Our season of skating, of late years con

ducted upon old-fashioned principles, has

all at once a magical activity. Though the

ice has bound the currents of the water, it

has not stopped the circulation of blood.

WASHINGTON.

Non-Issue of Legal-Tender Currency.

Mr. Chase will not issue any more legal-tende

currency. This is his avowed purpose, and all who snow his firmness of character will not doubt that

he will adhere to his determination. It is not pro

bable that any more five twenty bonds than the amount already authorized will be issued.

The Death of Judge Caleb B. Smith.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the In-terior, and the heads of the several bureaus, together

with all the employes of that department, met in the rotunda of the building, on Saturday afternoon, and adopted suitable resolutions in view of the recent

tary of the Interior. As a further mark of respect

cretary USHER ordered the Department to b

Our Foreign Naval Squadrons.

A gentleman connected with the Navy Department states that our vessels of war now in foreign

squadrons are about to be ordered home, and others sent in their places. It is understood that those

now abroad will be replaced by some of our modern

ships, of imposing appearance. The Niagara may probably go up the Mediterranean, with two or three

of our new screw sloops. The exigencies of the blockade, and the necessities of home service, have

too long prevented us from being represented in European waters by a force proportionate to our

mmense navy. Henceforward, however, we may

have five or six ships up the Straits. Of course,

the important duty devolving on our vessels abroad will render it impossible for them to return until

Meeting of Democratic Congressmen—Gold and Silver Payments.

Congress met on Saturday evening at the Capitol, the Hon. John L. Dawson in the chair, and unant-

mously adopted the following important resolutions

The following resolution, from a committee ap-

pointed to consult upon the political matters likely

to come before Congress, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President's proclamation of the
8th of December, 1863, is unwise, inexpedient, revolutionary, and unconstitutional, and is, therefore, dis-

Capture of a Rebel Schooner.

capture of the rebel schooner Marshall G. Smith by the gunboat Kennebec. She was discovered

she changed her course and hauled into the land. A

shell was fired, and the vessel then was approached

vana, with a cargo of 260 bales of cotton and turnen-

tine. Her manifest and other papers had been threwn overboard previous to her capture.

Promotion of Colonel Underwood.

Colonel Underwood, of the 33d Massachusetts, who was severely wounded at Lookout Mountain, lies in a critical condition at Nashville. He was

highly complimented by General Hooker. Senator Wilson interested himself to have him appointed

A Contradiction.

note bureau in the Treasury Department, has beer suspended from duty, is totally without foundation

probably be a vigorous examination as to the mo

From Cumberland, Md.

is perfectly safe, and the trains are running as

The Enrolment of Slaves.

the opinion that, with the existing laws, further

enrolment of slaves in the loyal States. No enrol-

ment of slaves has thus far been made without an

agreement with their masters. A bill will soon be

The Gwin Fraud.

Gwin's offence in the treasury is said to be a diversion of seventy thousand dollars of public money

chased for his bureau, into his own pocket. The de-

note printing department, in which he and another were principal employees, directly to a counterfeiting establishment in New Jersey. There

Gen. Humphreys.

Gen. HUMPHEEYS having been appointed a mem-er of the National Scientific Convocation, is at-

Johnston's Island.

The ice has rendered Johnston's Island no longe

an island, and fears have been entertained of a new attempt on the part of the rebel officers at that point

this kind, a large force has been forwarded to that

The Trial of Surgeon General Hammond

The Evening Star says the President has ordered a court martial for the trial of Surgeon General Ham-

As it is known that a number of persons claiming

represent the acience and philanthropy of the

country have been exerting themselves here, as a

committee to procure a prejudgment against the in-tegrity of the commission instituting the charges, as well as against the character of its individual

members, we may not improperly add that Professors AGASSIZ and PIERCE, whose names are found

among the alleged signers of the paper or address, have already taken occasion to repudiate it, upon the ground that they never designed their names

should be used in any such way or for any such pur poses as those in which the manager or managers o

the effort to prevent a due investigation of the Sur

The Confiscations.

A Raid Over Ice.

be trozen over firmly, so that a rebel raid across into

Committed.

Hymenial.

Hon. George W. Julian, a Representative from

he Fifth district of Indiana, improved his holiday

er of old Mr. Giddings, now our consul general i Canada. A great wedding is to come off here in a few weeks, at which the President will give away

General MRIGS and General DIX were at the Wa

From Cairo and Memphis.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—The steamer Fanny, from Mem-phis, which she left on Monday evening, has arrived,

with 187 bales of cotton for St. Louis. She experi-

enced great difficulty in accending the river on account of the floating ice. The weather is now mo-

The Steamer Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 9-Midnight.-The royal mail steam.

ship Africa, from Liverpool via Halifax, has been signalled below, and, in consequence of the ice, she will not be able to arrive at her dock till daylight.

Her advices have been received by telegraph from

The Defence of Kentucky.

arging the immediate necessity for raising troops

A Vessel Burned by a Rebel Pirate.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.—The ship Tonquin, Dupont, master, for Havre, was burned by a rebel pirate vessel on October 26th, in latitude 10 south, and

Accident on the New Jersey Railroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The 6 o'clock A. M. train from

Philadelphia, when near Burlington, this morning, ran off the track, causing a detention of some three-quarters of an hour. The cause of the accident was

an obstruction of some kind on the rail. The for

ward passenger car was pretty well smashed, but

one of the passengers were hurt.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—Governor Bramlette, Kentucky, sent a message to the Senate yesterd

Four men were on Saturday committed to the Old Capitol Prison. They claimed to be refugees from Virginia, and had on their persons a large amount of gold, as well as a considerable sum of money in

If this cold weather continues, the Potomac will

Five or six hundred persons have already applied

or passes to attend sales of confiscated land in the

o use them.

persons with transportation.

Department yesterday.

Halifax.

ngitude 32 west.

MOND, under charges of fraud and malpractice

to effect their escape. To meet any movem

rency that exercised the Department last summ

tending its sessions in Washington.

tectives have traced paper and ink from the bank

introduced to meet the requirements of the case.

The Solicitor of the War Department expresses

A private telegram from Cumberland, Md., re-ceived to night, says all is quiet, and the railroad

tive of the author of the report.

The statement that S. M. CLARK, the chief of the

The Navy Department has been advised of the

The Democratic and Conservative members of

they are actually relieved.

decease of Judge CALEB B. SMITH, formerly Se

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.

The Press. MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864.

We can take no notice of anonymous commi nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

**Yoluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Return of the Veterans.

About three years ago regiment after regiment marched out of Philadelphia, each numbering a thousand men, of whom few had ever slain a foe or felt the fever of battle. The long blue lines glistened with unstained bayonets: the flags they bore were untorn and bright. The streets were thronged with cheering crowds, and were loud with exultant music. Every one of us had a friend or a relative in the ranks, and personal interest was added to the patriotic interest we felt in the story of war. When the news of a great battle came, the first question was sure to be, "Was it a victory for us?" The second was as certainly, "How fought the 71st?" or, "What of the 23d, the 91st, the 95th, the 29th, or the 28th?" With profound pride we have tollowed the Philasent them forth with a confidence of which they have proved themselves worthy.

Now some of these regiments have returned, and of the thousand men come back three hundred. The new uniforms are old and faded, the flags torn and riddled with bullets, the guns no longer bright and polished, the men bearded and bronzed, and marching with that indescribable goit which is learned by long carrying of a knapsack and a musket. They left us as raw volunteers, they return as veterans. Their banners are inscribed with the names of many victories; but war is not merely a glory to them, for they have seen it face to face, and know what it is to march weary miles in the rain, to lie all night without shelter, to want food and clothing to see their comrades shot down, to be beaten in battle, to be decimated in victory. But they know, too, that they have done well, and none can more deeply feel the necessity and justice of the war than those who have made it successful. Few of them left us as Abolitionists; most of them return Abolitionists. Colonel GREGORY, of the 91st, in his stirring speech on Friday night, was enthusiastically cheered by his brave comrades when he declared that the war must end only with the destruction of Government is the creed of the army, as well as the inspiration of the people.

