than remedy the evil."

TAKING THE BACK TRACK.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 9.]

The London *Times*, a few weeks ago, undertook to defend the institution of slavery upon scriptural grounds. This indiscretion so displeased the ire of Exeter Hall, that the Thunderer hastened to undo the mischief it had done by the defence in question. It now professes to be greatly horrified at President Davis' threat of retaliation for the cold-blooded murders that have been perpetrated upon our people, and lectures the South in the following strain:

"The South should remember that they were the first to draw the sword in this quarrel; that they rose against an established Government in the exercise of its legal functions; that they obtained by the agency of traitors in that Government a considerable supply of arms and money, and that that Union which they seek to dissolve is, as events have proved, *the dearest wish of every American heart*."

Had we never heard of the London *Times* before, we should certainly have attributed this paragraph to some Yankee, allowed, for the time, to take his seat upon the tripod. We should have believed it impossible for anybody but a scion of that ingenious nation to have manufactured such a compound of falsehood, malignity, and absurdity. But we are well acquainted with the *Times*, and long accustomed to its habit of eating *humble pie*, whenever it finds that it has made a false calculation. The great "Thunderer" is as fearful of expressing an unpopular opinion, and as ready to recant it when once expressed, as any little village sheet that lives upon the smiles and subscriptions of a few score of patrons. This wholesale recantation of all it has said in nine months takes us not, therefore, by surprise.

The lordly air with which the recantation is made is, nevertheless, quite edifying. It takes all the points in dispute, gives the Yankee view of the case, and then boldly *asserts* that we have all along admitted that Yankee view to be the correct view. It is very easy to settle a dispute by begging the whole question, if the party upon whom this method is practised is willing to submit. This is not exactly the humor of the South in the present instance. For example, the South does not "remember that it was the first to draw the sword in this quarrel." No man can "remember" what he never knew. No man can tax his memory with a truth which never had any existence. The South does not remember that "it rose against an established Government in the exercise of its legal functions," because it never did any such thing. It withdrew from a Union which sought to oppress it, as it had a perfect right to do—some of the States (Virginia especially), having reserved the right to withdraw at their own pleasure, before joining it, and having been received notwithstanding such reservation.

It rose against a Government which was exercising, not its legal powers, but powers that were not only not granted by the Constitution, but were never dreamed of by those who framed that Constitution. The South did not obtain, by means of traitors in "that Government," arms, money, &c. The letter of ex-President Buchanan settles that matter. He says the South did not get all the arms they were entitled to. The South do not know that "the Union which they are seeking to dissolve is still the dearest wish of every American heart." They know that if it were so nobody would be now seeking to dissolve it, for granted, as the *Times* does, that it still exists, which it has told us a thousand times that it did not. They know that five hundred thousand Americans are in arms to resist it. They know that fifty battles have been fought to prevent it. They know that three hundred thousand lives have been lost in the effort to restore it.

But we are ashamed of treating such absurdities seriously, and should not do it, were it not for the hope of disabusing the minds of all such as still continue to hope for peace through intervention. The British Government conceives itself to have an interest in letting this quarrel run its course. It fears, also, to restrain it. It dare not encounter the enmity of the Yankee nation. This same *Times*, during the Crimean war, talked magniloquently of "throttling the Northern giant with one hand and chastising the United States with the other." It holds a different language now.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 9.]

The Gorilla is steadily clearing out from his army every officer who has any pretensions to the character of a gentleman, and filling their places with men after his own unseemly pattern. McClellan, Porter, Burnside, Sumner, Franklin, either of them superior in every quality of intellect and character to the adventurer Joe Hooker, have been thrown overboard; and "fighting Joe," a second edition of Pope, placed in the chief command, to be surrounded by officers as bankrupt in reputation and as reckless of principle as himself.

The contest is being made purely Abolition, and destructive in both its aims and agencies, and will be waged with all the malice and fury of demons. We have no fear of the result, if our leaders exercise the same energy and circumspection which has hitherto characterized their course. Every step that Lincoln takes in his desperation only plunges him deeper in the mud. His Abolition proclamation, which he looked to as his last grand card, has already begun to recoil upon himself, and the instruments he is choosing to carry it out, we confidently believe, will hasten the catastrophe of his sinking fortunes. Let us oppose calmness and courage to this last mad onset of a demented party, and it will be broken into such fragments beyond the power of reconstruction. The next great defeat of the Abolition hordes will consolidate the whole conservative strength of the North in open and determined resistance to the further prosecution of the war.

THE DANGERS BEFORE US.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 9.]

