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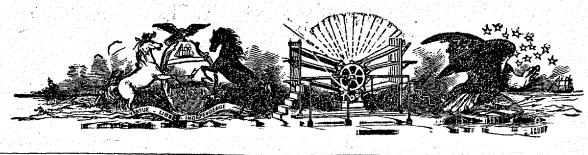
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M PRICE.—We will sell bleached Muslins, 25 inches wide, for 15 cents per yard; good % wide 15 cents; better do 20 cents; 4-4 wide 21 cents; good 4-4 30 cents; better 31, 32, 33, and 37% cents. Also, 40 inches, 42 inches, 45 inches, wide, and 5-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 wide.
Included in this stock will be found Williamsville, Wamsulta, Forrestdale, Attewagen, Hebron, and every well-known make. Parties who wish to buy by the whole piece or case, will find we are about 5 cents per yard under green't sprices R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, 1021 MARKET St, below Eleventh. PABLE LINENS, IN LARGE ASSORTthat a very old prices, from 62% cents up to finest ted: Napkins, \$1.50 per dozen; extra fine, \$1.70 zen; also very fine do. All linen towels, \$1.50 ozen; also, towels of every description; Crash, 15. d 16 cents.

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my Plaids and Poil De Chevres, at 20 cts.

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goods are all really cheaper than Calicoes.

18 liks, rich colors.

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1 Black Alpacas. Black Alpacas. e and double-width Black All-wool Delaines. Black Merinoes, Cashmeres, and Reps. Plain Black mortness, vashing as a All at last fall's prices. All at last fall's prices. Scheec, Spragne, and all the sest makes of Prints in the market.

Pillow Case, Sheeting, and Shirting Muslins, Wilmsville and other approved makes.

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D pieces plain, buff, and white Pique, for 50 pieces plain, pun, and white Children's wear.
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1024 CHESTNUT STREET. CPLENDID STOCK ON HAND .-All the best makes of Calicoss.
All the best makes of Maslins.
All the best makes of Maslins.
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All the best makes of Sheetings.
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All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Napkins.
Together with Towels, Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird
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White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Winter Goods closing ont, Shawls, Merinose, closing out,
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Silk and Linen Hdkfs, nice assortment. At
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EDWIN HALL & BRO. 26 South SECOND Street
Have reduced the prices of Have reduced the pricesiof
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoes,
Beantiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.

Fine Long Broche Shawis,
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Rich new Styles of Blanket Shawis,
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orders by Mail promptly attended to.
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WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL prepared from the receiver hemisphere."

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32 South FRONT street. Manufacturer's Agent, 125 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863. Hackett's Criticisms on Shakspeare.* Mr. Hackett, well known by his fine perconation of one Shakspearian character, is Lear," he comments, under date of Decem-

and Falstaff. The remainder contains other people's correspondence and Mr. Hackett's own critical comments upon thirteen per-

The book opens with a criticism upon scene 1, commencing, "To be, or not to smith's assertion that this soliloquy is "a heap of absurdities," an assertion not minded when first made, and so long forthe soliloquy do not reach much breadth of | der date October, 1860, Mr. Hackett says: of the various readings and explanations of particular phrases. Finally, he adopts Goëthe's exposition of the character of Shakspeare, as given in "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." In his varia lectiones, Mr. Hackett omits one notable one, in which altered punctuation wholly changes the meaning of the well-known passage:

For who would bear the whips and scorns of time, Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, The pangs of despised love, the law's delay, The insolence of office, and the spurns That patient merit of th' unworthy takes, When he himself might his quietus make

To grunt and sweat under a weary life." &c. As it thus is generally read, Hamlet asks who would submit to such slights and wrongs when he might and them (by sidling 112.) with a bodkin?" which instrument is here a dagger, as in Chaucer. The other reading, which was saggested a century ago, ends the sentence at make; thus-who would submit to all this. "When he himself might his quietus make?"

and proceeds. "With a bare bodkin who would fardels bear, To grunt and sweat under a weary life," &c. In the dialect of Shakspeare's native War wickshire, bodkin means the yoke, or wooden frame, hollowed out to receive the neck, which farm-folks bear on their shoulders for suspending and carrying pails, the pro- Kean a snuff-box, with some lines. Byron vincial term for which is fardels. Most illustrated editions of Isaak Walton show a milkmaid with her milk pails or fardels, thus evenly suspended from a wooden bodkin on her shoulders; and the practice is continued in most rural parts of England. The passage, thus punctuated, questions why should a man submit to various ills when his own hand could end them, by ending life, and, borrowing a familiar illustration from country life, asks who would bear such burdens (fardels), with a bare, or unpadded or roughly-made bodkin (yoke) galling his shoulders, causing him pain and fatigue, but that there ever arose the dread of that " some. wing after death," which made it proferable to suffer and live than probably plunge into worse ills in the endeavor to escape.

Mr. Hackett's comments on "Hamlet." in general, open with recollections of John Quincy Adams, and his remarks on Mr. Hackett's interleaved and self-annotated copy of the play. Mr. Adams' lottor occupies seven pages in the book, but Mr. Hackett uses it as a peg on which to hang a great deal of very egotistical matter. He had the Adams epistle lithographed and circulated among friends and literary institutions in London and New York; it was of New York, and the estimate of Iago's published in the New York Mirror of that | character very good-with notes by Mr. day, and, in company with Mr. Hackett's reply, was extensively copied by the United States press. Moreover, Mr. Hackett modestly publishes various epistles addressed to himself by eminent literati, to whom he | tation by Mr. Hackett, who has made that | ing remarks: had sent Mr. Adams' letter. Of course the reply to such a courtesy would be courteous, f not complimentary. It may concern Mr. Hackett's amour propre to learn from the authors of "Rejected Addresses," that they thought highly of his Shakspearian zeal in 1839—that the Hon. Charles R. Murray,

wrote very civil letters. Here is Talfourd's my best thanks. I regret that the very anxious rials in which I am engaged at this season has have?] not permitted me to contemplate with the attention the subject deserves your delightful reollections; but I have seen enough of them to feel that they are among the most intellectual the stage an give a nation. Believe me I remain, my dear sir,

