The Pennsylvania Senate.

Mr. Connell's resolution, offered in the State Senate last week, "That the Senate now go to work," was followed by a speech, which was so imperfectly and incorrectly reported, that we have chosen to publish the following extracts from the *Legislative Record*. Mr. Connell said:

Mr. Speaker, for the last sixteen days the Senate has been engaged in the singular employment of holding an inquest upon itself. Is this a live Senate or not? A properly organized body, competent to do business as one branch of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, or are we a lawless assemblage, without head or organization, bound to content ourselves by going with ceaseless balloting, forever with the same result, sixteen to sixteen, for a presiding officer?

While the other branches of the Government have recognized us as the Senate of Pennsylvania, in the plenitude of its power, while the Governor has sent us his annual message full of important suggestions for our consideration, while the Attorney General, the distinguished law officer of the Commonwealth, has sent us his annual report, and the various heads of other departments have all recognized us by their official action, half the members of this body deny even our existence as an organized branch of the Legislature, and gravely tell us that they, at least, can do nothing but one thing, namely, to ballot, ballot, ballot.

I begin, then, by reminding your Mr. Speaker, that upon the 16th day of April last past you, John P. Penny, were duly elected and qualified Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, the office you have been administered to you by the Senator from Berks, (Mr. Clymer,) in the presence of the whole Senate, and as such, you took the chair, and opened the session of the Senate on the 5th day of the present month, and have continued to occupy the chair as Speaker ever since, either in person, or by appointment.

Every Senator having been sworn in, and the Speaker already chosen, if there be any precedent at all for the action of the Speaker, any reasonable grounds to justify his occupancy of the chair, common sense would seem to say—"Drop your useless ballottings; go on with something else; take into consideration the ordinary business of legislation; consider the recommendations of the Governor; take up and dispose of the bills passed at the last session which he has returned with his veto; find something to do, but don't waste your time and waste the public interests demand that you should work.

Well, sir, what have we seen? Upon one side—on the part of those Senators with whom I act—there has been every disposition to go to work. As soon as we saw that to elect a successor to yourself was an impossibility, we began to urge members to do business. I felt it my duty to offer a resolution adopting the customary rules for the government of the Senate while we should be attempting to do the same rules which have governed here for years past. What would be more proper or reasonable? Yet, while every Senator with whom I act supported the adoption of those rules, the whole sixteen Democratic Senators voted no. On our side it was proposed to appoint the customary committees to inform the House and the Governor that we were here, and ready to proceed to business, when again we had the singular spectacle of a unanimous Democratic opposition.

Important amendments to the Constitution having been adopted by the last Legislature, one of which is to confer the right of suffrage upon our disfranchised soldiers in the service of the country absent from the State; the same amendments were proposed by the Senator from Lycoming, for the consideration of the Senate, preparatory to their being submitted to a vote of the people, and while every Senator supporting the Government gave his vote to proceed to the consideration of those amendments, every Democratic Senator again voted no.

Every proposition coming from our side of the Chamber to conduct any business whatever has been voted down by our Democratic friends. Now, how comes it that such a record is made up by the members ranged against themselves? Is it black and damable? Some of them have said they were ready to go even further. I think I do not misrepresent their position when I say that, as Senators, they will do nothing except ballot for a Speaker. Speaker is elected. That is so, is it not? It is admitted. Then, even though the cannon of General Couch be packed by his invincible legions in sight of this capitol, on the other side of the Susquehanna, the Senate would adopt no measures of resistance whatever, but must go on eternally balloting for Speaker. No money could be voted, no troops raised, no fortifications erected for the defence of the state; no, nothing, absolutely nothing, could be done, save only ballot, ballot, ballot, 16 to 16, until the enemy battered down the capitol over our off heads or carried us off down to Libby prison to keep company with the Senator from Indiana. I impugn no Senator's motives or express a doubt of the conscientiousness of his position. I only wish that as Senators they have done, and state what, as Senators, they would do under certain circumstances; nor do I question their right, as it has been termed, to pursue any course, as long as they assume the responsibility of their acts. They have the undoubted right to vote for Democrat Speaker, to go forever voting for their candidate—the Senator from Berks, not now in his seat—in his absence I may call him the Chevalier Bayard of Democracy—*sans peur, sans reproche*; but the people will hold them responsible for the waste of time, for the delay of public business, for the loss to our treasury, if by their refusal to act on the proposition of the Senator from Erie to pay our interest in the national treasury, they are losing a million of dollars to the treasury at the present price of gold, they will be held responsible for the delay in strengthening our armies in the field, and for procrastinating the bloody struggle in which we are engaged in the south.

