The War in China and Japan.

THE SECESSION OF GENERAL BURGEVINE TO THE REBELS—PROTEST OF UNITED STATES CONSUL SEWARD AGAINST THE EMPEROR'S REWARD FOR HIS ASSASSINATION—REPLY OF THE CHINESE OFFICER.

[Shanghai (Sept. 3) Correspondence of London Times.]

The proclamation by Lee Footai, offering a reward for Burgevine's assassination, created so strong a feeling of indignation among the residents that the consuls of the several treaty Powers resolved to address to him a joint remonstrance. The document, which was, I believe, drawn up by Mr. Seward, the American consul, is strongly worded, and to the point. After expressing the general surprise which the appearance of such a proclamation caused, it says:

The undersigned see in this proposition a direct disregard of treaty stipulations.

The undersigned are aware that, according to American law, the act of General Burgevine, in taking up arms for the insurgents, is an offence than which none could be greater; but they are also aware that the punishment therefor, as provided in the American treaty, and similarly in all others, can only be inflicted by the representative of his own Government; and, further, that, were there no treaties in existence, he ought only to be punished according to the rules of civilized warfare.

The undersigned are agreed in saying that, as regards Gen. Burgevine, the utmost extent to which you may go is to procure his arrest, and this is true of the subjects of all treaty Powers.

LEE FOOTAI TO THE CONSUL.

We send you a reply. It appears that on the 9th of the present moon you saw in a newspaper a proclamation from us, offering three thousand taels for the delivery of General Burgevine, dead or alive. You were surprised to see it, and, thinking you saw in it a direct disregard of the treaty, asked us to withdraw said proclamation.

Burgevine consented to become a Chinese Mandarin and general in the army. Having violated Chinese law, he should be punished according to the Chinese mode of punishment, which is different from that which your countrymen should receive when they transgress and are sent to their consul for punishment. Foreigners who have been made Chinese officers and have transgressed Chinese law on Chinese territory, by whom should they be judged? The treaty does not say. How, then, say you, that we have disregarded the treaty? Moreover, Burgevine's offence is not to be compared with other offences. He having been made a Mandarin of the third grade, and having disobeyed orders, such a transgression is egregious. The Board of Trade and we have treated him leniently out of regard to your country. How is it now that he has the hardihood to join himself to the rebels, and make himself the enemy of China and all the foreign defence operations? Having become an insurgent, we cannot regard him as an American citizen. If you still regard him as such, why wait till he has committed such an offence? If a Chinese goes to America, and becomes a citizen and an officer of the army through the favor of the President, then suddenly gets up an insurrection, perhaps you would let him have his head! (Ironically spoken); could Chinese protect him? Now, doctrine is the same in China as in America.

JAPAN.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

[From the Dublin Nation, Oct. 31.]

It is really a good joke, but it is true. The guns of a Japanese town have beaten off a British fleet of seven war vessels, and forced them to save themselves by a disgraceful flight.

We process at another address of condolence from the loyal corporators of Dublin, to whom a British fleet is not as the fleet of any other nation, and from the Banquet Committee, who propose to give a dinner to the people, to raise the awful deficit in their funds is not likely to be made good to them.

But we must return to the British fleet, so beaten and humbled. British fleet—the British fleet that went to "chastise" Prince Satsuma, and who got so well chastised by the valiant Prince that they were forced to make off sinking and burning, their tattered rigging, and with their decks reddened by the blood of their killed and wounded.

Seven vessels—the Euryalus, the Pearl, the Argus, the Perseus, the Coquette, the Havoc, and the Racehorse—presented themselves before Kagoshima, and blazed away with great vigor and force. Those forts mounted fewer guns than the British squadron, but they at once replied to the attack, and soon the "British tars" found that they had no contemptible foe to deal with. If the guns had been wooden guns, or if the Japanese had fired with bows and arrows, no doubt the Britons would have won a "splendid victory."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KAGOSIMA—AN OUTRAGE—CIVILIZATION.

[From the London Spectator.]

It appears that the five English men-of-war, who, on the requisition of Colonel Neale, attempted to extort redress from the Prince of Satsuma, failed in their object. The Prince met them with 60 guns mounted on well-built batteries, and after two days of conflict, the squadron steamed away without having obtained any concessions or dismounted all the guns. They had, however, lost two excellent officers, Captain Wilmot and Lieutenant Josling, and 63 men, and had committed one of the most astounding acts in the history of civilized warfare.