The tremendous efforts making by the Lincoln despotism East, West, and South, indicate a determination to throw all on the die of battles to be fought within the next three months. If ever there was a moment when the Confederate Government should develop and concentrate all its energies, and when their generals should at once exercise the greatest circumspection and the highest resolve, now is that hour. We are almost in sight of port; but, as the coast is more dangerous to the seaman than all the perils of the open sea, and as many a goodly ship has been wrecked upon the breakers which encompass the haven which it was approaching, so we have our greatest hazards to incur as we draw near the long-sought harbor of independence, and if we relax for a minute our vigilance, or trust to the transient repose of the treacherous elements by which we are surrounded, we may go down and perish just as our hands are almost ready to grasp the glories of the promised land. Each hour that passes over us now is big with fate. Better would it have been for us if the Southern star had sunk upon the bloody field of Manassas than that, full-orbed and approaching the mid-heaven, it should suddenly plunge into obscure darkness.

Soldiers of the South, the past, the future, memory, and hope, the fame of the dead and the honor of the living, call upon you, in this tremendous crisis, to gird up your loins like men; to be as watchful as you are brave, as prudent as you are resolved, and looking to the Benignant Heaven which has so long inspired and blessed you, to strike wisely and boldly the blows that are to determine, for weal or woe, the fate of this contest, and the destiny of your country.

THE YANKEE NAVY.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 9.]

The vaunted supremacy of the Yankees on the water has received of late some crushing blows, and the Confederates have found that, if they had only the means of building up a navy, they would soon be masters of the sea as well as the shore. If, with limited means, they can accomplish such results as have been lately achieved, what would they do, if they had only a little of the naval opportunities of their enemies? As to the once-dreaded gunboats they have become simply a laughing stock. Our very cavalry are capturing them, and dragging them along triumphantly at their horses' heels.

EMBALMED BODIES.—Some time since, in clearing out the ruins of an old chapel in Warwickshire, England, several lead coffins were exhumed, containing the embalmed bodies of Countesses and St. Johns, which were buried more than two hundred years ago. The coffin which contained the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, buried in 1640, was opened, and the body found perfectly embalmed, and in entire preservation, her flesh quite plump, as if she were alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small, and not wasted. She was dressed in fine linen, trimmed all over with old point lace, and two rows of lace were laid flat across her forehead. She looked exactly as if she was lying asleep, and seemed not more than sixteen or seventeen years old; her beauty was very great; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed; no part of her face or figure was at all fallen in.

HONORABLE MENTION.—The ship in which Sir Francis Drake navigated the world—the Golden Hind—was but of one hundred tons. It was commanded by Queen Elizabeth that she should be forever preserved, but all that is left of her is one chair, made from her timbers, presented to the University of Oxford.

Important Seizures and Arrests.

ARREST OF A CONFEDERATE EMISSARY FROM EUROPE—CAPTURE OF A PRIZE AND A NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC—ARREST OF A WASHINGTON BLOCKADE-RUNNER AND HIS EFFECTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

Yesterday morning, upon the arrival of the steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool, the custom-house officers who boarded her had their attention attracted toward a young man, one of the passengers, who evidently appeared ill at ease, and acted in a manner calculated to excite their suspicions and lead them to believe that something was wrong. He stood shivering upon the deck while waiting for his baggage to be examined, and took no notice of the officers when invited to step into the cabin and warm himself. Deputy Surveyor Brown closely eyed the man, and discovering a large protuberance about his breast pockets, directed Officer Archer to take him into the cabin and search him.

The protuberance was soon reduced by the withdrawal of a package of about 30 letters, a number of which were addressed to persons in the Confederate States. Several letters found upon his person addressed to Lieut. E. E. Fairfax Williamson, C. S. A., were opened, indicating that to be the name of the bearer. The letters also showed that he was connected with the French Legation, and one letter from Mr. Mason spoke of him in the highest terms. Several of the letters spoke of the great destitution in the South, and expressed hopes that aid would soon arrive from abroad—that unless it did, they could not hold out much longer. All of the opened letters were addressed to Lieut. Williamson, and the passenger, when asked whether that was his name, replied that it was Williamson, but that he was not a lieutenant in the rebel service, the letters having been addressed to him by his friends in sport. The baggage of Mr. Williamson was thoroughly examined, but nothing of a contraband character was found therein.

Officer Brown, deeming further examination necessary, took Mr. Williamson in custody and conveyed him before Surveyor Andrews. The Surveyor asked him a number of questions, the nature of which, and the answers thereto, the reporter was prohibited from publishing. Yet it is sufficient to say that Mr. Andrews was convinced that all was not right. Mr. Williamson was then conveyed before Provost Marshal Draper, who examined him at some length, taking the affidavits of the officers, and putting in shape such other evidence as was at hand. Upon the order of Gen. Draper, Mr. Williamson, in charge of an officer, was sent on to Washington last evening, and upon his arrival there he will be arraigned before the Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AND SEIZURES.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Feb. 11.]