Washington Irving, and Lord Carlisle, also

This letter, which merely acknowledges that Talfourd had not read the Adams-Hackett speculations on Shakspeare, and winds up with a civil turn of expression, surely was not worth publishing. What reader, except Mr. Hackett, can care for it? Mr. Hackett's description of his performance of Hamlet at the Park Theatre, N. Y., is lively, readable, and interesting. We could have dispensed with a copy of the play-bill, but Mr. Hackett seems fond of printing such documents, for (pp. 88-89) he prints one of Burton's announcements, in which that manager states that Mr. Hackett "is now universally acknowledged to combine a higher degree of excellence with versatility than has been recorded in the annals of the stage of any individual since the days of Garrick." This puff, however allowable as a managerial flourish of trumpets, has been reproduced by Mr. Hackett, perhaps, to show that to versatility " and "excellence" he unites

rare modesty. He adds, "though I was well received in each of these characters by the notoriously cold and reserved au diences of Philadelphia, Mr. Burton did not succeed in making my performance of LINU ARM I AND TOLLET MIRKIORS,
The best in the world for finish and darability.
The best in the world for finish and darability.
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The BBONS of M. S.
Sold Agent.
The BBONS of M. S.
The BBONS of M. S Humlet and King Lear nearly as attractive racteristic modesty, "in both which parts | resemblance" will be generally very accept-I have been a favorite with every public in

To managers who study stage-effect, we recommend (pp. 79-80), Mr. Hackett's very clear account of the manner in which, at his 12 mo., pp. 352. New York: Carleton. Philadelsuggestion, the appearance of the Ghost in "Hamlet" was made to seem almost supernatural at the Park Theatre, in 1840. It realized the fine idea suggested in Goëthe's "Wilhelm Meister." To actors, we would recommend a notice of the fact that "persevere" should tree planted in a China vase, proper only to receive their motto. Mr. Hackett states, (p. 81,) the most delicate flower. The roots strike out and that his first representation of the Falstaff of "Henry IV." attracted only a moderate that his first representation of the Valstaff of "Henry IV." attracted only a moderate audience, not equal to the Manager's expenses, whilst his local characters, for which he was then and only famed, produced more than double to the theatre's treasury. The press spoke coldly of him, condemning not only his acting, but his readings of the text, and denying him "both the mind to grasp and the physical elements (for training) to represent the character of Falstaff respectably." He person the color of the total character of Falstaff respectably." He person the value of the vessel flies to pieces."

COLONEL W. B. SIPES.—We learn that this officer has been ordered to his regiment, the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, now at Muricesboro, Tenn. The announcement, we are sure, will be received by our citizens with regret. Colonel Sipes has filled to the position of military commandant of Covington and Newport since Septemberlast. He came among an entire stranger, but the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties, and the gentlemanty deportment which has characterized his intercourse with the people of both cities, has won for him a host of friends, who will be very remove the properties of the vessel flies to pieces."

COLONEL W. B. SIPES.—We learn that this officer has been ordered to his regiment, the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, now at Muricesboro, Tenn. The announcement, we are sure, will be received by our citizens with regret. Colonel Sipes has filled the position of military commandant of Covington and Newport since Septemberlast. He came among an entire stranger, but the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties, and the position of military commandant of Covington and Newport since Septemberlast. He came sure, will be received by our citizens with regret. Colonel Sipes has filled the position of military commandant of Covington and Newport since Septemberlast. He came sure, will be received by our citizens with regret. Colonel Sipes has filled the position of military c CODA ASH.—200 CASKS SODA ASH, "both the mind to grasp and the physical

The late William Dowton will be remembered as Hackett's equal in Falstaff, but no DUR MUNICIPAL TELEGRAPH. | well in the infancy of the department, but the increase of business grad'ally compelled their disuse, bered as Hackett's equal in Falstaff, but no other actor, not even Burton, has played the part even half as well as Hackett. Mr. Hackett thinks that had he persevered, he could finally have wrought up his Hamlet to equal success. We doubt it-for Mr Hackett's forte is not in tragedy. In Mr. Hackett's "Notes upon King

well acquainted with the writings of the ber, 1840, upon Mr. Forrest's performance bard, who "was not for an age, but for all of the character. He has made a double time." Therefore his notes and criticisms error here. First, it is ungracious for an upon Shakspeare's Plays and Actors will be actor, still on the stage, to play the critic read with interest, as containing the views upon another actor, also yet before the pubof one, a scholarly man, as well as a popu- lic, who has succeeded where himself has lar actor. His book, however, has disap- failed. Secondly, to judge of Forrest by pointed us. Out of 358 pages, less than half is | the manner in which he played any characby Mr. Hackett, himself, chiefly upon three | ter twenty-two years ago is unfair, simply Shakspearian characters-Hamlet, Lear, because Forrest is a progressive actor, constantly showing modification of style, the results of reading and thought. One might as well take the miserable "Hours of Idlesons, living and dead, who have played ness" as the standard of Lord Byron's noetic merit while the Fourth Canto of "Childe Harold" and the multi-colored Hamlet's soliloquy on suicide, in Act III, Con Juan' attested the greatness of his genius. If Mr. Hackett felt bound to be It begins with refuting Dr. Gold- critical on Mr. Forrest's Lear, he should, in instice, have spoken of his rendition of that character in 1862, and not as it was in 1840. There is much truth, we admit, in his de-

gotten that it was not worth while now to scription (p. 97) of Mr. Forrest's counteevive it. Mr. Hackett's own comments on nance, as made up for Lear. Writing uncriticism, but chiefly are confined to notices | "I saw Mr. Forrest again in this character at Niblo's Theatre. I noticed no material difference except that he was, in his physical efforts, comparatively a little less vigorous." Mr. Hackett's observation, so keen in condemnation, must have indulged in a nap at Niblo's. On the other hand, Mr. Hackett seems to prefer Macready's Lear-he says it "was in conception very generally in accordance with my own, and his performance scholarly and highly ar-