They shelled the city of Kagosima, a place with the population of Sheffield—continued shelling after it had been sent on fire, and actually succeeded in burning it to the ground. All the buildings, public and private, were consumed, and after forty-eight hours of hurtful, the masses of smoke were still visible countless miles away. There seems scarcely a doubt that the bombardment was intended to destroy the town. The loss of life must have been enormous, and of all who died not a dozen could have had anything to do with the quarrel. No such act has stained our arms for years, and for years the one answer in our pleas, logs in favor of national justice and humanity will be "Kagosima."

Appeal and Statement of the Accredited Agent of the Free State General Committee of Louisiana.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Free State General Committee of Louisiana numbers sixty-four members, appointed and elected by the various Union associations of New Orleans and other parishes. The committee has a fixed basis of representation of the numerical strength of the association, and will increase in numbers as associations in parishes not yet represented come forward. The method adopted for ascertaining the numerical strength of the association, by which the people can be effectually reached, their wishes and sentiments made known and carried into practical effect. It is just to all concerned, and entirely safe; by it the true status of the people is easily discovered and prompt action had. No one is admitted as membership in the committee who does not, in addition to being a citizen of the United States, bind himself, by his signature to a solemn oath, administered by the president, to do all in his power to aid in bringing about a civil, Free-State Government in Louisiana, loyal to the Government of the United States.

The Committee propose a Convention, freely chosen by the people, at the earliest practicable date, to frame a new Constitution, at once and forever prohibiting and excluding slavery, or forced labor, from Louisiana, except for crime.

The Convention to be convoked as soon as an understanding is had by the people with each other, and they shall demand it. The odious Constitution of 1852, made exclusively for and for slaveholders, and and depriving the masses from a just and equitable representation, to maintain supreme control over non-slaveholders is unfit to be the law of a state in which equal rights, freedom to all, the greatest good to the largest number, is the recognized basis of organic and all other just laws.

Sooner than submit to the old order of things, under the Constitution of 1852 not made by nor for the people, as an alternative or choice of evils, we prefer keeping the State under a military tutelage for an indefinite period of time.

The Committee has submitted its plans, origin, mode of operation, and aim and sought to be obtained, to the Government at Washington: to Major General N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, and to his Excellency General George F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State. From this, it is understood that all authorities having directly or indirectly jurisdiction in Louisiana are properly informed and cognizant of all the movements of the committee in the efforts to form a civil government, through the people, the only proper channel, in the manner and with such a Constitution as before described.

The more effectually, and as far as possible, to exclude from the ballot-box those who, by reason of their disloyal chicanery, is system of registration is adopted in the parishes, and only such as give evidence of undoubted loyalty, exhibiting certificates of registration, will be permitted to vote. By this means it is hoped and believed that an expression of loyal sentiment can be secured, unimpeded by the votes of rebels, and Louisiana re-established her lawful allegiance—a loyal, free State. In the absence of official statistical information as to the comparative proportion between slaveholders and non-slaveholders, respect is had to other apparently reliable data, which place it thus: Total white population prior to the rebellion, three hundred and fifty-seven thousand; slaveholders, sixteen thousand; non-slaveholders, three hundred and forty-one thousand. ONE SLAVEHOLDER to a fraction of over TWENTY-TWO NON-SLAVEHOLDERS!! Notwithstanding the great numerical disparity between the slaveholders and non-slaveholders, all legislation was shaped with direct reference to the interest of the former and discouragement of the latter.

The slaveholding population, numerically inconsiderable, had, while it remained loyal, the long end of the lever of constitutional power unjustly granted to it by the three-fifth clause. It has thrown off its only protection, and the weapon by which it defended the position, and which it fallen from its hands. While the slave power was loyal the control was unjustly usurped in favor of that minority; now it is justly in the hands of the majority—the slave power has fallen from its power, not content with the prerogative conferred on it, that aiming to extend its power, treated off its lawful allegiance to the United States, subjugated the people, and involved Louisiana in a vortex of revolution, disorder, and and draining all the avenues of industry, and of commercial and social order, reducing the population of all castes to ruin and misery. The slaveholder has shown by his acts that he regards the Government of the United States as a more fortuitous concours; of laws, ushered into being by some mysterious contingency, existing like a volatile vapor, smoke, or ethereal substance, that could be made to dissipate and vanish whenever the breath of treason should breathe upon it. The truly loyal man regards it as it is, a solid, vital, organic structure, cemented by and derived its vitality, strength, and support, and endurance from the affections of the loyal multitude.