The provost marshal of the War Department, Col. L. C. Baker, and his corps, on the night before last made one of the most important arrests and seizures occurring since Col. B.'s installation, though they are daily making discoveries and arrests, which, in the aggregate, have been of most important advantage to the public interest, especially in the way of the recovery of stolen Government property. In this case the principal party arrested was one J. T. Brooke, who originally made his appearance here last summer, in the guise of a Union refugee of Virginia. As such he obtained a pass, at that time, from General Wadsworth, enabling him to travel unmolested between Washington and the army, to trade with the latter. Circumstances in his conduct not long since brought him under Col. Baker's suspicion of being extensively engaged in contraband trade with the rebels, and his movements were accordingly narrowly watched, until, on the occasion above referred to, he was caught in *flagrante delictu*, and medicines costing about fourteen thousand dollars, were seized as they were being taken from a cellar to be transported to the rebels.

According to what the detectives say they have been able to learn concerning his operations, the goods were purchased at the North by Mr. J. W. Nairn, apothecary and druggist, of this city, and on being landed in front of his store, on Pennsylvania avenue, the marks on the boxes were there taken off (under the eyes of a detective, who watched them from the moment they reached Washington), and they were taken over to in front of the store of Mr. J. B. Dodson, carpet dealer, near by, and by his direction were placed in the cellar under his store, by an Italian, who occupies it. There they were re-directed, and were shortly afterwards taken by a negro, named Francis, to the house of Mr. John Crumbaugh, corner of First and Frederick streets, Georgetown. As they were being taken from Crumbaugh's house, on the evening before last, by the negro Francis, the detectives, who were on the watch, seized them. Brooke, who was standing on the opposite corner looking on, immediately "made tracks" for the depot, where he was arrested by others of Colonel Baker's corps, who were on the lookout for him there. The house of Crumbaugh was searched, to the intense disgruntlement of some of the female inmates, among them a Miss Cynthia Yerby, who furiously rushed up stairs, seized a revolver, rushed down stairs again, and pointed it at one of the detectives, daring him to attempt to take her to the Old Capitol, as he had hinted he might be compelled to do unless she kept a more civil tongue in her head while he and his companions were discharging their duty on the premises.

The goods seized in the possession of Brooke were 1,200 ounces quinine, (costing $6 per oz.,) 1,000 ounces of morphine, (costing $7 per oz.,) 50 pounds opium and 24 pounds nitrate of silver. Brooke, who is now safe in the Old Capitol prison, appears overwhelmed by his detection. His case is a most flagrant one, and we trust the authorities will so dispose of it as that it will serve as a sufficient warning to all in this quarter who are disposed to undertake to run contraband goods to the South.

The contrabandists are invariably spies, to the extent of their ability, to accord information of our military affairs to the rebel authorities.

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE AND SEVERAL PRISONERS.

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 11.]

The gunboat Jacob Bell, Master Street, arrived this morning from the lower Potomac, bringing a schooner and a number of prisoners, which were taken on Monday last by the Cœur de Lion and mortar schooner Racer.

On Monday morning, two of the Racer's boats discovered the schooner, whose name is the Emily Murray, Captain James Smith, of Baltimore, near Ragged Point, Virginia, where she had landed a portion of her cargo, water-logged, and took charge of her, removing the crew, which consisted of John Fick, a boy, and Robinson, a colored man. Two men, who had come from Baltimore in the schooner, on their way to Richmond, put off from the schooner just before she was taken, and the boats pursued them, but they succeeded in making their escape by jumping overboard. The boat was taken, however, and quite a number of letters were found, most of them directed to Richmond. The invoices of the goods on the schooner were found, from which it appears that the goods were shipped to Richmond. The schooner appears to be loaded with lumber, but in her hold she had quite a miscellaneous cargo, consisting of dry goods, boots, shoes, &c., which will sell for something handsome. The schooner is in charge of Prize Master A. H. Brown.

On Monday night the boats of the mortar schooner Racer, stationed near Blakiston Island, captured a boat containing eleven white persons and five colored men, who were coming from the Virginia shore. The following are the names of the parties: Simon Fleisher, Peter McMullen, W. H. Adams, who state that they came from Richmond; G. Rosenthal and Samuel Seelman, who are believed to hail from Baltimore, and to have been on a mercantile tour in the Southern States, and the latter person is said to be Weisenfield; Jacob Kahnwieler, who states that he has been in Charleston endeavoring to get away for six months past; J. M. Goldsmith, the owner of the boat, who resides near where the capture was made, and is said to have been largely engaged in the contraband trade; W. A. Spence, a youth from Westmoreland, Va.; E. K. Buchanan, G. Behne, of Texas, and Jacob Friedenwald. Some of these appeared to be flushed with money, one man having $11,994 in gold and treasury notes, and another two nuggets and a lot of gold dust worth over $3,000; and the sum total in the crowd, which is nearly all in gold, is $22,417. The prisoners were marched on shore this morning and placed in the guard house.