From the presence of these war-worn veterans we should learn something more than adventures and anecdotes of war. We should more truly know the value of the principles for which they have suffered so duty of refilling their ranks, and helping them to finish what they have so well begun. The veteran regiments are welcome to Pailadelphia for the honor they have done its reputation as a loyal city; they are doubly welcome because they do not intend to stay.

They are the best soldiers in the world, and the Union depends upon them still. The Protective War-Claim Agency. The protective war-claim agency of the U. S. Fanitary Commission had its origin in the desire to effect a prompt settlement of the claims of soldiers and their relatives | the French knows better than again to prooften made by claim agents. The measure met with the cordial approval of the departments at Washington, whose labors it tended to facilitate by diminishing the opportunities for the prosecution of fraudulent claims. A hoard of managers was organized, and an examining surgeon and solicitor were appointed in May, 1863, and, in the same month, an office was opened in the building occupied by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, at No. 1307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The result has fully demonstrated the value of the enterprise. Without any special effort to call public attention to the work of the agency, nearly one thousand claims were presented to it in the first six months of its operation, and the business has shown each month a steady increase. Two-thirds of these claims were preferred by soldiers coming from all parts of the loval States who had been honorably discharged from the United States service by reason of wounds or sickness incurred therein, and the remainder were made by the relatives of deceased soldiers. In addition to its regular work of prosecuting claims for pension and bounty, the agency has been instrumental in obtaining their descriptive lists for soldiers who had lain months in hospital without pay for want of those papers, and in correcting, through the aid of its correspondents at Washington, errors in the final statements of discharged soldiers, which would otherwise have occasioned them serious loss. By an arrangement with the paymaster, Major TAGGART, and the United States District Attorney, the back pay due prisoners of war at Richmond is also precured for their wives or mothers upon sufficient proof being made of such captivity and of the claimant's identity. These matters are all adjusted and payments made without any cost to the applicant, except a trifling fee paid to the magistrate for executing the necessary affidavits. The saving thus effected to parties who are, in nearly every case, of very limited means, may be computed already at thousands of dollars. A tew instances, selected at random, will effectually prove this: A woman, residing in Philadelphia, whose husband died in the service about eighteen months to the messages of the rival American Pre- places us above suspicion, and we are what ago. applied, shortly after his death, to a sidents. This impertinence is so froward, firm doing business as claim agents, who so unexplanatory, that at the first blush it engaged to procure her pension and bounty should seem unnecessary to deal with it for the sum of ten dollars: at the end of seriously. But the fixed spirit of spite and

ceeds the sum of five dollars, the provision is often evaded, by charges for additional papers, which are seldom requisite if the stand on the same footing in their support claim is originally properly prepared. One great hindrance to the satisfactory adjustment of claims for the bounty and pack pay of soldiers dying in the service, and it is feared, to the work of enlisting recruits, is found in the tedious process to which those claims are subjected be- the Southern people. Now he seems to fore final action upon them is had at the come near it; then he is very far off. Second Auditor's Department. At least a At the beginning of the game he seemed. year usually elapses from the date of the soldier's death before the bounty and back very far off that it is doubtful whether pay remaining unsettled can be secured to he will ever come near it again. The usually the one in which his loss is most by the law of self-preservation, he is forced felt, pecuniarily, by his family. Legislation to adopt, are having a very retail result, and creasing the force of clerks in the depart- that the trials of the armies are great. It ments charged with the settlement of these might be admitted that soldiers have seldom claims, or in that of simplifying the accounts a strong desire for the termination of a war, of the army, is imperatively needed. To alleviate, in some degree, the distress occasioned by this delay, it is designed to set The remark of the Times that the exciteapart a sum from the funds of the Commisment of the campaign and the quickening very necessitous cases, upon claims on file keep troops in the proper war-spirit as long service, for which his uncontrolable passions at the agency; but the relief thus afforded, it as they are not depressed by want or exis manifest, must be very meagre and in- hausted by defeats and fatigue, may like-

but whose claim required very little proof,

forced to pay ten per cent. to a claim agent,

adequate. LIAM WELSH, Hon. J. J. CLAREE HARE, Mr. LINCOLN, because they have already CHARLES J. STILLE, BENJAMIN GERHARD, presented themselves to it. All the acts of WM. L. REHN, GEORGE TROTT, GEORGE D. Mr. LINCOLN'S Presidential career are in WM. L. REHN, GEORGE TROTT, GEORGE D. Mr. LINCOLN'S Presidential career are in American and will now be read with additional interest, or Parrish, George M. Connarroe, H. favor of the perpetuation of the Union.

BLIGHT. Mr. WM. M. ASHMAN is the Solicitor of the Agency. The institution has been quietly doing a good work for some months, and we think it right that the public should fully know it.

Public Opinion. The head of "the so-called Southern Conederation," may exclaim, like another "The Thanes fly from me." In usurper, the rebel Congress it has been proclaimed, again and again, that he is incapable, and worse,—that each visit he paid to the army was sure to be followed by its defeat-that he meddled with every man's business, and spoiled whatever he touched-and that if he had been hired to injure the rebel cause, he could not more effectively have done that

work. The rebel newspapers, once filled with warmest eulogia of his courage, judgment, and patriotism, have changed their note. The Richmond journals treat him with coldness, and the remoter newspapers unhesitatingly proclaim that he is not their right man in the right place." The miserable public at large are arriving at the opinion that this man, who promised them so much, has brought out no result but bodily privations, a currency not worth its weight in lead, and an amount of debt which has not the remotest chance of ever being redeemed. delphia regiments through the war, for we | The rebel army, without confidence or hope, equally distrusts and dislikes him. Pitv it is that brave men, such as these have proved, should ever have taken arms under such

chief. Out of this country, the changed opinion on American affairs is vitally significant. The language with which Earl RUSSELL more than once insulted our Union, has been practically retracted by the firmness with which he has latterly insisted that British neutrality shall be a reality. Mr. GLADSTONE, once so virulent in his postprandial orations, would not now exultingly declare that "JEFFERSON DAVIS had raised the South inte a great nation." Sir ROUNDELL PALMER and Sir ROBERT Cooper, the present law-officers of the Crown, avow that not only their moral sympathy, but their legal convictions are altogether with the North. Mr VILLIERS and others of the Ministry, ridicule the idea of considering the South as anything but rebellious. Public opinion in England has been powerfully affected by the plain truths which Mr. BEECHER so cloquently and boldly placed before the crowds of welleducated persons who thronged to hear him. Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. COBDEN, known as the true and tried friends of the masses. the cause of the war. The policy of the have ably seconded the statements of Mr. BEECHER: while, on the other hand, the redoubtable Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, paid agent of the rebels and hired libeller of the Union, in the Times, could scarcely obtain to the liberty whose enduring foundaa hearing when he addressed public meetings in the north of England and in Scotland, and finally had to stop short in his long and much. We should know the lecturing tour, because his audiences vocally declared that they discredited him.