The public mind naturally inquires, How is this? Why is this? What necessity is there for it? Why cannot the Democrats in the Senate do anything but ballot? Why must they forever forswear all other business and attend only to this one thing, when you have a Speaker already duly qualified? I am at a loss to conceive the duties of the office? The answer is very simple and plain.

Will it do to tell the country that because no precedent can be found satisfactory to the signers of the "Triumphant Vindication," as the Senator from Washington called their address, that the material interests of the country are to be sacrificed, the business neglected, its armies to dwindle and suffer defeat, our treasury drained, our credit sold to foreign creditors, and all our heroes to be passed over by them with contemptuous indifference?

I tell you, Mr. Speaker, the people will not sanction such hair-splitting, such vexatious trifling; they will condemn it with their strongest censure. The American people are a common-sense people, and they will take a common-sense view of the question—a practical view of it, and they will sustain the course of those Senators who are endeavoring to support the Government, by at every proper step passing the measures demanded by the public interests and by proceeding with the business we were sent here to transact.

Enlisting Soldiers of "African Descent."

The rebel papers have lately had a good deal of discussion over a letter issued by Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, for receiving into military service that portion of the population of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, known as Creoles." The term "Creole" is used in Louisiana and Florida in an entirely different sense from that often attached to it elsewhere, being applied there to *all* natives of those states, and even to some of negro descent, tinctured there. Mr. Dargan intended, however, to apply the term to persons having some fraction of negro blood in their veins, and he evinces for himself no little indignation by his misuse of a term, of which the people of the pure white race in the five States referred to are not a little vain.

However, the important fact is that it is seriously proposed to take into service about 20,000 persons of various shades of color, many of them owning large properties, some of them educated, and all regarded heretofore as outcasts in Southern society, not distinguishable from the pure negro. The last Regiment of Louisiana Native Guards, the raising of which excited the rebel ire, was to a very great extent composed of precisely this class of men. The rebel Secretary of War rejoices in the idea, that when it was proposed to him, because "the population was exceedingly before the world would be damned thereby," and therefore it has been brought up in the rebel Congress. The *Richmond Dispatch* asks to be enlightened as to the "position before the world," of which the Secretary speaks:

"To our simple apprehension it appears that "the world" assigns us no position at all. We are ignored by every Power on the face of the globe, from England, France, and Russia, down to the direliet little tyrant whose five-acre patch of a kingdom is watered by the Rio Ether, the Chow Chow River. Our ships are scarcely allowed to touch at their ports, our ministers and representatives at their courts are insulted in every conceivable manner, we are spoken of and treated as the "so-called" Confederate States whenever it is necessary to speak of us at all in a public document, and in the Union of Federal States the war is designated as "the civil war now raging in the United States." Really, we should be obliged for any information as to what the "position" is, whose requirements are so exacting as to deprive us of the service of twenty thousand brave soldiers at such a time as this."

This plan for enlisting persons of mixed race is not the only project of which we have information through the columns of the *Dispatch*, which is certainly getting to be quite revolutionary for Richmond. The *Dispatch* of January 13, says, that "an officer of distinction in the Confederate army" writes, that 20,000 negroes might be employed in the rebel army, as teamsters, cooks, nurses, laborers, shoemakers, and so on, "without putting arms in their hands" besides 10,000 now employed in the mechanical departments, and 20,000 as laborers on the fortifications. "The employment of this number," he adds, "would restore to duty in the field 40,000 white men."

This is coming so near to the use of negroes as soldiers, as to show that this "officer of distinction" is reluctant to arm the negroes, lest must be his only restraining motive.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Our Territorial Wealth.

Few persons in this section of the country interest themselves sufficiently in our Territories to comprehend or appreciate their extent and boundless resources of mineral and agricultural wealth. They do not realize that, starting from the point where the railroads to the westward terminate, one can travel by coach in a due westerly direction for sixteen days, at the rate of over one hundred miles a day, before he reaches the western limit of our great domain.

If we look at the most westerly of our railroad-travelled States—Missouri—we find an amount of mineral, agricultural, and domestic resources unequalled in variety and richness by any State in the Union. Kansas, commencing where Missouri leaves off, also, possesses fine lands for agricultural purposes; and, although some of the country is popularly known as the Plains, has the reputation of a desert, yet the bottom lands are rich and fertile.