The Alabama and Florida.

HOW THEY WERE BUILT IN ENGLAND—OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR THE REBELS.

The Manchester *Examiner*, of January 29, publishes the diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams, Earl Russell, and Mr. Seward, in relation to the Alabama and Florida (Oreto), together with enclosures which afford evidence of the construction and outfit of those vessels in English ports. The letters of Mr. Adams, Earl Russell, and Mr. Seward, however, are copied from the volume of Diplomatic Correspondence recently laid before Congress, while the enclosures have not yet been published here. We copy them below.

It will be seen that on the 21st of July last a sailor of the British navy made affidavit of his application for a place on board a rebel privateer, then building at Laird's yard in Birkenhead, and that the character of the vessel was well known. This sailor had heard that the privateer was to be called the Florida, but she was evidently the Alabama, as an intercepted letter from the rebel Secretary of the Navy (which we give below) says that the Florida left England on the 21st of March.

The documents tell their own story:

HOW THE ALABAMA WAS FITTED OUT.

I, William Passmore, of Birkenhead, in the county of Chester, mariner, make oath and say as follows:

1. I am a seaman, and have served as such on board her Majesty's ship Terrible, during the Crimean war.

2. Having been informed that hands were wanted for a fighting vessel, built by Messrs. Laird & Co., of Birkenhead, I applied on Saturday, which was, I believe, the 21st day of June last, to Capt. Butcher, who, I was informed, was engaging men for the said vessel, for a berth on board her.

3. Captain Butcher asked me if I knew where the vessel was going. In reply to which I told him I did not rightly understand about it. *He then told me the vessel was going out to the Government of the Confederate States of America. I asked him if there would be any fighting; to which he replied, "Yes; they were going to fight for the Southern Government."* I told him I had been used to fighting vessels, and showed him my papers. I asked him to make me signal-man on board the vessel, and, in reply, he said that no articles would be signed until the vessel got outside, but he would make me signal-man, if he required one, when they got outside.

4. The said Captain Butcher *then engaged me as an able seaman on board the said vessel, at the wages of four pounds ten shillings per month, and it was arranged that I should join the ship in Messrs. Laird & Co.'s yard on the following Monday*. To enable me to get on board, Captain Butcher gave me as a pass-word the number "290."

5. On the following Monday, which was, I believe, the 23d day of June last, I joined the said vessel in Messrs. Laird & Co.'s yard in Birkenhead, and remained by her until Saturday last.

6. The said vessel is a screw steamer of about one thousand one hundred tons burden, as far as I can judge, and is built and fitted up as a fighting ship, in all respects. She has a magazine, and shot and canister racks on deck, and is pierced for guns, the socket for the bolts for which are laid down. The said vessel has a large quantity of stores and provisions on board, and *she is now lying at the Victoria wharf, in the great float at Birkenhead, where she has taken in about three hundred tons of coal.*

7. There are now about thirty hands on board her, who have been engaged to go out in her. Most of them are men who have previously served on board fighting ships, and one of them is a man who served on board the Confederate steamer Sumpter. *It is well known by the hands on board that the vessel is going out as a privateer for the Confederate Government to act against the United States, under a commission from Mr. Jefferson Davis.* Three of the crew on board are, I believe, engineers, and there are also some firemen on board.

8. Captain Butcher and another gentleman have been on board the ship almost every day. It is reported on board the ship that Captain Butcher is to be sailing master, and that the other gentleman, whose name, I believe, is Bullock, is to be the fighting captain.

9. To the best of my information and belief, the above-mentioned vessel, which I have heard is to be called the Florida, is being equipped and fitted out in order that she may be employed in the service of the Confederate Government in America, to cruise and commit hostilities against the Government and people of the United States of America.

Sworn before me at the custom-house, Liverpool, this 21st day of July.

THE COMMAND OF THE FLORIDA.

The following intercepted letter from the rebel Secretary of the Navy was enclosed in a despatch of Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, under date of October 9, 1862:

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, July 12, 1862.

"*Commander James H. North, C. S. N., London, England.*

"SIR: Your letter of the 20th March reached me this morning.

"The department notified you, on the 11th of January last, that you would receive orders to command the second vessel, then being built in England; but, for reasons satisfactory to the department, you were subsequently assigned to the command of the first vessel, the Florida (Oreto), now at Nassau, and any just ground for the 'surprise and astonishment' in this respect at the department's action is not perceived.