One of the peculiarities of our Government is, that whenever it may increase its territorial area by new accession, either by purchase or conquest, or both, it cannot permit one single inch to pass away by treasonable secession without destroying the symmetry and jeopardizing the whole. The Federal Government is the centre of gravitation; the States have rights, but they are local, negative and relative in character, and cannot be sovereign, to act without restraint in all things. The States, like individuals, owe primary allegiance to the United States. Our Government (and all others) like a mill-stone, has a centre; the States form the periphery (one of them) of rotation the equilibrium; endangers the whole machinery, and may reduce it to nonacity.

Slavery being a local institution, and having forfeited its existence, by the treason of its admirers, the free States in a Union of States, as it now is, have determined to be restored back to power; where individual cases of loyalty are proved, compensation should be made to the owner, but the institution, as such, must and will forever cease. We believe we have the unquestionable right to do so, and being so imposed, will act accordingly.

It is said that Congress will finally settle the question for the States. We hold it has the right and power in this case to do so, and will act promptly in the matter, but we are not disposed to wait the tedious and uncertain action of Congress. Louisiana is in a suffering condition; delay is prejudicial to her; we prefer doing the work, clearly our duty, as soon as practicable, and presenting the State to Congress and the whole loyal people in such a manner as we are sure will not only be acceptable to them, but advantageous to the Government of the United States and conducive to the best interests of Louisiana.

The slaveholder, during his career under Confederate rule, was strong, loud, and bitter in his denunciations against the Government, and in his utmost efforts to destroy it, but now that he has the only alternative between subjugation or annihilation, desires to return back as he was to the old position, negro and all. If he falls in that, his next overture will be gradual emancipation, determined to stick to his institution to the last gasp, "His ruling passion strong in death."

Gradual emancipation, if wise, humane, or tolerated any where, under any circumstances, would not be so in Louisiana. The negro in his transition from slavery to freedom, has experienced the severest ordeal of any people, and has suffered and is now enduring untold misery; and from causes for which he is in no degree to be censured. The negro who is a slave for any period, long or short, is, during the term of that servitude, to all intents and purposes, as much a slave in the eye of the law, as if he was so for life. He has no appeal for redress; he cannot give testimony against his white master; neither can any fellow slave do so for him, and no white man is known to give evidence in favor of the slave against the master. The master knowing that he has but a limited lease on the slave may, if he will, feed and clothe him at the lowest possible expense, and endeavor to force from him as much service for the limited time as he expected to obtain for the term of his life, and should he survive his servitude, may be worn out, exhausted, decrepit, old and unable to make his own support, and be thrown on the charity of the world.

To force the negro of Louisiana back again into slavery after what he has suffered, and is now suffering, when freed by the treason of his master, would effectually wither, sink, and deservedly damn any State or Nation that would tolerate or countenance such a measure.

The negro is degraded—a necessary consequence of his condition—but he is obedient, kind, easily governed, and capable of just such a degree of elevation as circumstances surrounding him feasible, or permit him to arrive at.

As to whether the negro will work when free, is only a question with that class who desire to keep him a slave and be his master.

I am assured by planters who are now working their plantations with free colored labor, that under all the embarrassments incident to war, they do better, and are less trouble than when slaves.

The anomalous condition of Louisiana renders it vastly more difficult to adjust and set in motion her civil machinery, and place her right, than that of a new State coming into the Union.

A new State comes into the Union with a small population, sometimes just enough to be admitted, with all its interests, industrial, political, social, and commercial; they are organic in all their parts, no great radical change is effected by the new position.

Louisiana, on the contrary, has a heterogeneous population of seven hundred and eight thousand; nearly one-half of whom have been slaves, but now to assume the functions of free men.

A civil, Free-State Government, and wise legislature are indispensable to settle this anomalous condition, in such a manner as to inspire confidence in the community. The policy of the State must be settled and the nation between the capitalist employer, and the employee established before capital will seek for investment here; the people in the mean time float about famishing, and becoming degraded by indolence.

The principal agricultural productions of Louisiana are cotton, seven hundred and twenty-three thousand bales; of sugar, two hundred and ninety-eight thousand hogsheads; of molasses, fourteen million six hundred thousand gallons; these figures are nearly correct in round numbers of acreage, there is less in the whole State than is produced here in a single township.

Free moneied institutions, with few exceptions, are not prosperous. The State is literally bankrupt, made so by the rebellion; much property is under the ban of confiscation, private debts are scarcely collected. The Military Governor, however he may be disposed to aid in a civil State movement, is unable to do so to any extent.