These are important changes. Still more declarative is that which has passed over the with the blessing of the God who presides the foreign press. We have it, in the seized correspondence of the rebel agents in Eng. land and France, that they expended considerable sums in purchasing the press in rainbow, is the offspring of the heavens, and those countries—paid, in fact, for manufac- an all-enduring promise to the nations of turing public opinion in favor of rebel- the earth. lion It matters not whether the money was paid or promised (a little of both, perhaps), but, if ever it produced the desired results, it does not now. The Emperor of upon the Government, and to afford protec- pose to England and Russia that intervenion against the exorbitant demands too tion in American affairs was justifiable, and would be judicious. That bubble has burst and if the Emperor does not play his own rôle a little more carefully, he may find himself once more a fugitive, without the remotest chance of ever again being in a condition to

interfere in the affairs of any nation. The Times has quietly lapsed from the utmost abuse to mere mention of the North, because it found that, being contrary to public opinion, "it would not pay," and being at variance with the evident course of eyents, it never would answer to say that black was white. Instead of holding the assertion that the South was unconquerable, and would triumph even when acting on the aggressive, it now admits that the Southern armies are being beaten in the South and the Southwest; that the superiority of the Northern force makes it irresistable; that the South suffers immensely from want of food, clothing, and money; and that when GRANT'S army becomes disposable for operations to the east of the mountains, it will not be easy for the Confederates to protect their capital. It goes beyond this, and calmly contemplates the total defeat of the South; its solitary taunt, in conclusion, being that it will require a large Northern army of occupation to maintain order in the South, after the unlucky Contederation is broken up. The Times does not mention, perhaps does not know, that there are crowds of citizens in the South who would gladly return to the allegiance which threats and local circumstances made them appear to abandon, for a time. Whenever the South is reduced to submission to the laws of the Union, the best army of occupation there will be the men of the North, with enterprise, industry, capital, and loyalty, who will settle there and speedily remodel the whole state of society. Northern enterprise and industry will soon put "Southern chivalry" upon an entirely new basis. The Times and the Saturday Review have to con-

sider this probability, and will, ere long. The Last Round of the Ladder. In polite malignity the London Times probably stands without a parallel. The opening sentence of one of its Confederacyeighteen months they handed over to vituperation evident throughout the article her the amount of her claim for demands attention. There can be no rivalry bounty, less a charge of twenty-five dol- between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis. lars for their services, and then told her that That is entirely out of the question. It is they had overlooked her claim for pension an idea which has never once occurred to altogether. Another lady, the widow of an the Northern States, and which, in itself, is officer, to whom large arrearages were due, purely ridiculous. Rivalry might as well exist between God and Satan as between and that of the simplest sort, and was ABRAHAM LINCOLN and JEFFERSON DAVIS. promptly adjusted by the department, was Mr. Lincoln has not, indeed, been prevented by a dangerous illness from addresswhom she had employed for its collection. ing the Federal Legislature in terms that Although a severe penalty is imposed by the will satisfy what the Times is pleased to act of July 14, 1862, where the charge by an term the most extreme zealot of the Reattorney for prosecuting a pension claim ex-publican party. There are no degrees of comparison in the party which support Mr. LINCOLN. The members of that party all of the Union and the Constitution. Posi-

tive, comparative and superlative apply to Mr. Davis' own horde and the Secession Democracy. The President of the Southern Confederacy has been playing a sort of hotbuttered blue-beans with the feeelings of just about to touch it. Now he is so widow or children. This period is wholesale conscription measures which, upon this point, either in the way of in- will continue to have. It is certainly true unless they are engaged in monotonous garrison duties far from the scene of strife. sion, from which to advance small sums in rivalries which it engenders are enough to BENEDICT should be dismissed from the wise be accepted. Is not the proper war The value of the Protective War Claim spirit necessarily ebbing in the troops of Agency must be evident from this state- the Couthern Confederacy? Are they not ment of its purposes and principles. If any depressed by want? Are they not exhausted further evidence of its right to the confi- by defeats? Are they not worn out by fadence of the soldier, and the friends of the tigue? We all know the answer to these soldier, were needed, it would be found in questions, and that answer is contained in the character of its officers. Mr. WM. H. the single word yes. The Times should THEHMAN is the Chairman of the Com- likewise remember that it is not a logical mittee, and among its directors are RORACE | consequence that certain considerations can BINNEY, JR., ALEXANDER BROWN, WILL hardly have failed to present themselves to

LENNOX HODGE, M. D., and ATHERTON | In everything he says and does in that direction he is backed by the unanimous co-operation of loyal Americans. Mr. DAVIS' need of men and money, and his utter exhaustion of both, are sufficient reasons, were others wanting, for the speedy elose of the war and the destruction of the Southern Confederacy. The Union is not a partnership, whose dissolution they can effect at pleasure, and the firm which comprises our Government does not stand null and void before the world. The position of Mr. Davis is like that of the man in the pantomime, with the miraculous ladder, which sinks two rounds for every one round the pantomimist tries to climb. Upon the ladder of the Southern Confederacy the Richmond potentate will never climb to be the rival of Mr. Lincoln. By-and-by the ladder will slip away altogether, and leave Mr. DAVIS in an attitude of chronic amazement as to whither it has gone.

The Whys and Wherefores of Military If people will insist in placing themselves in positions where a military arrest is inevitable, they must take the consequences. That they do take the consequences is very evident. There are a great tribe of disloyalists who throng prisons, and who are on intimate terms with the constantly de the ladies will of course be as victorious creasing herd of traitors who as yet, at over winter as our soldiers over the rebels. home and abroad, roam the earth at liberty. This class of people do everything, and say everything which the malignancy of treason can suggest, to impede the progress or Unionism. They have borne despatches between Confederate States and Confederate agents in Europe, their bosom friends are smugglers, and their pet toasts are treasonable. The rebel mail-carriers have been particularly audacious in their nefarious calling, and the numbers who have at tempted to run the blockade betrayed energy worthy of a better cause. Every means for facilitating the advance of treason has been resorted to, and in the most peaceable localities traitors have attempted to monopolize the market. The energy of our Government has been commensurate with all these endeavors. The destroyers of telegraph wires, and the quibblers about taking the oath of allegiance, have been most summarily dealt with, and having sinned in haste, have the privilege allowed them of repenting at leisure. Let rebels and rebel sympathizers read the news and think it over, and they will soon see and feel in

In every arrest and imprisonment that is made there is more than sufficient reason. Comparing the feelings of Union captives with those of rebel prisoners, what a hearty appeal is found therein tions were first built in this country. Our fellow-Unionists who languish in Richmond are infinitely better off than malignant rebels whom we have captured. The Richmond sufferers are nerved with a consciousness of being in the right, and surrounded over the welfare of this Union. For what were prisoners in the South arrested? For espousing a Government which, like the

what direction the tide of Unionism is set-

The Situation in Japan. There was some danger, at one time, that the insolence of the Japanese, in attacking one of our steamer vessels (the Pembroke), last June, would lead to serious trouble Our Government demanded a suitable inmnity, through our Minister at Japan, and | about eighteen miles east of Mobile Point, at night, the advisers of the Tycoon have consented

to pay it. The precise terms of the reparation have yet to be decided, but the affair may be considered as amicably settled. The British are less fortunate. Their naval and military force now preparing to be used against Japan will make a formidable expedition, and five European regiments had been ordered from India still further to strengthen it, for it was likely that, long before Parliament could interfere, actual war between England and Japan would have been commenced, on the sole order of Earl RUSSELL. The French are also concerned in this difficulty, and actually occupy a position on terra firma, which commands the city of Kanagawa, and was being strongly fortified by them at the beginning of Decem-

ber, the date of the last advices via San Francisco. The Japanese resemble neither the Hindoos nor the Chinese. They are a warlike nation, with a surprising aptitude for acquiring what we call the arts of civilization -such arts including the building of steamboats, the casting of artillery, the manufacture of gunpowder, and the scientific use of firearms. They see what such "outside barbarians" as England and France have done in India, China, and Cochin-China, and are afraid that, unless they provide against it in time, measures may be taken for their own subjection also. They are sagacious enough to know that, in almost every instance where foreigners want to conquer an Eastern country, Commerce is the wedge first introduced:-once that has entered, quarrels, war, subjugation, follow. The Japanese also know, we believe, that one great nation, setting itself against the acquisition of any territory save on its own Continent, is largely commercial, and may be safely trusted when its traders carry their goods to remote markets. Therefore, while Japan does not fear the United States, it dreads, and is prepared to resist any but the most distant relations with England and France. Because Japan will remain independent, it

resists even trade communion with England Federal articles has the assurance to refer and France. Our good character happily Treaties call "the most favored nation." because we deserve to be.