"A commission as commander for the war was sent you on the 5th of May, and your failure to follow the Oreto, which left England about the 21st of March, and to take command of her, as was contemplated, and as you were apprised by Capt. Bullock on the 26th of March, is not understood, and has been productive of some embarrassment.

"Capt. Bullock was nominated by the Executive for his position in the navy under existing law, and was duly confirmed by the Senate, and your protest to this Department against the action of the co-ordinate branches of your Government is out of place.

"Upon the receipt of this letter you will turn over to Lieutenant G. T. Sinclair the instructions which you may have received, together with any public funds in your hands, and return to the Confederate States in such manner as your judgment may direct.

"Should you not be provided with funds for this purpose, Commander Bullock will, upon your application, supply them. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. MALLORY,
"Secretary of the Navy."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1863.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and opened with prayer.

Petitions.

Mr. SMITH, a petition from Montgomery county for a law to exclude negroes and mulattoes from this State.

Also, a petition from 997 citizens of Montgomery county, in favor of legalizing the act of the Commissioners appropriating $25,000 for bounty purposes.

Mr. STEIN, a petition from Northampton county in favor of calling a national convention.

Also, a petition for the recharter of the Allentown Bank.

Mr. CLYMER, the memorial of the president and directors of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, setting forth the necessity of an increased appropriation.

Mr. REILLY, petitions for the recharter of the Miner's Bank, and the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county.

Also, a petition signed by 643 citizens of Schuylkill county, for a law to prevent the payment of laborers in store orders.

Messrs. STARK and TURRELL presented petitions of like import.

Mr. HEISTAND, a petition from the Commissioners of Lancaster county, for authority to levy a tax to pay bounties to volunteers.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill relative to the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. PENNEY, a bill relative to proceedings in cases of partition and equity.

Mr. CLYMER, a bill to incorporate the Schuylkill and Octorara Railroad Company.

Mr. BOUND, a supplement to the Penal Code.

Mr. CLYMER, a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, increasing the appropriations from $160 to $180 for each pupil.

Exempts from the Draft.

Mr. STEIN offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to secure the payment of a sum of money as an equivalent for personal services from those exempted from the draft on the ground of conscientious scruples. The resolution was twice read, and adopted.

Bills Considered.

Mr. STARK called up the supplement to the Hazleton Coal Company, which passed to third reading, and was laid over.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, conferring the right of suffrage upon persons in actual military service, was considered and passed finally—yeas 32, nays none.

The resolution was then reconsidered and amended, so as to continue the existing laws, providing for the holding of elections, in force, and again passed finally.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. FULLER, calling upon the Auditor General for information concerning the amount of taxes paid by the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company in the past ten years, was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order by Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, the Speaker *pro tem.*

Exclusion from Floor of the House.

The House, on Tuesday, passed a resolution excluding John Anderson, of Norristown, from the floor, for an alleged attempt to intimidate a member. Mr. SMITH (Philadelphia), moved to reconsider this resolution, which was finally agreed to after a discussion, in which Mr. REX insisted that "borers" must understand their position, and declared that Anderson had said that he would bring $50,000 to bear against his (Rex's) re-election. On the motion to reconsider, the yeas were 76, and nays 7. The resolution was then postponed, and John Anderson is in precisely the same position as though the subject had not been agitated by the House.

State Tax Due by Counties.

Mr. HENRY offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the State Treasurer for information as to the amount of State tax due and unpaid by the several counties on the 1st day of January, 1863.

Imposition of a Tonnage Tax.

Mr. KAINE, from the Judiciary General Committee, reported a bill for the restoration of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, stating at the same time that the bill was not an expression of the views of the majority of the Committee. The bill is as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act entitled an act for the commutation of tonnage duties, approved the 7th day of March, 1861, be and the same is hereby repealed."

Philadelphia and Delaware River Railway.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the City Passenger Railway Committee, reported as committed a supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railway, (allowing the use of steam on the road north of Berks street.)

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported affirmatively:

An act relative to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Aged and Infirm of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

An act relative to the extinguishment of ground rents in the city of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Exploring and Mining Company.

An act to incorporate the North Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches.

Protection Against Mobs.

Mr. PERSHING reported, with an amendment as follows, an act for the protection of property against destruction by mobs:

Section first provides that in all cases of destruction of private property by mobs the owner or owners thereof may sue the county for damages sustained, which claim, when adjusted, shall be paid out of the county treasury.

Section second provides that the benefits of this act cannot be claimed, if it shall appear that the destruction of the property of such owners was caused by their illegal or improper conduct, nor unless it appear that they, upon the knowledge of an intention or attempt to destroy by mob, gave notice thereof to a constable, alderman, or justice of the peace of the ward, borough, or township, or to the sheriff of the county, who shall take the necessary legal proceedings. In default of which duty such officer or officers shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction his or their commission shall be void.