There is now a contest for a civil government between the Free State men on the one side, who ask a new Constitution made by the people, excluding slavery, as before stated, and on the other a Pro-Slavery faction, contending for the old order of things under the Constitution of eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

The difference between the two is as wide as that between Freedom and Slavery, right and wrong, darkness from daylight; the former are with the people, the latter, as usual, stand alone, depending on their wealth and dark, stealthy manœuvring to accomplish their purpose, not willing to trust their cause with the people. The Free State men have committed themselves on the side of the people, in favor of a Free State Government, in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of retraction, accommodation or compromise with treason, and the continuance of slavery in any guise, shape, or form; they are determined that Louisiana shall return to the Union regenerated, cleansed and purified from the pollution of the blood of slavery.

The policy of Louisiana should be adjusted as soon as practicable. She cannot afford to be a football for politicians; she has too much at stake. Tens of thousands of her inhabitants are suffering the consequences of a condition of things which they had no agency in producing. Her status should be settled during the present session of Congress. If possible, but, by all means, during the present Administration.

It would be cruel and unjust to the people, if it were possible to defer and leave it to the contingencies of a new political combination in a future Administration.

Louisiana has been the bottom of the rebellion; is now in the Keystone in the arch on which the entire slave structure rests; the Free State movement there is the fire in the centre of the shell. Place Louisiana right, and slavery will be impossible under any circumstances in any other State. Place Louisiana right and other States will soon become free. Place Louisiana right, when she may become the asylum for the contrabands of other States, and find a self-support instead of being a burden, and of its being mere charity to save them from perishing, and prevent them being demoralized by indolence in future. While many are so liberally contributing to alleviate the distress of the destitute and suffering, and save them from perishing, all the effects of the disordered condition of things in the slave States, let others contribute something to remove the cause, for, after all, the only efficient remedy for those evils lies in settling the internal policy of the States so as to make the negro self-supporting, by making suitable laws for his government and protection.

The Free-State movement in Louisiana strikes directly at the root and cause of all the evils, suffering, and privations, now taxing, and likely to continue to tax, the charities of the people for a long time to come, unless the remedy is found.

The Free State General Committee is sadly in need of the pecuniary means necessary to enable it to progress as rapidly as it should. Indeed, without assistance from somewhere, a civil Government cannot be established; money is indispensable in numerous ways. The Free State men, as a mass, are poor—the war having made many of them so; while the Pro-Slavery men are rich, and hope, by their abundance, to circumvent and frustrate the designs of the Committee.

Any one who will reflect for a moment can understand how arduous must be the duties of the Committee. Obstacles are encountered at every step; but they must be surmounted, and order restored where there is now comparative anarchy, and, except in so far as military law can do so. No advantage will accrue, no fewer obstacles present themselves, by deferring to a future time their Free-State movements and a Civil Government; on the contrary, they will increase.

The President (the Committee, Thomas J. Durant, Esq., is one of the most accomplished scholars and eminent counsellors in the State—so considered by his political and personal enemies.

The Secretary, James Graham, Esq., is United States Marshal of Louisiana; a man of rare talents, generous, and devoted to the Free-State movement.

The Treasurer, Edward Heath, Esq., a merchant of New Orleans, eminently suited to the position.

These three men are well known in Louisiana, and enjoy the confidence of all who know them.

The Free State General Committee is the instrument to bring about a civil Government in Louisiana; its members are identified with the feelings and wants of the people, and it is the only body of men there entitled to the confidence of people likeminded. Louisiana is suffering at the hands of a military Government; the General and Military Governor can only relieve and partially mitigate the evils, they cannot do more; the civil officer cannot remedy for the people is in a civil free State Government. To accomplish this great end the Committee appeal for assistance; their condition is peculiar; they are so; for the demon of distraction, war, and civil strife, has unsettled the people and burst asunder the bonds of social order; the people now float about, like a weed upon the bosom of the deep, drifted by winds and circumstances over which they have no control.

This condition of things may suit the speculating politician, but all right minded people desire a military government based on justice and civil law, and the attainment of moral, excellent and the people to the acquisition of peaceful, rational, and political fame. It is to place the love of justice and social kindness above personal gain, enthusiasm and usurped authority of every kind: it is to prefer the welfare of mankind to self-elevation, the pursuit of useful industry and contentment to that of selfish ambition.

ALFRED JERVIS,
Agent of the Free State General Committee of Louisiana.
Box 1399 P. O., Philadelphia, 1863.