The Mutiny at Fort Jackson. The court martial at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, of which Brigadier General DWIGHT is President, has established the following facts in regard to the mutiny of a colored regiment, which are thus stated in the correspondence of the New York Times:

regiment, which are thus stated in the correspondence of the New York Times:

"On the 9th of the present moute ten of the men
were observed by Lieutenant Colonel Benedict
coming in from beyond the guard lines. He asked
them by what authority they did so, and they replied
that permission had been given them by the sergeant
of the guard. This proved to be a falsehood, and the
lieutenant colonel, in a fit of anger, seized a teamster's
whip, and gave each of them 'a half dozen well said
on." This was between three and four o'clock. The
drum-major took up the quarrel, and spread disaffection among the men, and by eight o'clock had about
one hundred men ripe for revolt. The first that the
officers knew of the mutiay was hearing the drummajor order the men to 'fall in and load their guns.'
Then began a scene of wild uproar and confusion.
Guns were rapidly discharged, most of them in the
air, although some shots passed the officers' quarters, and Lieut. Col. Benedict's tent was burned.
The steamer Suffolk, lying at the wharf, was
searched and fired into by the mutineers, who
hoped to hill Lieut. Col. Benedict. How he made
his escape I know not, but he did succeed in
getting to New Orleans. About half the rioters
soon unloaded their pieces and went to their
quarters, but for one whole night the camp
was in possession of the insurgents. The next day
moral power prevailed over brute force, the rioters
soon unloaded their pieces and confiding them to
the custody of their companions. Thenext day
moral power prevailed over brute force, the rioters
greater than that displayed by the officers in an execution, done by their own fellows, will convey a
terrible lesson to the whole Corps d'Afrique. Odlonel Benedict is being tried by the same courtmartial
that is judging the negroes."

If these statements be true, the provo-

If these statements be true, the provocation for mutiny was immense. Lieute nant Colonel BENEDICT did not merely whip men who had so lately been slaves, but outraged the self-respect of men who are soldiers of the United States. He insulted his own uniform. But no provocation is sufficient to excuse the mutineers. Strict justice demands that the ringleaders who attempted the murder of an officer should be shot, and that Lieutenant Colonel

MR. WM. CORNELL JEWETT, who has just returned from Europe, passed through the city last night on his way to Washington. Mr. JEWETT is unlikely to receive either the approval of the Government or the people for his proposition that the United States should meet in council with the rebel leaders. Mr. JEWETT attaches too much importance to European opinion.

THACKERAY'S "IRISH SERTCH BOOK."-Peterson & Brothers have lost no time in bringing out a new edition, in octavo and with the author's own amusing illustrations, of W. M. Thackeray's "Irish Sketch Book." It is lively, satirical, entertaining,

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. CAPTURE OF A NOTED GUERILLA. Restoration of a Disgraced Cavalry Regiment.

The skating pond, and not the ball-room, is CULPEPER C. H., Jan. 9. the reigning sensation, and a rush of blood Special Despatch to The Press.] to the feet is not half so dangerous as a rush It snowed heavily last night, but to day it is bright of blood to the head. Since our ladies have and warm. To-day, the noted guerilla McCowan taken to skates, progress has become ten and three of his men were captured by Forrest's times more fascinating, and the weather is a New York Cavalry Regiment, now recon great deal warmer. They care so little for the direction of Sperryville. They left here in good the cold, that they have given the ice the humor. General Pleasonton having ordered their cut direct; and now the old allegorical, regimental colors and guidons to be restored. Last shiver-faced winter must resign his throne, October, they were deprived of their flags on account of disgraceful conduct at Raccoon Ford, on the Raand give place to some rosy beauty with a bonnet on. At the Corinthian pond on pidan. Since then, their behavior has been so commendable that they have regained their forfeited Saturday quadrilles and cotillions were skated to music, and "chasing the glowing

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES. hours with flying feet," received an inter-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. pretation of which Byron did not dream. 10.—In pursuance of the sentence by general court-martial. Lieutenants Isaac W. Whitemyer, 19th On with the dance! To young gentlemen Indiana; Thos. A. Dorwart, 116th Pennsylvania; Edward F. Conway, 71st New York; Chas. Slavin, 71st New York; John B. Hare, 721 New York; Thomas MoNamce, 4th New York; and Albert and ladies the ice is fairly broken, and there is no danger of drowning. Skating has its gossip, and we are told that the family of General MEADE are Reinert, 52d New York, have been dismissed the among the earliest and most accomplished The sentences of death, for desertion, in the cases lady pioneers of skating. This brave

of privates John Wilson, 71st Pennsylvania; Jas. Lane, 71st New York; Jos. W. Chifton, 6th New Jersey; Ira Smith, 11th New Jersey; and Allen G. fashion has therefore brave leadership, and Maxon, 1st Michigan Infantry, have been approved and the executions fixed for the 29th inst.
Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, United States army, for the last eighteen months medical director of this army, has been relieved, at his own request, and ordered to Philadelphia.

Everything is quiet. The weather is intensely

sold at night, and ice forms nightly over an inch in

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA. Retreat of the Rebels from About Cum WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Since the receipt of the newspaper telegram early this morning announcing the appearance of Fitz Lee and Imboden with size appearance of ritz Lee and imcoden with a rebel column, threatening Petersburg and Cumber-land, Md., the Star says a despatch has reached the headquarters of the army in this city, direct from General Kelly, stating that the rebels have retreated from those vicinities.

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—Reliable information from Cumberland, Md., this morning, says, "There are no rebels in the vicinity of Cumberland. They have

"All is quiet along the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the trains are running regu-DESPATOH FROM GEN. KELLEY TO GOV A. J. BOREMAN. OUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 7, 1864. A despatch just received from Col. Thoburn, com-nanding at Petersburg, informs me the rebel force hreatening him for several days past, has retreated toward the Shenandoah Valley. The force was a

treated from the neighborhood of Petersburg, and

ave gone in the direction of Staunton.

ormidable one, consisting of three brigades—Lee's, Walker's, and Rosser's—all under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Deserters report that it was the intention of Lee to capture the garrison at Petersburg, take New Creek and Cumberland, destroy our stores, and break the railroad by burning the bridges, &c. I am happy to inform you that the great raid un-dertaken by General Early, in retaliation for our late movements in this department, has thus far remously adopted the following important resolutions offered by James Brooks, of New York:

Whereas, Gold and aliver is paid to our ministers, consuls, and commissioners representing the nation in foreign countries, and gold and sliver only are received from the people at the custom-houses in payment of duties; and whereas, the people are taxed to pay the capitalists their interest in specie on their investments in the national debt; therefore be it kesolved, That the officers, soldiers, and saliors in the army and navy should be paid in gold or sliver, or heir equivalents in amount.

And be it also resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be justicated to prepare amendments to the army and navy bills to this effect.

The following resolution, from a committee are sulted in a complete fafture, or fizzle. An empty wagon train of Col. Thoburn's, returning from Petersburg, was captured by a portion of the enemy's forces. With this exception, they have not thus far been able to inflict upon us any injury. Many deserters are coming in, and our cavalry are picking up many stragglers.

larly. The weather is cold, and the snow is several B. F. KELLEY. inches deep. Brigadier General.

The railroad is safe, and trains are running regu-

FORTRESS MONROE. Escaped Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8.—A snow storm commenced here last evening, and still continues up to 1 p'clock this evening.
The schooner R. W. Froth sprung aleak at sea, and had to to throw the largest part of her cargo (consisting of salt) overboard.

Two deserters from the 59th Georgia Regiment and one from a Virginia regiment. came into our lines, Sergeant Meyers, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been sentenced by a court-martial to be shot to death, at such time and place as Gen. Getty may

dragged into one of the Russian frigates this morning, and lost her mainmast by coming in contact with the bowsprit of the frigate. The steamer Sophia, from New York, bound to ncon for repairs.