> The part of the book which treats of "ac tors of Hamlet" is the best. Mr. Hackett notices the personations by Thomas A. Cooper, James W. Wallack (the elder), William Augustus Convay, Thomas S. Hambun, Edmund Rein, Cr. M. Toung, W. C. Macready, (described as "by far the most intellectual and generally effective actor of the time"), Charles Kemble, J. B. Booth, John Vandenhoff, Charles John Kean, George Vandenlioff, and Edwin Forrest. He does not like Mr. Forrest's Hamlet, but ranks his Othello, as a whole, excenting the late Edmund Kean's, as "the best I have ever seen in either hemisphere." His last act he particularly admires. Mr. Hackett seems to think Kean's Hamlet the best he had ever seen. He says that after By. ron left England, and reached Falv, he sen reached Italy in 1816, and, as Mr. Hackett will find in chapter 22 of Moore's Life of Byron, the snuff-box was presented, in 1814, "on seeing him act some of his favorite parts." The stupid, high-sounding lines

printed by Mr. Hackett, (p. 128,) as Byron's, assuredly are not his. The "Correspondence upon Shakspearian Subjects." occupying 120 pages, contains the Adams and Hackett letters already mentioned, and the complimentary epistles relating to them which Mr. Hackett drew forth; some further Shakspearian criticisms by Mr. Adams, happily more sensible than subtle; Mr. Hackett's own fugitive notes upon Verplanck's edition of "Hamlet," (the feeblest and most purposeless edition. of that noble drama,) and notices of Shakspearian verbal niceties; also two letters to a New York paper, in which Mr. Hackett a knowledge of the circulation of the blood, the medical points of which were given by Dr. Bucknill, of London. Under the head "Ingo," Mr. Hackett inflicts upon his readers a newspaper critique upon his own attempt, in 1828, to perform. Iugo-the writer being the late John Inman, the same pen.

Hackett himself, and a chatty postscript from. Upon Falstaff' (of the "First Part of Henry IV.") we expected a critical disser- biting one of the signal boxes, he made the followpart his own. Instead, he gives zunning commentaries on criticisms in The Times, noticing his performance. More than this was certainly expected. Following this, also with notes by Mr. Hackett, is a biography of himself, from

we wonder how Mr. Hackets ever could have condescended to incorporate it in his. care to singly of coming in the old mold of MI, Mackew's right to a dormant Irish peerage-which, however, even if unopposed, it would take much money to regain, and even then, without the estates, detained by ren honor. Mr. Hackett should not have adopted such nonsense as this. He ends some eighty years ago. Though a Shakspearian scholar and actor, Mr. Hackett evi-England and republished in this country within his own time. In the late Dr. Mastaff ever written; a criticism, clear and subtle, upon Iago: and a view of Polonius, this last, perhaps Shakspeare's finest creation, Maginn did not write, saying, "I am afraid of him." So was not Davies, the dull biographer of Garrick, whose heavy comments upon Hamlet find favor in Mr. Hackett's eyes. When he next writes upon Professor Wilson's criticisms in the "Dies Boreales," Also, without disparagement to gotthe and Schlegel, let him remember that Ulrici, another German, has surpassed Mr. Hackett's book on Shakspeare is a

both as a Shakspearian critic. thing of shreds and patches. It is badly, because confusedly arranged, and many really valuable speculations are almost lost, because they are badly placed. The great

able to the public. * Notes, Criticisms, and Correspondence upon Shakspeare's Plays and Actors. By James Henry phia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. † Horace Smith shows, in his letter, (p. 209) a curious ignorance of Shakspearian criticism, for he credits Schlegel with "the image, referring to Hamlet, of the delicate vase being shattered by the expansion of the plant committed to it." It was Goëthe who produced that image: "Here is an oakthe vessel flies to pieces."

SCHOOL LANDS FOR KANSAS.—Eight hundred thousand acres of school lands have been selected by the State of Kansas, and have been ap-RAGS.—300 BALES EGYPTIAN Character of Falstaff respectably." He personated the severed, and soon wrought up the personation to an excellence now without rivalry, proved by the General Government.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE AND FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH. History and Descriptions of the Lines, In-struments, &c.—Statistics of the Work Done since the Establishment of the Enterprise—The Officers and Operators—How the Public Welfare is

Subserved,

HISTORICAL SKETCH. The question relative to the establishment of egraph in this city was first raised about the time the act of consolidation went into operation It immediately attracted attention, and led to considerable comment and discussion. In a short time many of our citizens became impressed with the necessity and importance of the project, and determined upon its consummation. To that end, they strove sedulously to enlist the active co-operation o the community in the enterprise, by the publication of such facts and arguments as tended in any way to prove its claims to public interest and support. In this they were ably seconded by the proprietors and others in control of the newspaper press of the day. These gentlemen not only gave space freely in their respective journals for articles favoring the measure, but they also individually endorsed it, and earnestly advocated its immediate adoption. They likewise inserted authenticated statements of the perations of similar improvements in other cities, showing their practical advantages and complete The aid thus generously extended was ndeed most valuable, and was gratefully appre

tinued, and were so far successful, that at length al rect opposition was silenced, and the matter, suspopular approval, found its way into councils. This was in the year 1854. The sessions of Councils were then held in Spring Garden Hall-Mr. Wm. Moran, a member of the common branch, was the first to introduce the subject formally to the tention of his colleagues. On the twentieth of July, he presented a communication from certain parties, relative to a combined police and fire telerranh, which was, on motion, referred to an appropriate committee for investigation. Nothing came of this, however, nor was anything definite as pliehed till the third of April following, when a bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph similar to the one referred to, passed finally in both Chamers, and in due time received the signature of the Mayor and became a law. The work was soon s rapidly as possible to completion. Early in April 856, the line was finished and the department organized, and on the nineteenth day of the same nth, the local telegraph of this city was first used for the regular transmission of messages. From that time to the present, it has been in constan oldratton, satisfactorily fulfilling the purposes of Ils design, and each such eriment in many respects, it has gradually grown

into an important public institution, comparing favorably with any other, either in point of economy, utility, or general convenience. This result, so gratifying in itself, and so surprising when all the circumstances of the case are considered, proves onclusively the intrinsic value of the system. No etter evidence to that effect could be desired, nor could anything have occurred more in cons with the hopes and wishes of those to whose labors Illusion has been made. It is at once their recompense and their vindication ADVANTAGES.