P. S.—Mr. William Struthers has consented to act temporarily as Receiver of Funds for the Free State General Committee of Louisiana. His place of business being 1022 Market street.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

NOVEMBER 17, 1862.			NOVEMBER 17, 1863.		
8 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
42	48	45½	44	50½	52
WIND.			WIND.		
N by W.	N by E.	W by N	N by W	NNW	NW

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Sansom-street Hall, last evening, was filled to overflowing with colored people, on the occasion of the presentation of a flag to the 5th Regiment of United States colored troops. The flag was painted by Mr. Bowser, colored artist, and was appropriate to the cause. It was presented by Miss Emma Lewis, at the request of patriotic colored ladies of Philadelphia, who contributed the funds for the purpose. The staging was prettily well filled with the parties directly interested in the affair, on behalf of the ladies, Mr. John Quincy Allen, a graduate of the High School, presented the flag. He delivered quite a patriotic address, and was received with much applause.

The reception speech was made by Colonel Wagner, commander of Camp Wm. Penn, near Chelton Hills. He was brief and to the point, and elicited great enthusiasm. Mr. William Nicholson, an energetic colored man, also delivered an address. He concluded the scene of patriotism in every bosom in that crowded hall. His remarks were greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations. The entire occasion was happy in every respect.

Science such as these are every way calculated to raise the African race, to the dignity of manhood, a consummation devoutly wished by every true Union patriot—a result that intelligence, reason, humanity, and Christianity will effect in the "good time coming."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—GROSS CARELESSNESS.—On Sunday night Miss Eliza J. Pelouze, a young lady, daughter of Mr. L. Pelouze, typefounder, met with a shocking accident at the Kensington depot. The terrible affair was the result of gross and unpardonable carelessness of the person or persons who had charge of the train. It seems that the cars were crowded to each other, and that many of the lady passengers had to stand. There were enough standing to have filled all the seats. Upon arriving at the depot the train was stopped, and about two-thirds of the number of passengers had alighted. Just as Mr. Pelouze was in the act of assisting his daughter from the car to the stationary platform, the train was started, *without any signal having been given.* As a consequence, Miss Pelouze was precipitated between the platform and the moving car, and was thus crushed and rolled for the whole length of the latter. The passengers, of course, were horrified at such an appalling scene. The young lady was at once placed under the medical care, and though still alive yesterday, yet her recovery was involved in doubt. Because of the gross carelessness of the many conductors, the entire community no doubt have often wondered that such accidents as that above recorded do not occur more frequently.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—This institution, established in this city about the middle of July last, with a capital of $500,000, now has a capital increased to $500,000. O. W. Davis, Esq., who started the project of a National Bank in Philadelphia, and successfully carried it through, has done much to give the bank the position it has already attained, retires from the presidency in order to resume his practice of the law.

Mr. O. M. Clark, of E. W. Clark & Co., has been elected president to fill his place, and assumes the duties of the position to-day. It is understood that Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and E. W. Clark & Co. own a large part of the stock of the bank.

We are happy to find that the system of national banking is taking so firm a hold on the confidence of the moneyed men of Philadelphia.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—As a general thing, the conductors of the passenger railroad cars in our city have exercised more care, in the prosecution of their business, since we noticed one or two accidents that occurred a short time since, though the great carelessness of some of them. It is advisedly hoped that they will continue to be still more careful. Recently a person was run over, and had one of his legs broken, by a horse-car in Boston. He brought suit, and the jury in the Supreme Court in that city rendered a verdict of $3,500 in his favor.

SOLDIERS TO BE FURLOUGHED.—Surgeon Rufus Gilbert, Acting Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna, issued an order, yesterday, to the surgeons in charge of the sick in Camp Hill, Turner's Lane, and McClellan United States army hospitals, authorizing them to give a furlough of ten days to all the Delaware soldiers at present remaining in those hospitals, with free transportation home and back, in order to vote at the coming election in that State.

COUNTERFEIT TEN-CENT NOTES.—Some of the mean counterfeiters have issued ten-cent notes postage currency. They might pass at night in the hurry of business. The loss by such notes to poor people, and the laboring classes, is considerable, and will necessarily fall upon the poorer classes. The back of the counterfeit looks pretty well; but the notes may be easily detected by even slight examination.

AT HALF-MAST.—It is suggested that the American flag be displayed at half-mast on Thursday (to-morrow), in respect to the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. On all the Government buildings this mark of respect will be shown. It would be entirely consistent for citizens generally to emulate the example.

DEATHS AT THE ARMY HOSPITALS.—The following deaths were reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday from the army hospitals:

Broad and Cherry.—John Phrophy, a substitute.

Turner's Lane.—Alexander Patterson, sergeant, Company H, 16th Michigan Volunteers.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Dishonest Domestic.