The discovery of gold near Pike's Peak (one of the Rocky Mountain range) first drew many away from comfortable homes to many, disappointed, retraced their steps homeward. But they brought back with them a specimen of gold, but because it was chiefly found in such conditions as to require machinery to work it successfully; and, furthermore, it required capital, which the *poor emigrants of 1857* did not possess. The tide of emigration still flows steadily and increasingly thither; capital has followed, and great improvements have recently been made for extracting the gold from the solid rock, so that one may now find a flourishing city situated in the heart of Colorado Territory, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, at a distance of more than one hundred miles from a railroad or navigable river. Here is a settlement or city (as they style it) of five or six thousand people, with saw mills, two quartz-crushing steam mills in active operation, busily engaged in crushing the gold-bearing quartz. From this region alone nearly $20,000,000 of gold has been exported east to fill the gap created by foreign exports, and there is reason to believe that this will be largely increased during the present year.

We can see by these facts that the Territories are not unworthy our attention and study, especially as Congress will doubtless, now that we have admitted into States either at this session or at an early date, judging from the rapid increase of their wealth and population, the Pacific Railroad bill will aid materially in opening up this interesting country, and those who have been the pioneers towards the western mountains will soon witness the evidences of the highest civilization, where all a short time since was but a "howling wilderness."

Hunting Conscripts with Dogs.

—The *Army and Navy Journal* publishes the following extract from a cavalry officer's letter, written from Southwestern Tennessee:

"I have been out with my regiment scouting for three weeks in the region lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, northeast of Memphis. For the first few days, we were after a guerilla company, who were engaged in hunting up, or hunting down, conscripts with dogs. Brutal and horrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, and you may rely on it, that at this very hour, hundreds of the people of West Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama are being hunted down with blood hounds. I could not realize it until by the most positive evidence I find it true. We were once almost within hearing of the baying of the hounds, sent out a scouting party, who came very near catching some of the devils. If they had been caught they would have received short shrift."

A Liverpool paper thinks, as far as the royal service is concerned, the days of naval poetry are over. What our poet sang about the taper spars and swelling sails of the graceful, saucy Arethusas of old, most sailors know full well. But the shades of Pindan and Campbell would start back in horror at the sight of the low, black, ugly hulls of our Ironsides, with no sails or spars to speak of, surmounted by a single stumpy out-look black smoke stack spoils the landscape, and chokes poetry or sentiment outright. Can you fancy honest Tom Bowling messing on board the Warrior? Would "lovely Nan" have set foot on the main deck of the Defiance?

THE CITY.

	Thermometer.		
	JANUARY 23, 1863.		JANUARY 23, 1864.
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M. 12 M. 3 P.M.
37	44	48	35 47½ 47
	WIND.		WIND.
W by NW	NW	NW by N	N by W. WSW WSW
	JANUARY 24, 1863.		JANUARY 24, 1864.
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M. 12 M. 3 P.M.
39½	44½	48	33 41½ 51½
WIND.			WIND.
NE by N	NE	E by S	WSW W WSW

The Quota of Philadelphia.—We have heard this question asked a thousand times, more or less, but have not heard any one answer it. A gentleman who has given the subject profound attention, furnishes the following, that he considers as nearly correct as can be, outside of any official report. If he is right in his calculations, then the reports current in the newspapers about this or that ward "being full," with "something to spare," are perhaps not exactly reliable. The affair is one of importance, and demands universal attention. Our calculation makes the next quota of Philadelphia at 3008 men. We present in a tabular form, prepared with care, the population, the July draft, and the number now required in each ward.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Ward.	Population.	Drafted in July.	No. now Required.
1st	9,565	738	227
2d	19,929	412	284
3d	25,461	637	335
5th	24,792	539	324
7th	14,087	437	179
11th	15,651	348	229
	119,868	3,320	1,701

SECOND DISTRICT.

1st	30,886	1,483	411
4th	21,307	1,055	440
8th	27,730	696	395
9th	17,196	494	245
10th	21,843	541	312
	123,073	4,731	1,842

THIRD DISTRICT.

12th	16,631	537	228
14th	20,677	527	292
16th	20,667	742	336
17th	22,529	749	317
18th	20,441	731	292
19th	38,828	1,092	554
	139,773	4,322	2,001

FOURTH DISTRICT.

14th	24,258	862	346
15th	32,091	1,116	458
20th	25,962	1,121	428
21st	17,159	433	215
24th	28,788	819	248
	127,258	4,195	1,716

FIFTH DISTRICT.

22d	17,173	436	247
23d	23,983	497	342
25th	11,313	464	161
	52,470	1,317	748

RECAPITULATION.