Section 3 provides that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent owners of property so injured from having their action against the persons committing the offence, provided that no damages shall be obtained from the rioters if compensation shall have been made by the county.

Section 4 provides that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the county in such case to bring suit against the rioters, or against any sheriff, or other officer of the public peace, who may neglect the provisions of this act, for the recovery of all damages, costs, and expenses incurred, and such suit shall not fail by reason of too many or too few parties named therein, the same to be treated as actions of trespass brought by the owners.

Payment for Missouri Slaves.

Mr. KAINE called up his joint resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to vote against any act granting moneys out of the treasury of the United States to compensate the owners of emancipated slaves in Missouri, as also against any similar law in any case of a like nature which may hereafter arise.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, moved to strike out the last clause, which was not agreed to.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS opposed the resolutions at length, and was followed by Mr. Kaine in their defence. The resolutions were not disposed of.

Appeals from Aldermen's Judgments.

Mr. McMURTRIE, from the Local Judiciary Committee, reported, with a negative recommendation, an act to regulate appeals from the judgment of aldermen in the city of Philadelphia. The bill provides that in all cases where judgment shall have been rendered for the plaintiff by any alderman no appeal shall be allowed, unless the defendant shall pay all costs of the case up to the time of rendition of the judgment by the alderman.

The Militia Draft.

Mr. BARGER called up his resolution asking the Governor to furnish information relative to the militia draft. The resolution was passed.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1863.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Auditor General in reference to the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, owning the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. [The last report of the chief of the transportation and telegraphic department of the State sets forth that this company (as well as others) has refused to make any reduction of the regular charges for the heavy business of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding the fact that all railroad and express companies have reduced their rates one-third.] A resolution was introduced into the Senate inquiring what taxes this company has paid the Commonwealth, and the Auditor General reported, that during ten years past it had paid an amount averaging slightly over five hundred dollars per annum. [The line received over $8,000 in 1862 for business of the Commonwealth.]

The SPEAKER also laid before the Senate a communication from the Adjutant General, giving the number of persons from each county of the State who were exempted from the draft on account of conscientious scruples.

Message from the Governor.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, which was read. (See House proceedings.)

On motion of Mr. LOWRY, it was ordered that 5,000 copies in English, and 2,000 in German, of said report, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. LOWRY, on leave given, presented joint resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure the immediate passage of laws defining and punishing offences of a treasonable character not amounting to high treason, and providing for speedy trial in loyal and undisturbed States, so that the guilty may be punished and the innocent discharged.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. LOWRY moved to discharge the committee and proceed to the consideration of the resolutions.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 12.

The resolutions passed second reading, and the Senate refused to suspend the rule and proceed to its third reading—yeas 19, nays 12—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Petitions.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions from Montgomery county in favor of, and remonstrances against, legalizing the act of the commissioners appropriating $25,000 for bounty purposes.

Also, a petition for a law excluding blacks and mulattoes from the State. Also, a petition in favor of a National Convention.

Mr. KINSEY, a petition for the renewal of the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County.

Mr. STEIN, the petition of the President and Directors of the Allentown Bank, asking for a re-charter.

Mr. CLYMER, several petitions from Berks county for a law to prevent the emigration of blacks and mulattoes into this State.

Mr. REILLY, the petition of 256 citizens of Schuylkill county for a law to prevent the payment of workmen in store orders.

THE WAR PRESS.
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at $2.00
Five " " " 9.00
Ten " " " 17.00
Twenty Copies " " 32.00

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the same rate, $1.60 per copy.
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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.
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Bills Introduced.

Mr. STEIN, a supplement to the act of 1858, regulating the militia.

Mr. KINSEY, a bill to incorporate the Ricklandtown Turnpike Company.

Also, a supplement to the several acts relative to the Union Canal Company.

Mr. SMITH, a bill authorizing the commissioners of Montgomery county to repay money advanced for bounty purposes.

Mr. GLATZ, a supplement to the revised penal laws.

Mr. REILLY, a supplement to the Allentown Railroad Company, reducing the number of directors.

Also, a bill relative to the Lorberry Creek Railroad Company.

Also, a supplement to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, authorizing the construction of branch railroads.

Resolutions.

Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Federal Relations to examine the act of Congress passed in 1862, donating lands to the several States, and, if any legislation be necessary, to report a bill to meet the object contemplated in said act. Agreed to.

Mr. FULLER offered a resolution requesting the State Treasurer to inform the Senate what amount of interest has been paid in the last five years on the Wyoming Canal bonds. Agreed to.

Bills Considered.

The supplement to the Hazleton Coal Company came up in order on third reading, and passed finally.