FORTRES MONROE, Jan. 9.—Gen. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe last evening.
All the vessels that were reported as having ar-

The engineer and two firemen who were captured prison and arrived here to-day. Young Rover, last events, Roads, for harbor: Sobr. Dapavista, Captain Sanders, St. Marys to Schr. Danavista, Captain Sanuers, Sc. Marys et New Haven.
Schr. Idler, Captain Fish, Pokomoke to N. York.
Schr. R. W. Froth, Captain Hawthorn, Tures
Island to Baltimore.
Schr. Western Croffort, Captain McLane, Portland to Washington.
Schr. M. Nichols, Captain Boon, Machias to Washington. Washington.
Schr. Wm. H. Lawson, Captain Snow, York
River to New York.
Schr. Mary Snow, Captain Atwood, Boston to Tanglers.
Schr. Wm. H. Atwood, Captain Foster, Boston to Schr. Chief, Captain Ryder, New York to Deals Schr. Charleton Jayne, Captain Burlum, Balti-timore to New York. Schr. Adelma, Captain Lound, Calais, Me., to

New York. Schr. E. A. Crozier, Captain Jones, New York to York River. Schr. Delia B. Strong, Captain Tyler, New York o Washington. Schr. L. Sweeney, Captain Decker, Tangiers to Boston.
Schr. Fanny Baker, Captain Byron, Tangiers to Boston.
Schr. J. B. Roster, Captain Houghton, New York to Washington.
Schr. Agate, Captain Hanse, Tanglers to Boston.
U. S. schooner Recruit, in for harbor.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE,

Re-enlistment of Veterans-Order Against Guerilla Sympathizers.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—A special despatch from Chattanooga, dated the 4th, says that the 41st Ohio arrived from Knoxville on the way home on fur-lough, having re-enlisted as veterans. The 19th Ohio, all but one man, re-enlisted. All of the 51st Ohio re enlisted. The 4th and 6th Kentucky Cavalry go Wheeler's rebel guerillas are very quiet since their Gen. Thomas has issued an order assessing the rebel sympathizers living within ten miles of the scene of the recent killing of three Union soldiers, near Mulberry, Tenn., by guerillas, in the sum of \$30,000, to be divided among the families of J. W

Oroutt and Dwight Murray, of the 9th Ohio Bat

tery, and George Jacobs, of the 22d Wisconsin.

Hovements of Blockade Runners—Loss of s Philadelphia Vessel.

New York, Jan. 10.—The steamer Gov. Bayley, m Nassau, N. P., with dates to the 4th instant,

has arrived. The rebel steamer Lucy, with cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 21st ult. The bark J. J. Philbrick, from Philadelphia for ult., on the Grand Bahamas. The captain and The Gov. Bayley was overhauled by a Federal ruiser on her outward passage. The Nassau Guardian states that Mr. Wolf's pro perty siezed on the Corsica has been given up on the demand of Lord Lyons, and that Wolf has comnenced an action for damages against the United The rebel steamer Pet sailed on the 26th ult. for Wilmington, N. C. The steamers Don, Lucy, Rothessy, Castle, and Beudego all sailed on the 29th ult, for the same port. Key on the afternoon of the 29th, and observing a er fifteen miles to the eastward, went in pu

THE CHESAPEAKE PIRACY.

The ateamers W. Dayrell and Albauce sailed for

INTERESTING JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 8 .- The case of the steamer Chesapeake was commenced in the Admiralty Court this morning, Hon. Judge Stuart, C. B., presiding, Hon. J. W. Johnston, Advocate General, represening the Crown, with W. A. D. Morse as counsel for the owners of the Chesapeake, and J. W. Ritchie, Erq., counsel for the Confederates. The Judge stated that the cause was entertained upon the ground that the seizure of the vessel was a piratical act. His opinion was that the vessel ought to be given up to her owners.

Mr. Ritchie asked the judge to contemplate the probability of an application for the possession of the vessel on the part of the Confederates. His Honor declared that he would not entertain Mr. Ritchie then gave his interpretation of the aw upon the validity of the selzure, contending that any citizen of the Southern Confederacy, with or without a commission, has an absolute right to seize any vessel belonging to the Federals, and it would be a lawful prize.

The Advocate General said he felt some difficulty in bringing the case into this court, as there was a retence of her being a lawful prize; but there was prima facia evidence to show that the capture was an act of piracy. His opinion was that the vessel should be delivered over to her owners. Without further proceedings, the court was adjourned till the

naster, for Havre, was burned by a rebel pirate vessel on October 26th, in latitude 10 deg. south, and ngitude 32 deg. west. Death of Admiral Storer. BOSTON, Jan. 9 .- Admiral Storer, U. S. N., die1 at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday.

A Vessel Burned by a Rebel Pirate.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.-The ship Tarquin, Dupont,

ARKARBAS AND LOUISIANA.

Arrival of a Rebel Senator with Orders from Jeff Davis-A Jewish Spy-Impor-tant Order of Gen. Banks-The Presi-dent's Amnesty Proclamation. CAIRO, Jan. 10.—The steamer Forsyth, from Memphis, has arrived, with dates to the 7th. She brings 247 bales of cotton.
The Little Rock Democrat, of the 26th ult., says Senator Mitchell recently returned from Richmond with orders from Jeff Davis which created con-

siderable stir in the rebel camps.

Lieutenant Green, with a detachment of the 3d Federal Arkansas Cavairy, en route for Fort Smith. Hall. The enemy was whipped, and the colonel and nine men were captured. Captain Napier, of the same regiment, had a fight with the rebels recently in Yellow county, and captured Lieut. Barrett and fifteen men. A Jew, named Morrison, who has been travelling up and down the river, representing himself as an agent of the New York Associated Press and correspondent of several newspapers, has been arrested at Memphis and lodged in the Irving prison. Papers

were found on him proving him an imposter and im plicating him as a rebel spy.

The steamer Continental, from New Orleans, with dates to the 1st inst., has arrived. She brings 20 bales cotton, 655 pounds sugar, and 940 barrels mo-lasses. She met ice 60 or 70 miles below Helena, something almost unheard of. ORDER OF GENERAL BANKS. General Banks had issued a general order incorpo-

rating the smuesty proclamation of President Lin

coln and such parts of the President's message as

explain its limits and regulate the same. The oath

of allegiance prescribed by the President to be taken by those accepting the pardon, is also embodied in the order. General Banks informs the people that all who are desirous of doing so can take the oath at once, and all provost marshals are instructed to ad-The Era says the last night of the old year was the coldest ever known in that latitude.
Cotton—Middling 72@73; strictly do. 74; good 75; middling fair 76@79; fair 79@80.

FROM FORT SMITH. FORT SMITH, Arkansas, Jan. 6.—Lieut. W. A. Brittain, of King's Third Arkansas Regiment, attached to Fagin's rebel brigade, came into our lines o-day, with a squad of his command. He left Price's headquarters at Longwood, twenty miles west of Colden, on Christmas. General Holmes was in command of the Texas-Mississippi Rebei Department.

Price commands the army in the field, which is estimated at 17,000 strong. but Brittain says the entire effective rebel force, outside of Texas, does not exceed 13,000 men. Of Price's Missourians only about

2,000 or 4,000 remain, and but few of these are part of the army he took out of Missouri. The veterans of Lexington and Pes Ridge are mostly in their graves. The Missouri troops are Shelby's ca-valry and Parsons' infantry brigades, mostly new reruits, conscripts, and bushwackers recently joined. Gen. Steele has been superseded in command of the rebel department of the Indian territory by Brig-Gen. Maxcy. Gen. Gano is another new Texan General who has had command of the rebel troops. They have issues of only fresh beef and corn meal, with one ration of flour per week. They are badly clothed, have no tents, and suffer greatly. The reports of the Federal successes in Texas, and

Gen. Banks' possession of the Rio Grande, created great gloom among the rebels. Rumors of the issue of President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation are also having an effect throughout their ranks, and descritons were frequent. The officers were promising that the General would make a speedy adance northward to keep them quiet. Many well informed officers were of the opinion that Price would move his column upon Little Rock, and Maxoy, with another, on Fort Smith. dil The weather here has been the coldest ever known. The thermometer has s'ood ten to fifteen degrees below zero for several days, and snow has fallen six inches deep. Our cavalry crossed the river on the ice, and intercepted the rebel mail. The captured forces northward as probable.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. IMPORTANT DATES FROM TEXAS.

The Rebels Concentrating their Forces. RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.