From the fact that most of our readers are, to prominent as well as the most important of the list are undeniably those which it affords for the transaction of much of the public business, and for the prompt extinguishment of fires. The services it pay the cost of its construction and maintenance is in no respect circumscribed, as the following mor xtanded enumeration of its operations clearly exhibits. It aids in maintaining the public peace in the prevention of crime, and in the arrest of criminais. It recovers stolen property; restores estrays to anxious owners; lost children and missing persons to parents and friends; transmits intelligence of casualties, &c., from every part of our vast city, and in a thousand ways subtainess the cause of good prigg; diminishes Bublis subtails, and adds to the waneral happiness and welfare. Reported as a system, its chief merit lies in the fact that these bene-Hts accrue freely to all classes of the community without respect to sect, color, or condition. Hence it is emphatically, an institution for the people, claims that Shakspeare anticipated Harvey in , and as such, has always received their warmest enion of various matters and things connected wit

of its affairs, has been prepared. It is believed to that it will prove interesting and acceptable to the For a description of the instruments, and the peruliar modes of their operation, we cannot do better than to quote from a lecture delivered in May, 1856, Turnbull, a gentleman who has devoted much time

"The Philadelphia Police and Fire Alerm Telefew telegraph lines of aqual extent in the United States have cost so small a sum, and are so well built. Its utility in case of a conflagragravilying results, also its usefulness in restoring loss children and property. In case of riot, the po-Wilkes Spirit of the Times, so eulogistic that line can be concentrated and brought to the scene of strife, thus nipping it in the bud. As the telegraph has become a matter of general interest to the public the fallacting said in Tables in increase. MilMil In Mille to alve the members of the mest tute an idea of the nature of its operation.
"The Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph are, while circuits or lines of wires, dividing the city, for pothe rightful owner, the tide would be a bar-ren bonor Mr. Hackett should not have in each section or circuit being connected with each other as well as with the central office.
"The instruments used are very simple, and with a further notice of the charac- within the capacity of almost any one who can read ter of Falstaff, and praises Maurice and write, yet fully adequate for the transmission of Morgan's criticism on Falstaff, published any business which may be required of them. Each police office or station is provided with a magnet and alarm bell-by which they are called-and also dently is ignorant of a book published in which are marked the letters of the alphabet, and the numerals from 1 to 0. In the cextre of the dial is a hand or pointer, like that on the dial of a clock ginn's "Shakspeare Papers," will be found | the circuit is broken. This is done by means of a the ablest analysis of the character of Fal- | single key, which on being pressed down, breaks the connection between the wires, and on being released springs up again, always insuring a closed subtle, upon Iago: and a view of Polonius, circuit when not in actual use; thus guarding which throws a light upon Hamlet. Upon against negligence. Suppose the word (cent) is to be written, the operator writing strikes his key rapidly, thus repeatedly opening and closing the circuit until the indicator or hand has been wishes to designate, in this case the letter C, then pause an instant; this has thrown the hand on the dials (his own as well as the re Shakspeare, let him study Maginn, and read on two strokes, and a pause, D E; again nine

on two strokes, and a pause, D E; again line strokes, F G H I J K L M N; O F Q L S T. Again 7 strokes, U v W X X Z & The capitals shop the pauses, and the character in should be Gill of the word, and as also the starting point. A large pure tion of the ordinary set phrases in daily use are arranged to be given by a combination of numerals. Thus, 328, 'Who is in charge of the station-house? Reply, 359, 'The lieutenant is in charge;' or, 362, 'The first sergeant.'
"Again, 976, 'Are there any indications of riot in your district? To which is replied 4, 'Yes,' or 7, 'No.' These can be given by the bell, or by the figures on the dial; thus expediting the operation

"Each box in the city is numbered, and in running down after being set in motion as described, strikes on a small bell at the central office its own number, and at the same time records it on a slip of paper, connected with an improved Morse instrunent peculiarly adapted to this purpose. The alarm thus received is at once communicated to the State House steeple, and to all the station-houses, and at the same time the number of the box giving the alaım is struck on a small bell which is contained in each of the hoxes. "Thus, a person in Richmond is desirous of knowing the precise locality of a fire. "When the State House bell is striking the disstrokes on the bell, and a pause followed by a single stroke, meaning 41. He then ascertains that the stroke, meaning 41. He then ascertains that the FORCE VIOKSBURG. trict he goes to the box nearest him, and hears four fire is in the vicinity of Third and Market streets (40 being the number of the box at that corner). "A speaking tube connects the Mayor's office with the central telegraph office, to be used in sending orders to the different station-houses, receiving

answers, and other police communications; and a similar one is put up between the central office and the bell-ringer's apartment in the State House steeple, so as to give intelligence of fires the instant it is received from any portion of the city." The police instruments referred to in the above description are no longer used. They suited very

pectation that the force to have been setached by Gen. Holmes would have supplied their place it good time—and thus it is that railroad bridges; which it will require months to repair, have been destroyed by a handful of the enemy, and irreparable dament of the control of the as being entirely too currbrous and slow. Others, improved construction, have been substituted. which answer the purpose much better, and work with far greater rapidity. The latter are called PRISONERS. key-instruments, and have exactly the same kind of dials and hands as the former, but in all other respects there is a wide difference between them. This name is applied to them because they are each operated with thirty-two keys: one for every letter in

word "five," two to designate letters and aumerals, and two to mark the terminations of words. Thes are arranged around the outer circumference of the dial in such a manner as to be immediately be. yond, but corresponding with, the circle of lefters &c. The hand or pointer is attached to a journal passing through the centre of the dial, and projects just far enough forward to form the radius of this circle. When in motion it revolves quickly, but is stopped suddenly on the letters composing a word by simply pressing upon the keys opposite them The motion itself is caused by the action of a heavy weight upon a series of cogwireds inside the instrument, and is imparted and terminated at the pleasur f the operator, by means of two levers attached to the sides. These instruments are very complete in every respect and present quite a neat and tasty ap-

the alphabet and the character "&," one for the

nearance, as also do all others in ase in the depart-(In to-morrow's Press we shall have something o say of the officers, operators, stations, messages,

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Expected Fights at Charleston and Savannah - Charleston being Further Fortified - The Invasion of Texas-Resig-nation of General Smith-Rebel Reports from Rosecrans and Hooker-Miscellaneous News. CHARLESTON BEING FURTHER FORTI-FIED. FIED.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.1

Through the favor of Major Hugh W. Fry, Jr., we have been furnished with copies of the Charleston papers of Wednesday last, from which we gain the following particulars of affairs in and about Charleston.

following particulars

ton.