The bill legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers, and authorizing county commissioners &c., to levy taxes to pay the same, was considered and passed to third reading, and postponed until to-morrow.

After passing several private and unimportant bills, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10½ A. M. by Speaker Cessna. The Secretary of the Commonwealth was announced, who presented the following message from the Governor, which was read and ordered to be printed:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to a subject of moment. When the present infamous and God-condemned rebellion broke out, Congress was not in session, and the occurrence of such a state of things not having been foreseen in former times, no adequate legislation had been had to meet it. At the same time—the life of the country being at stake—it appeared necessary that some means should be taken to control the small band of traitors in the loyal States, so as to prevent them from machinations which might be injurious, if not fatal, to the national cause. Under these circumstances, the General Government resorted to the system of military arrests of dangerous persons, and having thus commenced acting under it, have continued (at long intervals in this State) to pursue it. The Government of the United States acts directly on individuals, and the State Executive has no authority or means to interfere with arrests of citizens of the United States, made under the authority of that Government. Every citizen of Pennsylvania is also a citizen of the United States, and owes allegiance to them, as well as (subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States) he owes it to Pennsylvania. If he be unlawfully deprived of his liberty his only redress is to be had at the hands of the judiciary. In such times as the present, it is more than ever necessary to preserve regularity in official action. Great efforts have been, and are, perhaps, still being made, by persons blinded or ill-disposed, to throw us into a state of revolution; that is to say, to create anarchy and confusion, and ultimately to bring about the destruction of life and property among us. Any irregular, much more illegal, interference by your executive, with matters which, by the Constitution, are not entrusted to his cognizance, and especially any such interference with the action of the executive of the United States or with the functions of the judiciary, would be, in the existing crisis, emphatically dangerous, it would have a direct revolutionary tendency—in fact, it would be to commence a revolution.

The courts of justice are open, and, no doubt, all personal wrong can be properly redressed in due course of law.

I do not know how many arrests of the kind hereinbefore referred to have been made in Pennsylvania, as I have at no time been privy to the making of them, but I believe they have been few. I was under the impression that there would be no necessity for more of them, otherwise I might have referred to them in my annual message; but recent events having shown that this impression was erroneous, I deem it my duty now to invite your attention to the subject.

The contest in which we are engaged is one for the preservation of our own liberty and welfare. The traitors at the South hate the great body of our people, who are loyal, and hate and bitterly despise the few who are ready for submission. Unless the rebellion be effectually suppressed we must lose our pride of country, the larger portion of our territory, and the elements not only of greatness, but of prosperity, and even of security to life, liberty, and property. Notwithstanding all this, it is, I fear, an undoubted truth that a few wretches among us, false to all our free and loyal traditions; false to the memory of their fathers, and to the rights of their children; false to the country which has given them birth and protected them, only stopping short of the technical offence of treason, in the very madness of mischief are actively plotting to betray us, to poison and mislead the minds of our people, by treacherous misrepresentations, and to so aid and comfort the rebels that our fate may be either to abandon the free North, and become hangers-on of a Government founded in treachery, fraud, and insane ambition, or, at best, to dissolve the Union under which we have prospered, and to break this fair and glorious country into fragments, which will be cursed by perpetual discords at home, and by the contempt and ill-usage of foreign nations, from which we shall then be too weak to vindicate ourselves.

That such offences should be duly punished, no good citizen can doubt; and that proper legislation by Congress is required for that purpose, can be as little doubted. Whether such legislation should include a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in any and what parts of the country, is a question which belongs exclusively to the legislative authorities of the United States, who, under the Constitution, have the right to determine it. That great writ ought not to be suspended, unless to the wisdom of Congress the present necessity shall appear to be urgent.

Therefore, I recommend the passage of a joint resolution, earnestly requesting that Congress shall forthwith pass laws defining and punishing offences of the class above referred to, and providing for the fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury, of persons charged with such offences in the loyal and undisturbed States, so that the guilty may justly suffer and the innocent be relieved.

A. G. CURTIN.

Senate bill 104, relative to the erection of a new county out of portions of Luzerne county, to be called Lackawanna county, was called up, read, and, after some amendments, was passed finally—yeas 88, nays 1.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, having obtained leave, moved that next Wednesday a week, the 25th instant, be set apart for the consideration of the act repealing the act of 1861 for the commutation of tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, Pershing, of Cambria, and Shannon, of Allegheny, participated, the motion of Mr. Hopkins was agreed to. Adjourned.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

NEW ZEALAND.—In the quarter ending with June last New Zealand exported to the value of £682,172; in the same quarter of 1861 to the value of only £229,299. Gold was the largest item in the account, and the export duty of 2s 6d an ounce added £10,388 to the customs revenue of the quarter. The total value of the gold exported during the quarter was £321,052; of the wool, £297,203. The increase in the produce of wool has been very rapid indeed. In 1855, it was under 2,000,000 pounds; in 1858, nearly 4,000,000 pounds; in 1861, nearly 8,000,000 pounds, doubling itself each three years. In the quarter ending June, 1862, the value of the wool exported was fifty per cent. more than in the corresponding quarter of 1861.