New York, Jan. 10.—The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans, with dates of the 3d inst., has arrived.
The following is the latest intelligence.
New Orleans, Jan. 3—7 A. M.—Information has reached here, from three or four directions, that all Western Louisians, on the banks of the Mississip-pi, and, in fact, the whole force of the enemy, are gathering in Central Texas, and uniting to form one large army, to attack our new acquisitions on the coast of Texas. They will number at least 20,000 men. The most ample preparations have been made to meet this force, as well as possible, with a number of the troops in this departm

There will soon be news of great interest from Texas. The 19th Army Corps still remains at New Iberia. Nearly every regiment has re-enlisted as veterans. An agent of Connecticut, at New Iberia, is paying dred dollars. The 12th Connecticut regiment re-en

Rebel Defences on Brazos River-Magruder's Unpopularity.

MATAGORDA, Dec. 20—Seventy-five miles north of Pass Cavallo the Brazos river enters the Guif of Mexico. This is one of the finest stresms in the State, and flows through its most thickly-populated and highly-cultivated counties. The river has another and more powerful claim upon our attention. From the Guif it affords ready access to vessels engaged in contraband traffic with the enemy, and is, also, a secure haven against the terrific "northers" for which Texas and this part of the Guif are quite famous. Brazos river presents, also, the first national obstacle to the progress of an army moving northward. Not forgetful of these facts, the enemy has determined to make a defence of the river. Upon its south bank, at its mouth, stands the small tewn Rebel Defences on Brazos River-Magruhas determined to make a defence of the river. Upon its south bank, at its mouth, stands the small town of Quintana, numbering about twenty-five houses, of all kinds, and, it is said, quite a number of inhabitants, considering the times. At this place the enemy has erected a redoubt, mounting two guns, and has also here established a garrison for its defence, and infantry for its support. Opposite Quintana, north of the river, is situated Yelasco, a town of the size of the other. Here the enemy has constructed his main fort, which mounts three guns, and has also assembled here a suitable force. Whether the enemy has any other communication between these two points than by small boats has not been learned.

between these two points than by small boats has not been learned.

From numerous unquestionable sources we are advised of the great unpopularity of Magrader. The charges laid against him are acts of tyranny and oppression and most gross immoralities. The chargester of his rule is very clearly sustained by the proclamations he has published within the last month in relation to a line of duty to be carried out by the citizens of Texas. Indeed, it is a question whether he is doing more for the cause of the rebellion or the Union. The popular voice of Texas never heartily sided with the insurrection, and there is little doubt whether their action in the future will not tend holdly for the restoration of the authority of the National Government.

One of the acts of Niagruder's severe rule was an order to the citizens of Powder Horn, Indianola, and Lavacca to destroy their towns in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of our forces. The citizens, however, did not feel disposed to obey, and armed themselves to resist any attempt to carry the order into effect. Three consecutive nights and days did the inhabitants of those places patrol their streets. Fortunately no effort was made to carry out Magrader's instructions; otherwise there would have been an immediate disruption of the present apparently peaceable state of affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The aggregate busines of the week has been large, particularly as regards alcohol, sugar, and syrup. The general markets The political contest in Nevada Territory was becoming intensely exciting. The clause in the conon, permitting the taxation of the miners, is sire to have a State Government organized as speedily as possible, the indications are that the constitution will be rejected by the popular vote. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Arrived-Steamer Oci-

Surveyor Andrews, suspecting L. J. Olmstead, of Youkers, of being engaged in the contraband trade of sending goods to the rebels by way of Havana and Nassau, he was arrested, on the 4th inst, on that charge. Three special aids proceeded to Youkers and investigated the facts, and were subsequently authorized to arrest him and seize his papers. Among the papers some were found which had unmistakedly run the blookade. Olmstead's family reside at Youkers; but for the last two years he has been spending the chief part of his time in Havana, where he pretended to be engaged in some public work; but it appears he had agents in Havana and Nassau, who were sending goods forwarded to them to the rehels. Devier was his agent in Havana, and he shipped goods to Wilmington and elewhere in the Confederacy. Saunders & Long were his agents in Nassau. Olmstead was about leaving for Havana when arrested. He has been handed over to the United States Marshal for safe keeping.—

Herald.

Does any one believe that, if the Democrats had carried Pennsylvania, last October, and if they had seventeen Senators to sixteen, and one of their Senators were a prisoner at Richmond, and the Senate thereby tied, so that it could not be organized, Mr. Jeff Davis would refuse to exchange that Senator for one of his own officers, so as to let the Democrats organize the Senate and go shead? If any one does believe this, will he please to make

nal remarks upon the approaching extinction of the population of the Sandwich Islands, and says: ophistion of the Sandwich Islands, and says:
"It will soon become a question of importance to
etermine into whose hands the Islands shall fail."
The Journal itself then proceeds very gracefully to settle this question: The story that has been going the rounds, alleging that George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, had become so intemperate that the proprie-

SRATING AT THE PARK.—During Friday and Saturday last the Park at Thirty-first and Wainut attreets was in fine condition for skating, and thousands erjoyed the invigorating exercise. The scene presented on Saturday afternoon was varied and exciting, and the ludicrous gyrations of new beginners afforded much merrimeut. For the purpose of preventing all improprieties, and adding to the comfort and pleasure of the patrons of the Park, the managers have adopted a number of rules, and have secured the services of an efficient police force for the preservation of order. Persons without skates are not permitted on the ice. The excellent arrangements, superintended by Mr. William F. Van Hook, are calculated to make the Park one of the most attractive features of our city during the pelod of the cold weather. SKATING AT THE PARK .- During Friday

FIRE.—A slight fire took place yesterday afternoon, at No. 1414 Santom street. The damage was rifling.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

The Majority in the Senate will not Yield

-Rumored Exchange of Senator WhiteSenator Lowry in Washington—Mr Lin
coln Sustained by the Legislature—The
Delay of Business—The Bounty Question—
The Object of the Opposition—The Probabilities. babilittes. Correspondence of The Press. J HARRISBURG, Jan. 9, 1864.

The Senate is yet at a dead lock. Neither party seems disposed to yield, and thus time runs along, and the Democracy are adding the finishing strokes to the grave of their party. They killed it long ago. Union Senators will never yield to the demands of the minority. Of this you may assure the loyal millions of the country. The public will not be disappointed by their action. In the language of Senators. appointed by their action. In the language of Schar tor McCandless, they will set in their seats until doomsday before they will consent to yield to a minority, which is now taking advantage of one of the calamities of war. Union Senators are a unit upon this point. There will be no wavering, and the Copperheads are calculating without their host if they expect anything else.

It was rumored in town yesterday, that the rebel authorities had offered to exchange Senator White or a general of theirs who is now in our hands, and for a general of theirs who is now in our hands, and that they would release him on parole, until the exchange was consummated. The Union Senators united in recommending to the War Dapartment the necessity of accepting their proposition, and Senator Lowry left here yeaterday afternoon, to confer with the authorities at Washington, confidently heping to accomplish the object of his mission. It has been sugested that Jeff Davis is ashamed of the action of his Northern friends, and that he desires to end the Senatorial farce as soon as possible. This rumor Senatorial farce as soon as possible. This rumor Schatorial large as soon as possible. It is future may be unfounded. You have it for what it is worth. But, of one thing the Democracy may rest

assured, when the Senate has a new organization. I

will be founded upon a Union basis, unless prevented by the calamities of war or the dispensations of

Providence.

A circular has been signed by the Union members of the Senate and House of Representatives, endorsing the war policy and general conduct of the Administration, and cordially recommending Abraham Lincoln as the proper person for the next President of the United States. dent of the United States.