General Beauregard has issued an order calling upon the planters of that State to furnish with the utmost despatch three thousand able bodied laborers with spades and shovels.

THE CHARLESTONIANS READY TO FIGHT

FIERCELY. FIERCELY.

(From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 18)

We have serious work before us. The enemy's assault, so long deferred, will, for that reason, be the more formidable. Every agency that human power and ingenuity, urged on by devilish hate, can command, will be used to capture or destroy the "hot-hed of the rebellion."

The blow that is about to fall may be the last we shall receive in the strongle for our independence, but it will be dealt with the strength of despair. The foe comes with the avowed purpose to sack our homes, and plough our streets with his round shot; and should his DRUMD DRUMD aqual to his malian that will be hearth. We are ready for the orders. The brave soldiers who man the fortifications, which belt the old city who man the fortifications, which bett the old city on every side, are eager to meet their expected assailants, and test the value of the defences which have cost so many months of patient toli. Our matchless little naval squadron will have the long-desired opportunity to encounter the Yankee iron-clads; and, come what may, we have the cheering assurance from our general that the city shall be held. Let each man do his duty in the approaching hour of our trial, and Charleston, which opened this bloody struggle, will finish it in a second triumph. WHERE THE REBELS EXPECT TO FIGHT. From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 19.] The enemy threatens attack on three points— Vicksburg, Tullahoma, and Charleston. The first is not now in danger. The preparations at Vicks-burg are thought ample, the position is one of the strongest, and probably it will not be attacked until the fats of the armies in Tennessee is decided. I

marking and industrial nations have for a year been taxed in their uttermost resource, to prepare the most perfect and gigantic engines of destruction that ever burdened the waters of the Atlantic. The vast armada has been collected with the deliberation of absolute security in the capacious harbor of Port Royal. A land force—we know not how large, but probably comprising the most effective portions of the army lately under Burnside—has gone to cooperate in the supreme effort to take and hang those two Mordecais that sit at the gates of the ocean, and offend the Eamans of New York and Boston. Against the city of Charleston the entire Northern people entertain a sentiment of perfect hatrid It was the standard of the revolution. It was the recognized capital and centre of retriumpliant. Tears believe like revolution was begun it was the recognized capital and centre of resistance to. Northern influence, insolence, and encroachment. It defied the armed power of the United States long before Sumpter was hombarded. If it is in the force of cannon or ships to batter down Charleston, we maybe well assured that not one stone will-shortly rest on another.

The destruction of that city would cause a burst of malignant jey throughout the Northern States which no words are adequate to express or describe. But that this edious gratification is within their reach, we cannot at present believe. From the beginning, the Government has been fully aware of the intentions of the enemy in this matter. It has for two years employed its ablest generals in preparing the means of resistance. Lee and Beauregard are considered the most competent engineer and artillery officers on the American continent. They have both done for Gharleston all that their science and genius could saggest. The city may now with reason be considered impregnable. If the Northern armadattants at the contract of the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream of the Northern armadattants.

and study to the science of electricity. After exhi-Sebastopol:

It is generally supposed that the Northern fleet will recoil from Charleston and throw all its power on Savannah. As it is a place of much inferior importance to the Confederacy, in every point of view, it is believed to be much less strongly fortified. The Yankee gunboats have already tried it, and their commanders fanzy that they are equal to the task of its reduction. If they succeed in doing so the North will conceal mortification for the flasco of Charleston by forced exultation over a barren victory. Let us hope that the labor and time of preparation which has been more than all that the friends of either city could desire, will now bring forth the fruits of a glorious and successful defence.

ADVANCE OF GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY. (From the Richmond Enquirer: Fab. 20.) ATOM HIS MINIMONI MINIMITY. Feb. M.)

THEY HIS FIMILIE OF HIS ACCUMULATION OF THE YADION

AND ADJUST TO THE MINIMITY OF HIS ACCUMULATION WAS
heard on Wednesday in the front. There were also
artillery reports from the direction of Beech Grove,
where General Buford, with his brigade of Kentucky cavalry, is stationed to ward off the blows
that might descend in that direction. Gen. Forrest
has crossed Duck river north of Columbia, with a
force of cavalry and a battery of artillery. GEN. "HOOKER'S ARMY" REPORTED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.]

Information, deemed authentic, has been received in official circles that the greater part of Hooker's army are now at Portress Monroe, Newport News, and Suffolk. They are much demoralized, and it is believed were moved from the Rappahannock because of the numerous desertions that were daily occurring, and which threatened to break up the organization of the army. The number that has been sent to Suffolk are estimated at twenty-five thousand. The occupation of Newport News, it is thought, is intended to be of long duration, as the troops have been set about the construction of cabins, ovens, &c. INVASION OF TEXAS.

(From the Brownsyille (Texas) Flaz, Feb. 2.1 FORTRESS MONROE.

was attacked in Zapata county, and all their horses stampeded.
Another party of 200 captured and hung Isador Vella, chief justice of Zapata county.
It is estimated that from three hundred to five hundred to the county of the purpose of the county of the purpose of zapata county.
It is estimated that from three hundred to five hundred for the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose and approval of the Nievican authorities. The ammunition for these raids was procured at Matamoros. The banditti, at last accounts, were still on the Texas side of the river, and, it is sid, some of them are under the United States flag. Prompt measures have been taken to disperse and punish the robbers. A portion of the stolen property had been discovered at Soledad, and summary vengeance visited upon those in whose hands it was found.
REPORTED DEFFAT OF THE UNIONISTS REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE UNIONISTS AT WILLIAMSBURG.

commanded by Captain Hamlett, were ordered to picket their horses, and await further orders. In obedience to this order, several of the men had dismounted, when the command to "mount" was passed rapidly down the line, and the squadron formed to meet the approaching danger. The infantry took position on our left, and, as our pickets rushed at full speed, fired upon the pursuing column of the unsuspecting enemy. The enemy staggered, wheeled, and fled in rapid retreat towards Williamsburg. Now the Holcombe Legion and the 32d Battalion, with loud yells, rushed after the discomfited foe, shooting and sabreing at every stride. The retreat of the enemy soon changed into a wild, frightened gallop for life, the pursuit on our part degenerating into a disorderly rush of mon against men, the fleetest horses taking the lead, and the foremost troopers doing all the fighting.

