Politics and Battles. We see very clearly that the spring campaign is not to be criticised from a military point of view by the Copperhead journals; they have already begun to judge it from a political stand-point. To expose the necessary unfairness of arguments thus vitiated at the root would be superfluous, but we would ask these journals if they have not learned, by the experience of three years, the folly of a course which has resulted only in injury to their party? Since General Mc-CLELLAN, a Democrat, was removed from his command, as BURNSIDE, POPE, Mc-Dowell, and others have been removed, the Copperhead press has persistently denounced the Government for tyranny to a political opponent. Was General McCLEL-LAN less a political opponent when he was appointed? Was it not generally known that he was opposed to the policy of the Government during the long time he remained in command? As certainly as that he was removed simply for his repeated failures, redeemed by the solitary success.of Antietam, which was less of a success than the country had a right to expect. The glory of the Government is its stern refusal to permit mere political opinions to dictate the choice of its generals; and it has also been entirely right to refuse to permit a po-

litical general to interiere with the policy of the war. When the siege of Charleston was begun, it was approved by the Opposition just as was any other military measure—feebly and insincerely. But when the first failure at Charleston disappointed the warm hopes of the people, the Opposition began to condemn the enterprise as absurd. Charleston could not be taken; BEAUREGARD was the greatest of medern engineers; why did the Government waste money and men and time ! However, Gen. GILMORE persevered, and it has severely taxed the enemy to withstand his steady approaches. But how is it now with the Opposition journals? Because General GILMORE has announced his departure, for a few weeks, from Morris Island, they clamor that the siege has been raised, and, without exception, condemn the Government for doing so. But, if the Government has been wrong for so long a time, should not they praise it for doing right at last? Here is another instance of a set resolution to condemn every supposed act of the Government, for political ad-

vantage. Victory has thus far vindicated the Administration against its assailants. Perpetually told that the war was a colossal failure, the country has continually marked the steady progress of its success. The importance of the spring campaign is appreciated by the pseudo Democracy, for the triumph of our arms will certainly crush every hope it possesses of electing a pro-slavery President. It is the most natural thing for a political party to desire the failure of its opponents; but it is shameful that not even the interests of the nation have induced the Democracy to rejoice over victories achieved under the direction of the Government. Who questions that a grand defeat of the Union army at Chattanooga would be welcomed by the Opposition as a fulfilment of its stale "I told you so," and its own political success? Already the Copperhead journals are filled with exaggerations of our incidental losses, and portentous prophecies of greater misfortunes to come. It is well to understand at once that the war is to be more infamously misrepresented this spring than ever. It is well to know that, as the Presidential election draws nearer, Copperheadism is more desperate and unscrupulous. It is well to know this, so that when defeat comes to some one of our armies, as very possibly it will, we may sustain without discouragement the storm of indignation which the Copperhead press will hurl upon the Administration. The country may quietly accept as a fixed fact the determination of the Opposition to criticise the war with the sole object of electing its candidate in November. All our battles will be to its leaders no more than elemen's of the selfish party politics to which they have dedicated their powers.

The Colored Troops.

The success of the recruiting of colored troops in this city has been demonstrated beyond cavil. The report from the chairman of the Committee for the Organization of Colored Troops shows how rapidly and cheaply this success has been effected, and how well the committee, supported by the contributions of a large number of our most influential merchants and public men, has redeemed its pledge to the War Department "to defray extraordinary expenses attending the recruiting of three colored regiments for the war." From the fund estimated to raise three, the committee have raised five full regiments in the time between July and February. The expense of recruiting two regiments of Massachusetts colored troops was over \$66,000; but with a very little more than half that sum, five superior regiments have been organized in Philadelphia. We think the committee are fully justified in claiming that this recruiting has been the most economical accomplished during the war.

It is not necessary to speak of the worth and service of colored troops, and their value, especially with reference to the demands of our quota. The record we have noted gives high importance to the appeal which is made by the committee for more funds to carry on the work of recruiting. The five regiments raised have exhausted the first fund subscribed; and of the new capital, sums amounting to over \$3,000 have been placed in hand. We trust that these will be speedily followed by large and numerous donations from the business men of Philadelphia. Mr. THOMAS WEBSTER, the Chairman of the committee, and its other members, have earned, by their energy, good management, and earnest zeal for the interests of Philadelphia and the country, the entire confidence of our citizens.