Much important business will be before the present
Legielature, all of which is delayed by the factious
opposition of the Democracy. A bilishould be passed
at once for the payment of a State bounty, in order
that our voluntees were resulted. that our volunteers may receive as much as our neighboring States are paying theirs. In my opinion, one of the main reasons for their uncalled for opposi-tion is the hope of staving off a vote upon this ques-tion. A Democratic member of the House told me, yesterday, that "he would not vote a single dollar for the payment of bounties; that each county should raise her own volunteers, and pay them." His party, while professing an unconditional loyalty, never neglect an opportunity of embarrassing the ountry. Last winter, the House was flooded with remonstrances from Democratic counties against le-galizing the acts of the commissioners who had paid county bounties. And now, they are for local bours ties! Are they not jewels of consistency? The simple truth is, they are determined to oppose the Government, and never neglect an opportunity of throwing cold water upon everything which has for its object the reinforcement of our armies, the crush ing out of armed rebellion, or that tends to add to the dignity of our Government, or the enforcement of its laws. Their patriotism is too cheap. Loyal of its laws. Their patriotism is too cheap. Loyal men regard it with suspicion.

I do charge the Democratic party with being disloyal. They say they are not. But I must submit, with all due respect, that their course gives but little aid and comfort to the country. Suppose the Strate is not organized, and that Speaker Penney is holding his place in defiance of law, and that the present state of things should exist upon the 19th, the day fixed by the Constitution for the inauguration, who can administer the oath of office to Gov. ion, who can administer the oath of office to Gov Curtin? It has been more than once reported tha their object is to stave off an organization beyond that day, and by force or intimidation prevent him from reauming the executive chair. Can anything else be inferred from their actions? If the Speake would have had it all their own way, and might hav been able to inaugurate "a speck of war." The country is under many obligations to Speake

If Senator White returns, there may be a new ection. If not the oath of office will be adminitered by the present Speaker, and the country wil

NEW YORK, Heavy Robbery in the Sixth Ward-A Safe Carried Off New York, Jan. 9,-At a late hour on Thursday night some adroit and expert thieves entered the front room of the premises No. 60 Mott street, occupied by Mrs. Rachel Newfelt, by means of false keys, and while the occupant was asleep in the ment. The safe contained \$200 in bills: a gold watch and chain, valued at \$150; a diamond breast-pin, valued at \$300; a gold ring, valued at \$30; a bank-book, on the Chambers-street Savings Back.

Penney for his conduct in such a delicate position

He has not disappointed his friends or the people

and has upon this occasion, as upon all other

proven fully equal to the emergency. Had he yield

i, who can tell what would have been the result?

The thieves, it appears, had a horse and wagon at the door of the premises, into which they placed the safe, and drove off. The horse and wagon were subsequently found some distance from the place, backed up in front of a house. No clue has yet been obtained to the thiever, but Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, has the matter in charge, and has hopes of ferreting out the perpetrators. The husband of Mrs. Newfelt is a sutler in the army, and the wife feels very much the loss of the valu

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.] [From the N. Y. Tribune.]

It will be remembered that United States Marshal Murray made the arrest several days since of Louis Benjamin, on the charge of having shipped goods to Nassau, the ultimate destination of which was for the South. Benjamin was at once sent to Firt Lafayette, and all the papers found in his office, his office safe, account books, letter-books, &c., taken pessession of by the Marshal. The safe was found securely locked, and there was very little in the papers and books found that could be considered evidence of the prisoner's guilt. Nothing was known of the contents of the safe, but Marshal Murray was convined it would be policy to know just what it did contain, and on Tuesday afternoon succeeded in opening it. just what it did contain, and on Tuesday afternoon succeeded in opening it.

The oheok book of Berjamin was found inside, with marginal references, showing that a number of checks nad been drawn in favor of A. M. Palmer, Collector Barney's private secretary, for sums varying from \$150 to \$250 cach. There were some other papers found, tending to show considerable intemesy between the parties, and one of these in Palmer's handwriting, on the official paper of the Custom House, read:

"Dear Benjamin: Send me \$150 immediately. I will use it at once. I will use it at once.

"UseAR BENJAMIN: Send me \$150 immediately.
I will use it at once.

"Yours,
I'vours,
I'v

Tribume correspondence from the army of the Potomac notices the meiancholy event of the death of Licutemant Thomas J. Armstrong, of Pittsburg: "Licutemant Armstrong was universally beloved by his brother officers for the many excellent traits which upon the long, tedious march, and amid the firece hours of the bloody conflict upon the field, shone out from his unblemished character. Siegularly modest, he peacessed the undaunted courage of a Christian roldier, and he leaves behind him a record of patriotic herousm undimmed by a single misdemeanor, He came out as a private with the first these months troops, and at the first call for three-years troops he again responded, re-entering the service as a first licutenant in Company G. 23d Pennappolistment as aid decamp on Brigadier General Allexander Shaler's staff, commanding 1st Brigade, and Division, 6th Corps, where he served with the same distinction. Chaplain Shinn, of the 23d Pennapylvania Volunteers, assisted by Chaplain Burkhardt, of the 65th New York Volunteers, administrated the last solemn rites of Christian burial, in the presence of a large number of staff and regimental chicers, this morning, at Brandy Station, Many of the officers rode several miles in the drifting mow-storm to testify their, appreciation and regard for the deceased by their presence on this solemn occasion." - Tribune correspondence from the army of the

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—Governor Seymour, ot New York, whose first year's administration has been condemned by 30,000 majority of his fellow-citizens, resumes his old monotonous task of abusing every sat, measure, and step taken by the Federal Government toward suppressing the existing rebellion. His arguments, new and old, have come to be rearly devoid of public interest, because his attitude of total opposition is taken for granted. It is his political stock in trade, and he is expected to make the most of it. We can only conceive of him as passing the greater part of his time in thinking over what he can say against each new measure proposed at Washington; and if, as sometimes happens, the measure first proposed be dropped, and another, quite unlike it, adopted, then he probably clidgels his brains to see what can be said against that. Of course, he is successful in accumulating a fund of objections, so that, as Governor of New York, he has even more to say on topics falling directly within the province of the President of the United States than the President himself Perhaps—uld any one think of it before?—he is in training for the Presidency.—Boston Journal.

A Man Baked to Death.—The Newark (New Jersey) Journal records the following: On saturday last a man named David Winston, employed in Siengel's patent-leather manufactory, Plane street, was missed from his work, and it was supposed that he had left the premisrs. On Tuesday, an unpleasant smell was noticed in the vicinity of a large heated chamber, and next day the smell increasing in often siveness, one of the men in the factory entered the archway to ascertain the cause, and there discovered the body of Winston reclining against the wall. The chamber was too hot to allow of the immediate removal of the remains, but it was evident that the unfortunate man had been literally baked to death. He had probably gone in for the purpose of warming him self, and was so overpowered by the heat as to be unable to find his way out. The oven was cooled off yesterday afternoon, and the body removed from its awful tomb. A Man Baked to Death.-The Newark (New

Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—M'lle Vestvali has recovered from a severe indisposition, and will appear this evening as Coptain Henri de Lagar-dire, in "The Duke's Motto," a drama of inestima-ble effect and interest, which thousands have seen, ble enect and see again. M'lle Vestvali will restore all the original music of her part, and sing, besides, the delightful music of "La Manola." How well she deligntud music of the manufacture. How went size is able to sing, how well to act, every one has heard, and every one should know. Rarely are two remarkable gifts combined with so much unquestionable power as in M'lle Vestvali; and we are well assured that her real and full merit has been but very partially witnessed. "The Duke's Motto" is lacking in no essential of theatrical interest. As produced at the Chestnut street Theatre it is a very brilliant spectacle and an absorbing story. M'ile Vestvali will give it double fascination.

UNION MEETING IN CINCINNATE SPEECH OF GFN. E. W. GANTT, OF ABKANSAS GENS. ROSECRANS AND NEGLEY PERSENT.

A large Union meeting assembled on the evening of the 7th, at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, to hear the cration of Professor McCloy. General Rosecrans presided, and beside him sat General Negley and General Control Cont General Gantt. The following letter was read amid great a;

The following letter was read amid great applause:

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6, 1864.

Mr. Jroc. D. Caldwell, Cor. Sec. G. W. Fair:

Sir: Your kind note extending to me an opportunity to address the prople of this city at Mozart Hall, on Saturday night, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, has reached me.

I regret to say that circumstances beyond my control will deprive me of that pleasure.