First district	119,868	1,701
Second "	123,073	1,842
Third "	139,773	2,001
Fourth "	127,258	1,716
Fifth "	52,470	748
Total men		8,008

The probability is, this number may fall short of the mark, and, therefore, the citizens of the respective wards should redouble their patriotic efforts in inducing enlistments of volunteers. There are about five weeks remaining in which the bounties may be paid to volunteers. Taking the United States Government bounty, that of the city, and that of local organizations into consideration, a very handsome inducement is offered for persons to enlist. Besides this, the private, by good conduct, bravery, &c., may win his way to distinction, and come back to his home crowned with the laurel wreath of honor and distinction.

Recruiting for the Past Week.—The number of men mustered into the United States service for three years or the war, by the chief mustering officer, at 1102 Girard street, and present marshals, for the week ending January 23, 1863, was:

By U. S. mustering officer for old regiments.....145
Do. do. do. new do.....436
Do. do. do. colored do.....96
Do. do. do. regular army.....16
By provost marshals for old regiments.....335
Total.....1,028

The above number were credited as follows: Philadelphia, First ward, 6; Second, 4; Third, 2; Fifth, 17; Seventh, 242; Eighth, 67; Ninth, 1; Tenth, 64; Eleventh, 1; Twelfth, 38; Thirteenth, 11; Fourteenth, 35; Fifteenth, 20; Sixteenth, 7; Seventeenth, 52; Eighteenth, 44; Twentieth, 86; Twenty-second, 21; Twenty-third, 1; Twenty-fifth, 26. Total, 765. From other parts of the State, 234; from New Jersey, 94. Making a grand total of 1,093 men. This is the largest number of men mustered into the service since the last call of the President for 300,000 volunteers, and the prospects for an increase over this number, during the present week, looks very bright.

Pay of the Bounty Money.—Considerable ill-feeling, disappointment, &c., has been experienced by some of the enrolled men because they have not received their bounty as provided under an act of City Councils. There is a misunderstanding in reference to this affair, which may be very easily explained by the application of truth. The committee appointed by the authorities to pay out the bounty have a very simple act of duty to perform. They have to pay all volunteers who are credited to the quota on the next draft in Philadelphia the sum allowed by law. This they have promptly done in all cases. The ill-feeling that has occurred among some of the enrolled veterans may be properly understood, by publishing a colloquy that occurred in our presence on Saturday morning; between Mr. Jonas P. King, the president of the committee on bounty fund, and a committee of military affairs who called upon him with a number of the enrolled veterans.

The roll, upon being handed to Mr. King for examination, he asked: "Are these men to be credited to the quota on the next draft in this city?"

"I suppose so, sir," was the reply.

"Supposition, simply, will not do," replied Mr. King; "I want positive evidence to the fact."

"Well, sir, Adjutant General Russell says it is all right, and of course he ought to know."

"Yes, he ought to know; but will you get Adjutant General Russell to write this statement on this muster-roll, in black and white, over his signature? If you do that, we will give you the warrants for the money."

The military gentlemen paused, and finally one of them said: "Provost Marshal Lehman has examined this roll, sir, and says it is all right and in form."

"Well, sir," replied Mr. King, "the money we disburse belongs to the people of Philadelphia. If Provost Marshal Lehman will state in writing that the men named on this muster-roll shall be credited to the quota on the next draft in this city, let him, or any other provost marshal in Philadelphia, make this statement in writing over his owsignature; then come here and you shall have the warrants at once."

The soldiers retired. The public will readily see by this article that there is no misunderstanding course. There are on some of the Pennsylvania muster rolls, the names of parties hailing from different sections of the country. These men, of course, are not entitled to a cent of Philadelphia bounty, unless they are to be credited to the quota on the next draft in our city.

The Provost Marshals or others of competent authority, certainly know that in such important business as this, in which the entire community have a deep interest, mere verbal statements, or lead pencil memoranda, will not do.

The Coal Trade.—The coal trade of Pennsylvania has experienced, during the past year, a degree of prosperity which entirely eclipses all former years. The annual statistics of the production, distribution, and consumption of coal, as prepared by the editor of the Pottsville *Miner's Journal*, show an increase in production over the previous year of 2,586,499 tons. The progress of the trade since its commencement in 1820, is shown by the following table:

From.	Anthracite.	Semi-Anth. & Bit.
1820 to 1830	359,190	273,568
1830 to 1840	6,261,197	954,168
1840 to 1850	19,373,439	1,742,460
1850 to 1860	57,190,990	9,467,468
1860 to 1864	32,604,729	6,371,510
	114,789,535	18,811,172

The anthracite trade shows an increase for 1863 of 2,586,499 tons. The foreign portal shows an increase of 456,363 tons of semi-anthracite and bituminous.