The fruits yielded by our victory were as follows: Seven men killed, two wounded, thirty-six captured, and a like number of splendid horses. One commissioned officer, a lieutenant, was among the stain. We lost neither man nor horse.

WHY GEN. HOLDIES FALUED TO REIN-

Seven men killed, two woulded, that years captured, and a like number of splendid horses. One commissioned officer, a licutenant, was among the slain. We lost neither man nor horse.

WHY GEN, HOLAISE FAILED TO REIN-FORCE VIOKSBURG.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register alleges that Gen. Holmes was ordered near three months ago to detach 1,000 men of his command to proceed in the defence of that place either by garrisoning the adjacent works of the centre of the special portion of vicksburg, to aid in the defence of that place either by garrisoning the adjacent works of the comply, and interposed objections until peremptority ordered to obey.

Finally, about the middle of Uccember, he gave the route to McCullich's division, but through political influence at Richmond he managed to have the route to McCullich's division, but through political influence at Richmond he managed to have the route to McCullich's division, but through political influence at Richmond he managed to have the whole matter left to his own discordin, and content and the control process paid reached \$6,283,962. All but thirty-four of these companies are conducted on the "mutual" principle; twelve do marine insurance solely; seventeen take risks in both fire and marine business.

COTTON-PLANTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Cocsiderable preparations are making by farmers and others in the vicinity of Wheeling to test the ordine result of the amount of should that great artery of communication wholly undefered the salt mines, in the extra to protect the salt mines, in the earth to haul it down.

INSURANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—There are the def yall the ends of the earth to haul it down.

INSURANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—There is the distinct of such that first and they are the cart with more care. In his glor to the salting to the amount of \$450,000,000. Their income from premiums during likes was \$450,430,740,7, and their losses as sealing

THREE CENTS.

PRISONERS.

(From the Rich mond Dispatch, Feb. 19.1

ESCATE OF PRISONERS.—The following prisoners, confined in the city jail, dug out of their cells about one o'clock on Tucaday, and traversing the old cattaeway or gutter under the edifice, made their way to the rear of the building and escaped through the coal-hole of the workhouse department—the members of the City Battalion appointed to watch them having refired under a slied, out of sight, to avoid the rain, which was falling at the time—viz.: George W. Elam, charged with forzing and passing Confederate States Treasury notes: William Reid, charged with stating a \$25 Grenoat belonging to G. R. Howard, in company with John T. Smith; Albert Imanisag, a swindling aubstitute agent; James McQuede, charged with the Isrceny of money from Robert Lumpkin; and Samuel Blake, charged with stessing \$200 worth of slothing belonging to Win. M. Bhatchford, captain of engineers on General Jackson's staff. When the guard happened to Poolt out of their covert they espled several other felons ready to follow the example of their evanting comrades; and stopped them: The guards who permitted the prisoners to escape were put in confinement for trial by court martial:

VANNEE PRISONERS. YANKEE PRISONERS. Two Abolition prisoners were brought to the Lib-by prison yesterday, viz: James Watts, Company 4, 1st Michigan, captured at Brentsville, Va., Feb. 43, and Thos. Murray, Company M, 1st New York, aptured at Woodstock Jan. 25:

ARRESTED FOR DISLOYALTY. ARRESTED FOR DISLOYALTY.

Captain Wright, of the detective force, yesterday arrested a man named Join Shanks, formerly of Norfolk, on the charge of disloyalty. Shanks, who, until very recently, was in Norfolk, by some process unknown to the authorities, made his way into Riobmond. It is alleged that during his stay in Norfolk, he employed himself in selling so-called Union badges to negroes belonging to citizens residing in the Congressional district of which Norfolk forms a part. General Winder ordered him to Castle Thunder to answer the charge. Thunder to answer the charge Thunder to answer the charge.

RESIGNATION OF THE REBEL GENERAL.

©: W. SMITH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 19.]

Major General Gastavis W. Smith; of the Confederate States Army, having tendered his resignation to the President, it was yesterday accepted. His staff, composed of officers from various States; have started to their several destinations.

MISCELLANEOUS. From Richmond papers, February 20.) The rebels estimate their loss at Fort Donelson in killed, wounded, and missing, at minety-eight men.
They claim to have captured one ginner, destroyed
one transport, and paroled eighty prisoners. Their
forces consisted of General Forces's and General forces consisted of General Forcest's and General Wharton's brigades:

General G. W. Smith is said to have resigned his commission in the rebet service. Cause, offence at his recall from the command in North Carolina, and the appointment of General Franch in his place. Governor Letoble has ordered the confinement to hard labor in the Richmond penitentiary of Captain W. Damron, captured in Kentzüky, and another Federal officer, in retaliation, as he says, for "the lawless incarceration of two Confederate officers in the Washington penitentiary by President Lincoln." Inwiess incarcatation of two consecutate onters in the Washington penitentiary by President Lincoln."

Miss Belle Boyd was serenaded in Knoxville, Tensesce, a few evenings ago. In response to calls from the growd that announced at the whatever in the first penitent of the convergence of the conver

THE SOUTH-SIDE VIEW. loubts and Fears-Rumors and Reports-Harvest of the Whirlwind. he Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 16. 1 here! and lo; there! French mediatio Lo, here! and lo; there! French mediation—a: Northwestern confederacy—and pence in thirty days! This is still the cry. A rumor from Halifax, and a "distinguished citizen" of some Northwestern State are responsible this time, and crowds of eager men have been swallowing and digesting the wondrous intelligence for two days, filling their bellies with the east wind.

The effect that may be produced upon our army by these rumors is seriously to be apprehended. Our soldiers may think their work is done, and they might as well be at home with their families. One might even suspect our enemies of prombligating such as well be at none with their issuings. One might even suspect our enemies of promiligating such stories for the purpose of lulling to sleep the Confederate Government and people, and demoralizing the Confederate troops at the very moment when the most desperate, combined effort of all the war is most desperate, combined effort of all the war is about to be made for our utter conquiest. Supposing it to be all true, let us see what it amounts to.