Louisa Clayton, the colored domestic arrested by Detective Levy, as mentioned in Monday's Press, had a public hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon. A considerable amount of stolen goods was recovered from her room in front of the tribunal. Pieces were identified by the following-named parties: Mrs. H. R. Lewis, 1406 South Penn Square; Miss Sharp, Stackhouse, 245 South Tenth street; Mrs. Mary Ann Knipe, 813 Market street. Several other parties also identified some of the goods. The accused lived as a domestic in the families of the above-named ladies, but in consequence of her propensity to steal, did not stay at either of the places any great length of time. She was committed to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Harmer.]

Assault with Intent to Kill.

A man giving the name of Bernard Duffy was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of assaulting Officer Hill, of the First ward, with intent to kill. About ten days since a fight occurred in the vicinity of Eleventh and Christian streets, during which, as is alleged, the defendant threw a brick at Officer Hill, which struck him on the head, thereby inflicting a severe wound, and placing the life of Mr. Hill in imminent jeopardy. The accused was required to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

Two Female Soldiers.

Two females, named Kate Halpin, aged 18 years, and Mary Smith, aged 17 years, were arrested yesterday morning, by Officers Adams and Russell, and taken before Alderman Welding, on the charge of appearing in the public streets dressed in male attire. It appears that they engaged themselves some time since as servants to parties connected with the 4th Union League Regiment, now in camp near Frankford, but on account of the strict discipline of camp life, they soon got sick of their business, and returned to the city. When arrested, they stated that they were trying to dispose of their male clothes and purchase such as was suited to their sex. The alderman sent them to the House of Refuge.

More about Edward King—Stolen Property Recovered.

Edward King, who was arrested in Philadelphia a few days since, has been safely lodged in the jail at Doylestown. He had a brother who it seems shared the business. He was also arrested and locked up. The horse stolen from Mr. Kerr was recovered in Philadelphia, the animal being attached to a city passenger railroad car. The horse had been sold by one of the Kings to the railroad company for $100. Mr. Lunn's wagon was also recovered. It was found at a shop in the city, where it was undergoing some repairs. It had also been sold to its new owner by the King boys. The parties purchasing the horse and wagon have identified the prisoners as the men who sold them the property. They can count pretty certainly on being sent to the penitentiary for five years at least. Reuben King drove the Easton stage some time ago, and he and his brother are pretty well known in Doylestown. The latter did business in this place some years since.

A set of valuable harness, stolen by these men from some person residing near Fort Washington, to give Kerr's horse a good appearance, has also been recovered. They were stolen from Eugene Smith, who does business in Philadelphia, but resides near Fort Washington. One of the Kings had been in his employ last summer. The harness, consisting of a complete set, were found at the stable of Peter D. Hoelman, in Doylestown, who had purchased them of the Kings for $10. Mr. Smith was in Doylestown on Friday, and identified the harness as his property. Constable Tomlinson has also recovered another set of valuable harness, stolen by the prisoners from Charles Yeakel, residing near Dyerstown. The missing property was found in West Philadelphia. So ends the thieving operations of the Kings. Constable Tomlinson is entitled to much credit for his perseverance in ferreting out the robberies of these bold rogues, and bringing hidden matters to light.

Arrest of the Celebrated James Houghton.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Samuel Henderson, after an exciting race for several hundred yards, arrested James Houghton, a young man pretty well celebrated in the police annals of Philadelphia. As the officer was passing up Eleventh street, above Chestnut, Houghton came suddenly into view. He caught the eye of the wily detective, and at once practically illustrated the sublime maxim, that "The wicked fleeth when no one pursueth." Houghton sought safety in flight. Mr. Henderson entered in pursuit, and in a few minutes captured the fugitive, and conducted him safely to the Central Station.

On the person of the prisoner was found proof of the proceeds of a robbery recently committed at the house of Levi Bernheimer, No. 929 North Front street. Houghton is already under sentence for other house robberies of a like character. He was let off by the judges of the court under a promise to enter the naval service. He did so and was sent away in the United States steamer Ticonderoga, but he deserted and returned to Philadelphia.

He is strongly suspected of robbing the house of Mr. Hatch, of Camden county, lately, and the house of Mr. Walters, at Hestonville, on the 16th instant, also several other dwellings, the *modus operandi* of effecting entrance indicating Houghton as the accomplished operator. As he is already under sentence, he will probably be introduced to the judges of court to-day to receive something additional for violating the order of court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Lawrence J. Scott was on trial yesterday, charged with forgery. The defendant, in January last, by means of a forged pay roll in the name of Major D. B. White, 81st New York Volunteers, succeeded in obtaining from Major Taggart, paymaster in this city, the sum of $303.80. The defendant had previously called on Dr. Hunt, and obtained a certificate of disability for a soldier of the name of White. Taggart had no distinct recollection of the defendant in this transaction, but identified him by another circumstance, viz.: that in February the defendant called on him for the purpose of obtaining the pay of Lieut. Col. Rolston, 81st New York, and produced the necessary papers (which were, however, forgeries), to establish the identity of the Colonel, and his inability to appear in person. Major Taggart requested proof of his identity, and he then referred to the paymaster's office in Washington for information. On a reference to the books, Major Taggart found this to be correct, and accordingly paid him the money for Col. Rolston.