Reciprocating your sentiments of friendly feelings between the people of our respective States, I hazard nothing in saying that in four months Atkansas will resume her relations with the National Government, under a Constitution excluding for ever negro slavery from her soil, as having been the source of all her sufferings and calamities, and as opening up a new pathway of wealth, power, and progress, and that by another season the fleets and commerce of your noble city will be once more welcome visitors throughout all our borders.

For the sake of the bleeding and desolated Southous the land, and to uphold our noble national edifice, I would implore you, and all Union men, to speak no word of peace to my Southern brethren save that which thunders from the mouth of every cannon, or flashes from the point of every gleaming sword. I say this because I know their leaders will never permit them to yield until their armies are dispersed in deadly conflict.

Your obedient servant,

E. W. GANTT.

dispersed in deadly conflict.

Your obedient servant,
E. W. GANTT.

Mr. Gantt was then called for by the audlence, who was introduced as a recent general in the rebed who was introduced as a recent general in the rebed who was introduced as a recent general in the rebed who was introduced as a recent general in the rebed who was introduced from making a speech. But he briefly referred to his connection with the Southern army, his birth in the slave Statez, his feelings and sympathies with those among whom he had lived all his days. But gradually the impossibility of succeding in their struggle forced itself upon him, and he tried to be sines, to occupy some obscure place, and let the great march of events roll on and work out the destiny of the country. But, after a short time, he felt that such a course would be unmanly; it would be cowardly to leave the masses of his fellow-citizens to suffer and fall under the terrible despotism of Jeff. Davis. He accordingly wrote the appeal which had been so extensively published in the North, and he was satisfied it would work good results in the South. He was determined, regardless of danger, to pursue the course he had marked out for himself. He had been obarged with ambition far office, and that his present course was for the purpose of securing official distinction, but he discisimed any such idea; he wanted no office, and would receive none.

He then presented a hasty sketch of the relations between the North and South, admitting that the slavery, and when the North sought the extension of slavery, and when the North sought to circumcribe it they determined to set up a government of their own. When the war broke out they fathered them selve that they could keep it up longer than the North, because their slaves could keep their arasies and families supplied with the necessaries of life, while the North had no such advantage. But the proclamation of emancipation came out, and it was destroying all their calculations.

In conclusion, the speaker inquired: What is the ph

An Appeal from Wm. Cornell Jewett. New York, January 5th, 1864 To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: I ask for my country the publication of my ppeal herewith to the American people and to the Church universal, in which I urge a concentration Church universal, in which I urge a comentration of efforts to restore American peace, upon a basis of the re-establishment of the Union, through an impartial fribunal, agreed upon by commissioners from both the North and South, and the decision of which tribunal to prove a solution of the position of Europe and the world towards the South and the National or Federal Government, as well as to establish as just or unjust, the position of the South towards the North for independence, and the posi-tion of the North towards the South for allegiance to the Union and the freedom of the slave, thereby a

basis secured for an honorale peace in accordance with the judgment of the civilized world. WM. CORNELL JEWETT. WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

A national appeal to the American people and the Church universal, urging an Independent People's Convention, for, first, an entreaty to the South to meet the North in council for deliberation; secondity, an appeal to the Northern people, showing the necessity of uniting with the Administration and increasing the forces, for a successful prosecution of the war, should the South refuse such offer; thirdly, to unite upon a people's candidate for the Presidency; finally, urges the power of the Caurch to induce the people, Congress, and Government, to maintain liberty, and secure a peace through conciliation rather than the sword.

"Here is the the wings of an appeal seaving units."

"Hepe is like the wings of an angel, soaring up to Heaven, and bears our prayers to the throne of God. "Any zeal is proper for religion but the zeal of the sword." "Truth, like the dew of Heaven to retain its purity. must be deposited in a clean vessel."

I use these expressive lines, first, to show the power of hope, accompanied with prayer, as effectual as the faith of a grain of mustard seed to remove mountains, and that yet pease may be restored to my now desolate and bleeding country, through the wisdom of deliberation; secondly, to show the manifest duty of the Church to urge conciliation in maintaining the American Union; thirdly, to show the American people, line the dew of beaven, to retain its forefather; purity, requires a regenerated Republic.

Pass over with me in solemn review the progress of nations from the creation. Do you discover a more elevated, transcendent, pure, and liberal form of Government than the American? Do you find a more desolate or more powerless one from the now uniortunate civil war? Do you find a combination of circumstances more clear, to show that unless avoided, it must result in the entire destruction of liberty upon the American continent, to the joy of monarchs, and the distress of humanity? Most singular, t.e., the position of England in connection with this sad state of national matters, for, through an acknowledgment of the independence of the early fathers, England gave to nations and the world, the unexampled position of Americas, while in a refusal to join nations, in response to the invitation—in which was intended to bring the American question—the is not only responsible for the fearful slaughter of human beings since, but for the new sad position of America, and for European wars that may follow a non-acceptance of the most humale, most wise, and most timely effort of Napoleon to secure general peace and a partial disarmament of nations. Oh, England, fearful indeed is your responsibility to future ages! Remember, proud indeed is your position to day before the world, and humbled my country, but, may not, will not, the day come when a just God will humble you in your sensable that may the will exalt America in renewed pow "Truth, like the dew of Heaven to retain its purity, must be deposited in a clean vessel." THE BONDS FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS-ARREST OF

day come when a just God will humble you in your seriahness, while he will exalt America in renewed power?

It is to you, American people, and to the Church universal, that I now appeat to sustain the Republic through timely and just action. Do you, the people, I say, think to what end is this war to come uschecked? Have you no duty? Have you no responsibility? Will you heedlessly pursue your daily business, and not heed the war in your midst, threat-ening the loss of your liberty, your wealth, your power, your national pride, amid future desolation? I answer you have a duty and responsibility to check this war, through, first, humane efforts, that failing, a powerful force. Your present position towards the South is uncompromising, without even the justification of a knowledge that she refuses recognized offers to treat for a peace. Your present position from a disunited North, is weak, and you must, for the safety of the Republic, first inaugurate a conciliation policy; that not heeded, a united North must crush out the rebellion. To effect this, I, under a due sense of responsibility to humanity and to my country, do entreat, for efforts so that the body of the people—outside of politicians and party—may be represented in an incependent people's Convention, for the avowed purpose of, first, appealing to the South to deliberate in council; secondly, to unite with the Administration and increase the force; thirdly, to select a Presidential candidate. I justify the first position as but due to the large army now in the field, both North and South; thereby, if possible, peace established and blood cease to filow. Further, that an acceptance of so humane a position by the Southern needs in the avoid pulpose of, itera, appealing to the South to deliberate in council; secondly, to unite with the Administration and increase the forces; thirdly, to select a Presidential candidate. Justify the first position as but due to the large army nove in the field, both North and South; thereby, if possible, peace established and blood cease to filow. Further, that an acception of the first position are interested in the first position of the people to meet in council, the then responsibility to unite with the Administration and increase the forces, so that the American nation may be maintained, and the South conquered. Thirdly, the responsibility of the people to maintain, either in war or peace, the pure government given by our fathers, and which has become corrupt through statemen controlling for the last thirty years, and that this original government on allocate direct from the stand of the freedom of the alaves, asks who was party, and the freedom of the alaves, asks who was party, and the freedom of the alaves, asks who was tamp. The distinguished French attains who of late addressed the Loyal Nationam who of late addressed the Loyal Nationam who of late addressed the Loyal Nationam who of late addressed the layers, and the freedom of the alaves, asks who was responsible to free the first plane of the first plane

desire of nations for friendly efforts to secure American peace.

The subsequent reply of the Pope to Napoleon, favoring the Congress, insures his favor, while, therefore, the mediating position is moving in Europe, through Governments being interested in a peace, and desirous to establish their position to America, I now do appeal to you, the representatives of the Church upon the American Continent, to use your power to secure the action of the people, Cengress and Government, to a peace, through wise and You cannot refuse this, in view of your own position as mediators, to stay the warfof the human race, with the mighty God, from the natural propensity of the heart to evil, rather than good.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.