The thing which we have demanded of foreign nations, and which we have a right to demand, is the recognition of our existence as an independent Power. If France be, indeed, friendly to us, this is the first thing she has to do. The Emperor cannot "mediate" without this. Without this, he cannot address himself to us at all; for he does not know us. If it be even true that he now proposes to the United States—the only Power he recognizes on this continent—to make an armistice, or cessation of hostilities for a given time by see and land, his proposal is addressed colely to the United States, and we have no concern with it. We are ready, and have always been ready, at all times and at any time, to make, not only an armistice, but a peace, if the United States Government, from whatsoeyer my little later of the company of the line believes that they will do this.

But suppose they should yield to this supposed counsel of the Emperor, and propose an armistice for six months, on the terms that they are in the meantime to occupy the ground now within their lines upon our soil—covering the greater parties. Svicksburg, crushing Louisiana, garrisoning Pensacola and lying in ambush in Fort Pulaski and Portress-Monroe—then would arise the question, what should we gain by this? It is not intended here to prejudge that question; its decision will rest with the proper authorities; but it is as well to understand that if there is to be any armistice at all, this latter is the sort of one our Government will have to accept. They will have to consider how our army is to be kept together and paid during six months of inaction, while the enemy's flag flies over our country and his guns are pointed up all our rivers. At the moment when we have every reason to believe that the invading Yankee States are becoming exhausted, divided, haunted by the terror of imminent anarchy, disruption and bankruptcy, shall we give them six months breathing time to rest on their present bases of operation, and to gather their strength for a new campaign? Time, it may be said, is a gain to us. Yes, so long as the enemy carries on the war and makes no progress in proportion to his efforts. Every day lost by an invading army in futiless marches and baffied assaulte is a day gained for us, who are on the defensive. But, during the proposed six months of inaction, it is to be feared that they would gain more than we should. Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and parts of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana would be wholly within their power; and corruption, intrigue, and violence would have full scope to work. Time would be running against us—not against our foes.

and violence would have full scope to work. Time would be running against us—not against our foes. However, it may be suggested that France may mean something more than a mere armistice for negotiation; that she has some specific basis of settlement to propose, and to urge upon both balligorants. It is nonable in that we would shall will be a superscript of our independence of the States forming the Confederacy, and making some kind of engagement concerning our domestic institutions, which might conciliate the cauting and snivelling public opinion of Europe. Neither one nor the other of these things has our Government a right to do. No proposal of such a kind has it the right to entertain. The negotiation would necessarily break down, and at the end of six months fighting would begin again, if the Yankees still had stomach for it. Our army, we believer-would rather make one job of it. If the rainces stiff had stomen for it. Our army, we believe would rather make one job of it.

If it were possible, indeed, to believe that the French Emperor meant in this case to propose the application of his own leading political principle by which he stands and reigns—that every community has a right to choose its own Government; and if he should upon that principle propose as the basis of take such action—that is, when their Legislatures and Governors accredit commissioners to Richmond for any such purpose, no doubt they will be received and answered according to the nature of their proposal. We presume they will be told that the first thing they have to do is to call back their forces to their own country, that then we will be willing to make treaties with them, but that as to an union with the Confederacy, under the "old flag," or any other, they come two years too late. Two years, and an abyse of horror and hatred, and the blood of our slaughtered brothers crying, aloud from the ground, all prohibit that impious union. If they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the Government they have established, and recant vows, and break pledges, and cat dirt, it is well; we shall be charmed; the movement will suit us perfectly; and, although we shall not exactly respect the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—holding, our noses a little—and to show them all suitable civilities—but at a proper distance.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by The month Mist change accompany the order, and to no instance can these terms be deviated from as they offers very tittle more than the cost of the super. For Postmasters are requested to act 25 Agents for The War Priess. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or tweety, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

The Voice of an Old Democrat.

SPEECH OF HON. B. CHAMPNEYS, MEMBER OF THE PERRYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES FROM LANCASTER COUNTY. Below we present the remarks delivered in the House of Representatives a few days since, by the above gentleman. A joint resolution instruction our Senators in Congress to oppose the passage of a law appropriating twenty millions of dollars to compensate the owners of emancipated claves in the pensite the owners of emandpated slaves in the State of Missouri, offered some days since by Mr. Kaine, of Payette, being under consideration:

Mr. Champneys said: I regret, Mr. Speaker, that some other gentleman, better able than myself to discuss this question, has not risen to address the House; but no other gentleman taking the floor, I have always been opposed, or this subject, which I think should not pass without discussion.

I have always been opposed, Mr. Speaker, to this sort of legislative revision of the Congress of the United States, except in matters pending there, in which our own Commonwealth was interested. There is now upon the fless of this House a series of resolutions not one of them breathing any constidence in the Government—not one of them denounting the rebellion of the South—all of them sympatising with those who are opposing the farm of the Government; because, is, I hold that, at this time, opposition to the Government of this country is adding rebellion. Yet know, Mr. Speaker, that three hundred guns were fred at Charleston owing to the supposition on the fart of those there that the result of certain contests in the North was in aid of their cause. I will not pretend to say that their independent was correct; but if ever there was a time in the history of any country in which there should be one united heart to sustain this Government, it is at the present moment. No great work in the solidices or in the arts, in philanthropy or in politics, was ever accomplished except by the united and enthusiastic efforts of those who sought that object. It was a wice law of the Athenian Republic that compelled every citizen, when the country was in danger, to avow his sentiments. Those who remained silent were punished equally with those who avowed their sentiments against the Government. It was a wise law and one which I think should commend itself to every loyal heart. State of Missouri, offered some days since by Mr.

inanimously, and in this House if was passed with but eight dissenting voices, and the ground on which these eight dissenting voices were given was that the resolution was not imperative upon our Senators and Representatives. And, sir, I recollect the admirable and noble preamble of the act of 1789, drawn by one of the most distinguished men of the country, in which are set forth sentiments of opposition to the institution of slavery, and in which it is declared that we, having gained our liberties, should consider it our first duty to give freedom to those who have been so much oppressed—to those who have been separated, parents from children, and husbands from wives.