Col. Hallowell testified to meeting the defendant, who invited him to ride to the paymaster's office in his carriage; he did so, and this to the extent killed the suspicion of Major Taggart.

Major White, of the 81st Regiment, New York Volunteers, testified that he was in South Carolina at the time the defendant claimed to receive his account. This witness gave some information in regard to the antecedents of the defendant. He was at one time connected with the 81st regiment as second lieutenant of Company K, but left in September, 1862. The defendant's counsel asked this witness if the defendant's character was not good, and if he was not good, and received for an answer that his character was bad. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Nothing of importance transpired in the other courts.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS WISTAR, JR.,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
} COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Saranak, Rowland.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Fairfield, Paine.....Melbourne, (Australia) soon
Brig S Merrick, Burdon...Havana and Cardenas, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 18, 1863.

SUN RISES.....7 03 | SUN SETS.....4 42
HIGH WATER.....7 36 | SUN RISES.....8 44

ARRIVED.

U S steamship Ashland, 1 day from Delaware City, commanding, 70 boats from Hilton Head, SC, via Stono Inlet and Morris Island, with 9 officers and 200 men, detached from Gen Gillmore, consigned to Capt A Boyd, U S Assistant Quartermaster. Bombarding of Sumpter still continued. Nov 15th, lat 35, lon 71 W, spoke U S steamship Fernandina, Stats, steering SW; night of 15th, Cape Hatteras light NNW, exchanged signals with steamship Fulton, towing a schooner; 16th, lat 36 30, lon 76 10, exchanged signals with schr 905, steering SSW. Came in by Cape Henlopen at 7 AM on Sunday; came in; passed several vessels below Bombay Hook, bound up.

Brig A G Cattell, Walton, 9 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Catharine McIver, (Br) McIver, 24 days from Kingston, Ja, with logwood, consigned to D L Ashmead & Co—vessel to J B Bazley & Co.

Schr R T Kelly, Cain, from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr H Walcott, Nicholson, from Georgetown, DC, in ballast to captain.

Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, 2 days from New Bedford, with 210 bbls sperm oil to Stober & Co.

Schr R G Whilden, Neal, from Boston, with hemp to Filler, Weaver & Co.

Schr Ellen Maria, Hudson, 1 day from Milford, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Wm Cooper, Marsh, from Pocomoke, Md, with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr J Leak, Boyce, 2 days from Concord, Del, with bark to J E Bewley & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del, with wood to J Crew, Jr & Co.

Schr Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.

Schr Webster, Lewis, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr B S Sinex, May, 6 days from Boston; in ballast to captain.

Schr Judge Hopkinson, Marvel, 5 days from Washington, DC, in ballast to captain.

Schr Rancocas, Hunter, 1 day from New Castle, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Charles Atkinson, Atkins, 1 day from Milton, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Eliza Ann, Steelman, 1 day from Laurel, Del, with lumber to Christian & Co.

Schr R Foster, Stanford, from Beaufort.

Schr Jas S Hewitt, Lake, from Port Royal.

Schr Mary F Hudson, Hudson, from Boston.

Schr Jonathan Haley, Doane, from Wilkesboro.

Steamer B N Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W H Bond & Co.

Steamer Nevada, Foster, 48 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

CLEARED.

Brig Anna D Torrey, Griffin, Kingston, Ja, D N Welsh & Co.

Brig Cyclone, Ross, Sagua, John Mason & Co.

Brig S Welsh, Strobridge, New Orleans, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewell, Snow, Boston, R A Souder & Co.

Schr J C Jones, Norton, Georgetown, DC, Gaither, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Wm Penn Irving, Atkins, Boston, do do.

Schr C A Heckscher, Stubbs, Boston, C M Taylor.

Schr Pacific, Farrow, Newburn, Com H A Adams.

Schr Rebecca, Wallace, Boston, do do.

Schr Progress, Tyler, Alexandria, Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr M G Parr, Maloy, Boston, Day & Huddell.

Schr E B Atwood, Rich, Boston, do do.