The trade of the line between Pottsville and Philadelphia and on the line between Pottsville and Philadelphia and on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, was as follows:

Years.	Railroad.	Canal.	Total.
1850	92,992	40,871	207,938
1851	199,650	112,667	312,338
1852	189,661	132,550	322,211
1853	238,939	155,760	394,078
1854	283 212	160,949	441,160
1855	294,385	187,476	481,861
1856	339,365	191,135	530,499
1857	313,178	198,799	511,977
1858	235,577	205,589	441,166
1859	341,501	213,172	554,774
1860	385,860	223,017	608,887
1861	278,647	156,673	435,320
1862	416,956	129,060	545,916
1863	648,755	122,934	771,689

Showing a gain of 125,673 tons in 1863 over 1862.

Of the above tonnage, 816,767 tons were delivered at points on the line of the works where they are from.

The following is the quantity of coal sent to this city for the following years. The quantity under the head of Canal embraces the tonnage for Philadelphia:

Years.	Railroad.	Canal.	Total.
1856	345,239	286,957	632,196
1857	338 189	322,633	660,722
1858	320,327	337,479	707,806
1859	275,068	450,933	725,671
1860	286,791	512,670	799,461
1861	305,819	495,084	800,903
1862	378,473	472,928	747,428
1863	316,631	290,568	607,214
1863	388,362	227,563	625,915

According to these statements there is more coal consumed on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill canal, than there has been delivered in Philadelphia by these avenues, for consumption.

The shipments from Port Richmond were as follows since 1854:

Years.		Tons.
1855	(largest shipment made)	1,576,696
1856		1,421,218
1857		1,076,127
1858		1,029,003
1859		1,094,540
1860		1,186,477
1861		909,112
1862		1,325,400
1863		2,125,154
Increase in 1863		813,754

The quantity sent by canal to New York and vicinity was as follows since 1854:

Years.	Tons.
1854	531,700
1855	656,792
1856	689,711
1857	638,832
1858	646,178
1859	637,857
1860	581,932
1861	662,877
1862	638,145
1863	625,915

These figures are exceedingly gratifying as showing the unexampled resources of our great Commonwealth, which enabled it, during when the country is engaged in a tremendous war, and when deprived of the labor necessary to work the mines to a greater capacity. The decrease for coal during the years has been very great, not alone from private individuals, and iron establishments, but from the Government, which has been a large purchaser for the purpose of keeping afloat its powerful navy. Laborers in the mining districts have never better paid, though there have been "strikes" innumerable, and often attended with the direst consequences. This has been partly owing to the evil influences of the politicians, who have infatuated the minds of the rollers with enmity against the Government, the conscription being used as the pretext. There have been combinations on the part of the operators, whose effects, though not so serious in single instances have been even more widely felt. The price of coal has been kept up beyond that rate which ensures a reasonable profit, and every consumer has suffered accordingly. The statistics of the trade hardly warrant the present high price of coal, and must condemn the reasonings of those who argued for high prices because of limited receipts. The *Miner's Journal* informs us that in Schuylkill county alone there have been an increase of twenty-three large number of new collieries. There is a honey region for this year's business, eighteen or twenty in number. In other portions of the country collieries which had been abandoned heretofore are in course of preparation for this year's business, and some new ones are also in course of preparation.

Mr. Keppler mined 1,000 tons from his Ashland colliery, and prepared it on a single breaker, in 1863. This is the largest quantity of coal mined from a single colliery in a year since the trade commenced in Schuylkill county. Messrs. George C. Potts & Co. also mined 132,102 tons from a single colliery in 1863, and could have increased it to 150,000 tons, with a full supply of cars.

The supply from this region this year will depend in a great measure on the means of transportation during the active portion of the season, and the conduct of the employees.

Body Recovered.—John Gallagher, who lived in the vicinity of Nanduin and Twenty-sixth streets, was drowned some time since from on board a canal boat, at Noble street wharf, Delaware. His body was recovered late on Friday night.