That resolution at the time when it was passed. That resolution, at the time when it was passed received universal commendation. How we have when every one knows that the soil of that State is when every one knows that the source the food of slavery fouches any soil, there is weath but one by fair the ability of the section. No laboring man who values his personal position, desires to make his home in a community that sustains the system of slavery. Why, sir look at South Carolina—that little State which undertook to oversive the Federal Government—a State in which thirty thousand planters ruled two hundred thousand non-slaveholding whites with a rod of iron, no one being entitled to vote, unless he has such an amount of property, as may give him the power to do so. Yet, sir, the masses of the North are told that this institution of slavery is everything. It was De Bow's Review which declared that slavery is the orner-stone of all civilized society; that there is 'nothing to be compared to it anywhere; that it has made the South moral and religious, while the North has become fanatical and infidel. And Hammond, who in the Senate of the United States denounced the people of the North as "mudsils," in a speech which was answered so splendidly by the unfortunate Broderick, said that the non-slaveholding whites of the

resolutions 3 do not recollect with what humber of dissenting voices) declaring in favor of free soil in the territories. That was Democratic doctring in those days. I recollect, also, that an eminent-gentleman of our own State, who had occupied the most distinguished position in this country; denounced, in 1820, the Hissouri Compromise, and condemned any attempt to force slavery into the territories. Such was the state of the public mind in former years. But, sir, at this date, after seventy years of consistent action against the institution of slavery, and in favor of emancipation, (not with the design of destroying it unconstitutionally, I do not make that I like the design of destroying it unconstitutionally, I do not make that I like the design of destroying it unconstitutionally, I situation of slavery, when it makes the institution in a special the beneficial effects of free institutions—it is proposed to array on the side of slavery, Penusylvania, a State that gave so noble an utterance on this subject in 1780—a State that placed upon her statute books, by a votcunanimous or nearly so, the declaration that slavery is an institution fraught with evils to the country, and, as we had just emerged from the war of the revolution, in which we struggled to gain liberty for ourselves, it was our duty before God to give freedom to the oppressed race within our own midst. But, sir, it is now proposed that the Government of the country, when engaged in one of the unots beneficial measures it has ever attempted, shall be checked and thwarted by that Legislature whose solemn declaration in 1780 was that the institution of slavery is a curse to the country. How extraordinary. Of what avail were all the struggles and privations of the Revolution, if this Republic is to be severed? And I undertake to say, sir, that every means within the limits of the Constitution should be adopted for the purpose of destroying and crushing the Southern rebellion. The doctrine of the late Administration—a doctrine which is false to all Administration—a doctrine which is false to all the teachings of the fathers of the Republic—was that there is no power of the Government to maintain its own integrity. Now, sir, if the gentlemen who are in the majority in this House intend, by restoring "the Constitution as it is," to revive that construction of it expounded by the late Executive, our Constitution amounts to nothing. The London Times, in commenting upon the message in which this extraordinary doctrine was announced, declared that no civilized nation in the world would adopt such a doctrine—that England would not permit her remotest colony to attempt to sever itself from her domains without resisting it by coercion to the utmost extent. We all know how unfortunate Ireland has been, oppressed and crushed under the iron heel of British military power. That Government, sir, loses all humanity, all sense of duty, when it comes in consist with its enemies. Notwithstanding the high position annulg like nations of the anth which Chack the integration of the anth which Chack is not a country in Europe in which the masses are in greater destintion. You see, to be sure, as one of her great writers says, her great works of philanthropy; but right along side is the squalid poverty of her masses.

Now, sir, that is the Government which is taking precisely the same ground that the gentlemen upon the other side of the House are taking at this moof her masses.

Now, sir, that is the Government which is taking precisely the same ground that the gentlemen upon the other side of the House are taking at this moment. One of the distinguished statesmen of that country—a member of Parliament—said: "We had better admit that the desire of Great Britain is to witness the severance of the American Republic. It is becoming too powerful; we cannot tolerate its advancement, because it is atriking a blow at the power of England." The London Times said, a short time before the commencement of this rebellion, that our national advancement was the most unparalleled and miraculous. that the world has ever seen. Why, sir, our foreign tonnage had then exceeded the British tonnage; and our internal, tonnage—the tonnage of the lakes and rivers—exceeded the tonnage of the lakes and rivers—exceeded the tonnage of the whole of Europe. Besides that, sir, look at the great works of advancement which have originated in this country. Sever this Republic, and we shall be humilisted in the eyes. of Europe. And I hold that every measure which can strike a blow at slavery, without interfering with the rights of loyal masters, is the bounden duty of the Government.

Why, sir, our revolution, was gained by coercion. The banner of our republic, in those early days, had upon it the motto, "Resistance to typanta." Such was the sentiment of our great chieftain of the Revolution. He bowed his knee to the God of battles, and he pushed that contest to a successful close, without any violation of private rights—without any interference with the administration, of justice—without any violation of private rights—without any interference with the administration, of justice—without any violation of private rights—without any interference with the administration, of justice—without any violation of private rights—without any interference with the administration, of justice—without any violation of private rights—without sous in the contest between the two nations. They saw in the contest between the

or any such purpose, no doubt they will observed and anawrera according to the nature of their proposal. We presume they will be fold that the first thing they have to do is to call back their forces to their own country, that then we will be willing to make treatics with them, but that as to an anton with the Confederacy, under the "old flag," or any other, they come two years too late. Two years, and an abyse of horror and harred, and the blood of our slaughtered brothers crying aloud form they repudiate the dot they have contest to blished, and recant vows, and break and abadic the dot they have constablished, and recant vows, and break help the movement will suit us pricertly the correct the force of that affalt, yet we shall not exactly use pricertly the correct that the case of the stance. Before those authorized commissioners are despatched, however, we take the liberty of recommending to all our generals and military authorities, that if any distinguished citizens come prowling about our lines, purporting to be Northwestern commissioners, they arrest those persons and send of Northwestern revolution, is, that now—now more than ever—our army should be kept full, and strong and ready. Believe it, soldiers, you are our only friends. It is on your style of diplomacy we rely. That was a statemanilic stroke of policy you made at Fredericksburg; you wrote an able State paper at Murfreesboro, and we dely the world to produce a nobler official memorandum than you edited on the hills of Vicksburg.

If Europe makes overtures of friendship; if the great Northwest comes crawling to our feet, it is because you stand there, Confederate soldiers, under your glorious battle-flag, and defy all the ends of the earth to haul it down.

Insurance of the care of the Administration of the State paper at the point of the bayonet to render their verdict in a particular manner. Yet, that was the principle and the process to correct a jury at the point of the bayonet to render their verdict in a particular manner. Yet, that was th