Schr T J Hill, Hilliden, Boston, L Audenried & Co.

Schr Ida, Blake, Boston, do do.

Schr Rescue, Hallock, Boston, do do.

Schr Jas Vance, Soocy, Providence, W H Johns.

Schr J Brown, Lake, Key West, Hunter, Norton & Co.

Schr L B Wheaton, Hopkins, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co.

Schr Decorum, Orr, Boston, captain.

Schr M Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Repplier & Bro.

Schr F Keating, Hall, Boston, Bingham & Garrison.

Schr J Way Cooke & Co, Rowe, Newburyport, Sharp & Co.

Schr C Goodwin, Laird, Alexandria, do do.

Schr Wm Penn, Crowell, Boston, do do.

Schr J P Armitage, Dallas, Alexandria, do do.

Schr D B Hickman, Hagen, Alexandria, do do.

Schr Ocean Wave, Steelman, Boston, do do.

Schr John Dorrance, Rice, Beaufort, do do.

Schr Ella Rizner, Rizner, Boston, do do.

Schr J G Babcock, Babcock, do do.

Schr Elwood Doron, Winsmore, do do.

Schr S C Worrell, Worrell, Boston, do do.

Schr R B Rood No 30, Homan, New Haven, E A Quintard.

Schr D Jones, Powell, Norwalk, Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr P Armstrong, Coleman, Norwich, J Milnes & Co.

Schr J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W P Clyde.

Barge Minnie, Chesney, New York, McFadden & Thompson.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 16.

A large bark-rigged steamer came down the Delaware yesterday, and sailed again for the South; a small schooner, in company, was seen yesterday afternoon off the Breakwater on a bark, one brig, and three schooners. Wind light from NE.

Yours, &c.

AARON MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, Nov 16.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Florence, lumber to J Dyshore; D Webster, bit coal to captain; Anderson & Gaul, bark to J Pancoast; Bonaparte, limestone to Thomas, Norton & Co; Harner & Rosier, coal to Bazley & Co; Rebecca, lumber to slaves to Patterson & Lippincott; Maryland, iron to captain; raft of timber to Sch Nav Co.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION, Nov 16.

The steam-tugs Col Wm Cook and Fairy Queen left here this morning with the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Star and Calumet, lumber to H Crosley; Dr Hull, and H L Predmore, do to J W Paul; Ann Eliza, do to Comfort Fox; do to Norcross & Shoots; Frank Burrows, and P B Pouts, do to Trump & Son; Thos McGurdy, slaves to Patterson & Lippincott; Ceres, coal to Shriver & Crain; D Brown, slave bolts to Wilmington; Delaware and Lehigh, coal to Wharton; Hoffman & Wright; Lizzie, George W. Beach, and Dol Dovelson, with coal to Jones & Co, Camden, NJ; War Eagle, do to S B Huey; George M Vansaundt, do to Shriver & Jones; Lime and Wood Trader, do to New Castle; Kate, and Village Belle, coal to Delaware City; Border States, lime to Elkton.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Aden, Dodds, hence, at Queenstown previous to 5th inst.

Ship Isaac Jeanes, Reed, sailed from Shanghae 27th Aug for Hong Kong.

Ship Sea Street, Tobin, for this port, was in the river, Liverpool, 3d inst.

Ship Sedberg, Roberts, hence at Liverpool, experienced very heavy weather all the passage; particularly Oct 1, lat 41 I N, lon 43 19 W, and Oct 12, lat 31 57 N, lon 31 27 W; on latter occasion had to heave to for 36 hours.

Ship Charger, Knowles, from San Francisco 29th July, at Boston 16th inst.

Bark Cordelia, Bryant, hence, at Kingston, Jam. 13th ult.

Bark St Marys, Bryant, hence, at Montego Bay 30th ult.

Bark Clio, Grant, for this port, sailed from Marseilles 24th ult.

Brig Ella Reed, Jarman, sailed from Havana 8th inst for Matanzas.

Brigs Edwin, Webber, and Trindelen, Havener, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Brig Chimborazo, Warren, hence, at Boston, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst, and remained 8 AM 14th.

Brig Wm Crawford, Briggs, hence, at New Bedford 14th inst.

Brig Nahant, Drisko, hence, at Bath 13th inst.

HOTELS.

JONES' HOUSE.

C. H. MANN, PROPRIETOR.

CORNER MARKET STREET AND MARKET SQUARE, HARRISBURG, PA.

Having returned to my native State, after several years' residence in Baltimore, I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage at the above-named popular House. [no6-frmwlm] C. H. MANN.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR,
Formerly of the Jackson House,