Secret Societies Among the Roman Catholics.—A General Anathema Against All Political Organizations by the Church Members.—R. Rev. Bishop Wood is creating no little sensation in the Catholic body of this diocese by the determined stand he has recently taken against all organizations, poll tent, social, or religious, whose members are in any way bound together by secret oaths or rules. The subject is awakening his attention in consequence of the spread in power and influence of a society known as the Fenian Brotherhood. The members of this organization protest that they are not oath-bound, nor do any measure a secret society. They hold a convention, it will be remembered, in Chicago a month or two ago, in which they distinctly stated the basis of their union. They pledged themselves, after declaring their loyalty and attachment to this Government, to use every effort within their means to redeem Ireland from British rule. To this end they are accumulating large funds, and preparing themselves with incredible celerity for action, should the proper time arrive. Every town in the United States, it is said, has its quota of membership. Irish officers in our own army as well as in the Southern army are enrolled in the Brotherhood. John Mitchel, who edits the Richmond *Enquirer*—who reviles the Union cause with all the malignity of his nature—unites in this Brotherhood, in cordiality and warmth, with General Meagher, who is as earnest in his detestation of the Southern rebellion. The Irish newspapers are quite generally in sympathy with the movement, but the clergy are generally against it. The movement, if it goes on, may end in a civil war of the Fenians, the Bishop of Philadelphia withdrew his sanction from the *Catholic Herald*, and yesterday the following appeared in that journal, which was read in every church of this city. It is addressed to the Irish portion of the Catholics, who are warned from all association in secret societies of any and every kind:

James Frederic, by the grace of God and the favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Philadelphia.

To the Venerable Clergy and beloved people of the Latin, German and Irish congregations.

"For every one who doth evil hateth the light, and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reproved."—St. John, iii. 20.

It is a fact too well known to need any proof at this day, that the Catholic Church, from the time of her head, the Sovereign Pontiff, has again and again condemned and censured all secret societies, properly so called, as injurious to the morals of the people, to the interests of religion; that she has warned her children to beware of delivering themselves up, blinded by the prospect of any real or imaginary advantage, to such societies; that she has, by the threat of excommunication, to be incurred, *ipso facto*, warned them of their associating themselves with them; and that, by the indictment of the severest ecclesiastical censures on those who have allowed themselves to be associated, she has endeavored to withdraw them from these influences, which, enlightened by the light of God, and the sad monitions of past experience, she knows to be fatal to sound faith in Christ Jesus, and to their souls.

As we know from most reliable sources, and indeed of our own personal knowledge, that most malicious efforts have been, and are being made, in many parts of our diocese, and probably throughout the whole country, to blind and deceive the faithful, and to entangle them in the meshes and shackles of these unlawful and forbidden societies, we, in the exercise of the duties of our people the action of the Church in this matter; it warns them to refrain from any alliance with them; and earnestly to exhort all who may have violated this prohibition of the Church to leave these evil associations, and, by repentance and sincere penance, to seek reconciliation with the Church.

To say nothing of the "Masons," "Odd Fellows," "Sons of Temperance," &c., about whose condemnation no doubt has been entertained, there have been various other appellations, such, for example, as the "National Brotherhood of St. Patrick," by the bishops of Ireland; the "Fenian Brotherhood," whose efforts to aggregate members to their association in this country are well known, and deservedly, as a caution to these, the "Molly Maguires," "Buckshots," and others, all of which, in the Catholic mind, and whose names seemed to be selected rather to conceal than to indicate the object of their association.

We admonish also, our Reverend Clergy, affectionately to instruct and warn their flocks, calling to their minds the spirit of docility and obedience which should dominate them, and the holy alacrity with which they should labor to conform themselves in all things to the commands and desires of the Church, and to avert, by such unscrupulous care, all that she disproves and condemns—to secure, by this means, the divine favor towards and blessings which will follow such a course, and to avoid the fearful consequences which the extreme ecclesiastical censures which a contrary mode of action will infallibly entail upon them.

Thus, by the united and harmonious action of pastors and people, we shall neutralize the bad influences which unguardedness, mistaken, and perverse zeal attempt to force upon us, and shall preserve our faith untainted, our piety secure, and our morals pure.

So let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven."—*Cath. Herald and Phila. Ch. Rec.*

"And the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus."—*Amen. Phil., chap. 4, 7 v.*

JAMES FREDERIC,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, 1863.

Singular Case of Attempted Arson.—At a late hour on Friday night, as Chief Franklin was riding in a chaise down Fourth street, near South, he discovered a blaze in one of the houses on the side of the roadway of the office of Mr. Graham, in that locality. The Chief ordered the chaise to be stopped. He got out at once, and hastened to the stable-office door, where he discovered a small dog with a tin kettle tied to its tail. The dog was in a pretty well filled with straw that had been saturated with coal oil fluid. The dog was couched in one corner of the doorway, frightened to death. The animal was relieved of his fiery trail. The Chief then kicked into the street. At first it was supposed the boys had played the trick of street mischief or pastime, but subsequent observation and examination induce the opinion that it was designed to set fire to the stable in the most novel manner as indicated.