With regard to imports, in the quarter ending with June last goods worth £976,518 were brought into the colony; in the quarter ending with June, 1861, only £484,762—not quite half. In three of the dullest months of 1862, New Zealand was able to purchase goods in the United Kingdom to the value of £275,492, from foreign countries £37,252, and from British colonies £663,774. The three months' import fell short of £1,000,000 by the comparative trifle of £33,482. The customs revenue for the first six months of 1862 amounted to £196,350, being £31,054 more than the customs revenue for the entire year 1859. The estimated customs revenue for the year 1862 is £413,000.

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—A large audience assembled on the 21st, in St. James' Hall, Liverpool, to hear a lecture by W. G. Langdon, Esq., on "The Duty of England in Relation to American Slavery." After denouncing at length the system of slavery, he expressed his confidence in the ability of the North to crush the rebellion in the South, and urged that the war would be speedily brought to a close if the people of England dared to declare that it should, instancing as a proof of the power of British sympathy and opinion the repeated attempts made by the South to obtain recognition. At the close of the lecture, a Mr. Patterson moved the adoption of the resolution agreed to at the meeting on Saturday last. A Mr. Taylor moved as an amendment that the policy of the Cabinet of Washington was the very worst policy for effecting the freedom of slaves in America. The amendment was seconded by some one in the body of the hall, but upon being put to the meeting was lost by a large majority. The resolution was then put and carried, and the meeting separated.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN NAPLES.—A letter from Naples of the 16th, in the *Débats*, says: "A numerous crowd of all classes of the Neapolitan people went, three days ago, to the offices of the Federalist journal *Napoli*, to make a demonstration against the enemies of Italian unity. It is to be regretted that, in the midst of that political demonstration, several packages of journals were destroyed, and cases of type thrown out of the windows. The crowd was so great that it filled the whole of the Strada Nilo and the adjacent streets. The Neapolitan public were allowing the *Napoli* to perish under their indifference or contempt, but the calumnies of certain foreign journals, enemies of Italian unity, had rendered public opinion so indignant that it has been led to commit acts relative to which an inquiry has been instituted. The *Ciabattino*, the *Cattolico*, and the *Papa Giuseppe*, the clerico-Bourbonian journals, have ceased to appear at the same time as the Federalist journal."

MR. SPURGEON ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached on the 18th to crowded audiences. In the evening the huge tabernacle was crowded to excess; there could not have been less than 7,000 persons present. In the morning Mr. Spurgeon, in the course of his prayer, said: "O, God, we pray for the nation across the ocean, and this time we will make use of a supplication which we have not used these three months. We were afraid that our Northern brethren were not sincere in their throwing off the bands of slavery, but now they have come out honestly, we pray God speed the North!" Throughout the vast assemblage there was one hearty, loud response of "Amen!" which was the more thrilling, because in the Metropolitan Tabernacle the worshippers do not generally make any audible responses. "By any means," continued Mr. Spurgeon, "by any means set the slaves free, but let this cruel war be also stopped."

STEAM ENGINES AND RAILWAYS SATANIC.—Some Brittany peasants lately laid some heavy stones across the Western Railway, near Rennes, with the intention of upsetting one of the trains. Fortunately, the engine swept away the obstacles with some damage to itself, but without any injury to the passengers. The *Courrier de Bretagne* attributes this crime to the effect produced on the minds of ignorant rustics by a recent sermon of the Archbishop of Rennes, who described railways as an invention of Satan, and lamented their introduction into Brittany. This journal says, particularly, that the number and weight of the stones prove that more than one person must have been concerned in the fanatical work, and it distinctly charges that a whole village has been stimulated to commit murder by the misdirected piety of the Archbishop.

COST OF THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.—"An idea may be formed," says the *Siècle*, "of the annual sum required for the naval and military service in France, from the fact that the expenses of an additional day, in consequence of 1864 being leap year, will cause an increase in the credit of the Minister of War of 545,000f., and in that of the Minister of Marine of 200,000f."

THE SUMPTER.—The steamer Sumpter continues at Gibraltar, closely watched by two Federal men-of-war. It is stated that the British Government has refused to grant her protection on the high seas, although she is reported to have been purchased by an English company.

WHAT A CHANGE!—Fifteen Venetian palaces have been changed into barracks by Austria.