At the time of this occurrence there were about twenty-five horses in the stable, some of them very valuable. In other parts there were two men putting away a couple of horses, that had just been brought in, for the night. They had but a few minutes before this passed through the office, and though not certain, they were sure the front door of the office was closed, but not locked.

The driver of the chaise, in which the Chief of the detective police was riding, says he saw two young men run away from the office door of the stable at moment or two before the little flame of fire was discovered. The office door was ajar, as though it had just been opened. The flame, he said, seemed to increased in strength, and consequently heat, the dog would make a bounce through the office into the stable, where there was any quantity of fresh straw, and set fire to it in an indefinite number of places.

Fire Companies' Items, &c.—The Warren Hose Company have recently changed their equipments to the Washington York style. The Phoenix Hose Company have also adopted black coats, with a handsome company button thereon.

The Independent Hose Company ordered a new and substantial carriage to carry one thousand feet of steam-forcing hose. The company expect to house the same in a new carriage.

The Humane Engine Company have also housed a sylinder of nine-inch forcing hose, the services of which will be called into requisition in case of a fire occurring in their growing neighborhood.

During the alarm of fire occasioned by the State House bell, on Saturday afternoon last, east, on Thursday evening last, the tongue of the bell used by the Fairmount Engine Company was broken off. The damage was promptly repaired, and the carriage is again in service.

The ambulances of the fire companies were quite busy on Saturday afternoon last in removing the sick and wounded soldiers from the depot, Ninth and Cherry streets. Hospital to the depot at Ninth and Green streets. The destination of the men was to the hospital at Chestnut Hill.

The Fame Hose Company, one of the oldest fire companies in Philadelphia, whose fame for good deeds has extended far and wide, have housed a new and serviceable carriage, in place of one that was destroyed by fire in Filbert street, below Eighth, some time since, but has been kept for repairs to the establishment that was consumed.

The Perseverance Hose Company have also housed a new carriage, which cost $700. This apparatus is built on the "Jerseys" of heavy coge wheels attached to the cylinder, thus reducing greatly the amount of labor required in winding up hose.

The Fire Association Insurance Company has declared an annual dividend of $710 to each of the companies comprising that organization.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

LEWES, Del., Jan. 23—7 A. M.

The brig John Chrystal, Capt. Hall, from Cardenas, from Havana, both for Philadelphia, passed the Breakwater this morning. Schr Hannah Clarissa, for Balbi; brig Tiberius, for Cienfuegos, and a steamer, for New York, under the command of Major Drew, of the Quartermaster's department, at Washington, arrived in the quarter at our noble refreshment saloons, and left yesterday morning, by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, for Baltimore.

The 1024 Regiment New York Volunteers, numbering 774 men, under the command of Captain L. S. Stevens, passed down the Delaware yesterday morning, from General Grant's army, with whom they participated in the recent battles near Chattanooga. They have unlimited praise for Grant and were on the way home to recruit their depleted ranks, and also to obtain a short respite from their arduous duties, preparatory to the campaign. Captain Fletcher, a resident of this city, and well known to the community at large. The men under him speak in glowing terms of his gallantry, coupled courage on the field of battle, and of his kindness and care for them while in camp. Before leaving Tennessee he was the recipient of a handsome sword and sash from the members of his command. He has been detached for special duty.

The men in this regiment were also entertained at the refreshment saloons, and left, about 5 o'clock, for New York.

Funeral of a Soldier.—The members of the Wecacoe Engine Company of this city have been zealous since the war began in obtaining the bodies of their kindred who have fallen in battlefield, and who previously belonged to that company. This duty is performed by a special committee appointed for the purpose, who go to what battle-grounds and have the bodies disinterred. Last week, one was returned from the field where the battle of Antietam was fought, and with them was the body of Wm. H. Morrow, a member of Co. B, 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed at that memorable battle. The remains were interred yesterday, at the Union Burial-ground. The funeral was attended by nearly two hundred members of the Wecacoe, dressed in black, with white gloves on, headed by the Jefferson Cornet Band. A salute of three rounds was fired over the grave by the discharged soldiers of the regiment to which the deceased belonged. The sorrowing widow was there one, and attracted a large number of citizens to the ground. The expenses incurred by the burial of these veterans are paid out of the funds of this company, to which much praise is due.

Bounty to Officers.—Mayor Henry has approved the ordinance passed by Councils to give the bounty of $250 to all officers of Philadelphia regiments who are enlisting, or who may re-enlist, and who shall be credited to the quota of this city, under the draft. This is right and proper, and exhibits a noble and generous liberality on the part of the city government which will meet the approval of every citizen. A number of officers met at "Our Lafayette," Colonel Berry's, in Sixth street, below Chestnut, on Saturday evening, and took preliminary steps to secure this bounty. Lieut. Col. Joseph Sinox, of the 31st P. V., presided, and a committee consisting of Surgeon Isaac D. Gaskill, of the 72d, and Capt. Wm. Young and Lieut. T. D. Hardee, of the First Battalion of the Provost Guard, was appointed to confer with the City Bounty Commissioners, and ascertain what forms are to be observed in their applications. The committee will meet this morning at 11 o'clock, at Mayor's office, and report tomorrow, when another meeting of all officers interested will be called by them.

An Army Hospital Abolished.—The large United States army hospital at Broad and Cherry has been turned over to Major General Hancock for the use of his corps. The men recently mentioned there have been removed to the Chestnut Hill Hospital. Surgeon Keating, who has had charge of the Broad and Cherry-street Hospital for some time, was serenated, on Friday morning, at his residence, Tenth and Walnut streets, by the band attached to the hospital. The men were then invited into his house, where an excellent collation was spread out before them, which they partook of heartily. The Surgeon made a few remarks, thanking them for the kindness conferred upon him.

Over Half a Million Bounty Paid.—We learn from Colonel Samuel Schaffer, the chief clerk of Mr. Henry Bumm, the City Treasurer, that up to Saturday evening there had been paid as bounty to volunteers, the sum of $543,000, out of a loan authorized by City Councils, $1,250,000, thus leaving a balance to the credit of this fund of $707,000. The sum paid exhibits the fact that 2,172 volunteers have received their bounty, and thus credited to the quota of the city on the next draft. The amount of money paid to the families of volunteers during the past two weeks, $21,513 63.

The Delaware River.—This river in front of the city, which has been covered for some time past with large cakes of floating ice, is now entirely open to navigation, there being but little ice on it. A large quantity of this article has been washed up to a great height on the lower end of Windmill Island, and also on the sand bars. Vessels are now passing up and down without meeting any obstructions, an event which the mariners hailed with delight.

Ordered to the West.—Surgeon J. Curtis, U. S. Volunteers, late in charge of the Cuyler General Hospital, at Germantown, has been relieved from duty there and ordered to the Department of the Tennessee. Assistant Surgeon R. S. Mills, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty in his place.

Robert Burns.—The anniversary celebration of Robert Burns, the Scot poet, will be celebrated this evening, at the hall, corner of Third and Willow streets.

State Agricultural Society.—The time for holding the next Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, was fixed for September 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th next. The place is not yet decided upon. The Hon. Thomas A. B. Cooper is authorized to invite and receive proposals and subscriptions from localities desirous of securing the next Fair.

Child Burnt to Death.—The coroner was called on Saturday to hold an inquest on the body of a little girl named Catharine McLaughlin, who had died from burns received in consequence of her clothes taking fire from the stove at her home, in a small avenue in the vicinity of Bedford and Twelfth streets.

THE POLICE.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

Seamstress Charged with Larceny.

On Saturday afternoon a woman giving the name of Sarah Mellvoine was arraigned at the Central Station, on the charge of the larceny of quite a number of articles of jewelry, &c., valuable, indeed, as presents from deceased persons.

The principal witness was Mrs. Anna M. Auspice, who testified that the accused had been living in her family since October 17th, and that a box containing quite a variety of handsome jewelry, a watch, and a pocket-book, containing some money, had been stolen during the last two months. The accused was entertained against the accused until Friday night, when a circumstance happened. The accused had been out on a visit, and shortly after returning Mrs. A. asked her if she had finished a certain piece of embroidery. "Yes, marm," replied the defendant. "It is almost finished." At the same time pulling it from her pocket to exhibit it, a brass-pin came out with the embroidery, and fell upon the floor. The pin was any thing but the place where she obtained it. She replied that a Mrs. Blue had given it to her, some time ago. Mrs. Auspice identified the pin as a present from a lady since deceased. She produced its mate, of there were two pins exactly alike.

The prisoner attempted to explain how she became the possessor of the pin. She was very reluctant in her answers, and as a whole told a most improbable story. She gave the name and residence of the party from whom she said she had obtained the pin. In order to have these witnesses, the case was continued until next Saturday for a further hearing. The defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of $700 to answer.

Series of Robberies.

Some of the most daring robberies that the police have had their attention called to, have taken place within the past two or three weeks. The daring thieves often have a horse and wagon. They have been known to stop in front of stores on some of the most popular business streets, load up goods, and drive away. In one instance, as reported to the authorities,