Gold in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia has always seemed too cold a clime for the hot spirit of adventure. But we are told that gold is to be found there, and, in these days of crying for gold when there is no gold, Nova Scotia, if she answers expectation, will hold a prominent position in the public eye. The gold districts of Nova Scotia have lately been explored. The product of the mines in Nova Scotian vicinities is represented as having been, within the past fortnight, ever so many thousands of dollars. Halitax has the fever in consequence, and gold on the brain is becoming an epidemic. California, with her El Dorado promises, quickly became the home of civilization, and Nova Scotia, with her yellow mines, will attract enterprise in a new quarter. A jaundiced view of the question may, therefore, very readily be excused. Perhaps Nevada and Nova Scotia are united in the interests of their mineral wealth. Emigration may set out East and West at the same time, the two extremes meeting in one golden focus. The reports from every new quarter are, of course, to be received with the cool subtraction from enthusiasm which the sober second thought invariably makes. But if gold grows wild in Nova Scotia, it is no reason why it should not be cultivated, and why enterprisers should not come home with

their pockets full. A REQUEST has been signed by merchants vania, to the following effect: "We, merchants of Philadelphia and citizens of Pennsylvania, who subscribe our names below, respectivily sak the United States Senators and members of Congress, now assembled at Washington, to pass a law at this particular period of our nation's greatness, when the Government is about to control the currency of the country, to tax the circulation of all banks chartered by State Legislatures to such an extent as will compel them to call in all their issue, so that the country shall have nothing but national legal-tender currency, for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public dett. Already the notes of national banks, in different localities, are quoted at three-eighths to one-haif per cent, discount, which is liable to increase to an indefinite extent, as panies may occur. We, therefore, ask at your hands that banks, shall secure to the people a uniform national currency, par at all points within the United States."

Copiles are left for signatures at the Board "We, merchants of Philadelphia and citizens of Penraylvania, who subscribe our names below.

Copies are left for signatures at the Board

of Trade rooms and at the Exchange. for which it would negotiate?

A Lucky Minister. HENRY TEMPLE, Viscount and Baron TEMPLE in the peerage of Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Constable of Dover, and First Lord of the Treasury of Great Britain and Ireland, is assuredly a most fortunate man. In his eighty-fourth year, he is virtual ruler of the British Empire, and difficulties seem to glide away from him as easily as water rlides off a duck's back. He lately had to fix day for the commencement of the Parliamentary Session-in plain words, for the eginning of the six months' catechizing, adgering, and abuse which every English Premier must annually submit to. His excellent good temper is of great advantage o him, under these assaults and insinuaions, and we dare say that public affairs, however troublesome, never interfere with his appetite or digestion. A man who has been about fifty years in office, subjected to the inquisitorial criticism of Parliament, must be pretty well seasoned in

time to such unpleasantness. At any rate, it does not seem to affect Lord PALMER-STON. Three or four public matters must have appeared difficult when he came to look at the circumstances under which the ensuing session will commence. A certain boast of the thriving condition of the British Empire has generally been considered an almost essential element of the Ministerial document, only the ghost of a programme, commonly called "The Queen's Speech." This time there appeared little prospect of such glorification. Lancashire is still supported by public charity. Ireland is sending her opulation to obtain not only subsistence out the means of independence in the United States. France is offended with England, because her invitation to the Congress was declined, with Earl Russell's accustomed incivility. Denmark appears on the eve of being plundered of two of its provinces, forming a third and the best part of all its limited territory. That terrible RICHARD COBDEN has threatened not only to expose Ministerial dealings with the Times newspaper, but also to move heaven and earth to diminish the public expenditure from seventy-one millions sterling, its present amount, to fifty five millions sterling, which it stood at thirty years ago. John BRIGHT, even more energetic, will insist on Parliamentary Reform being granted this year-it was promised by Palmerston on taking office in 1859. Add to this that England had a fleet in China, nominally supporting the Emperor, a young gentleman now in his ninth year, rejoicing in the name of KI-TSIANG; had a rebellion in India, on the part of the hill-tribes of the Panjaub frontier: had another rebellion to contend

menced a war with the empire of Japan. About the time that Lord PALMERSTON might have been puzzling himself as to what the Queen's speech ought to say, under such circumstances, in came a quantity of news from various quarters, which must at once have put him upon velvet. The British Ministry had sent Captain SHERARD OS-BOLN, a naval officer of ability and experience, with a fleet of war steamers, which was to be used in defence of the Emperor of China against the Rebels who are at war with him. The Chinese required that Captain OSBORN should place himself and these ships under the command of any Chinese local official in whose district he might be OSBORN replied, in a very indignant manner, that when he left England he was told, nd believed, that he was to be responsible to the Emperor alone, and that he did not come to China to be the servant of petty provincial authorities. In this he was supported by the British Ambassador to China Sir F. BRUCE, brother of the late Lord ELGIN), and the end was that Prince Kung. who is Regent during the childhood of his nephew, the Emperor, civilly desired the irate British sailor to take himself and his ships back to England. It is believed that Prince Kung, not ignorant of the means by which the English obtained a footing and then full empire in Hindostan, feared that the naval expedition was meant to be the thin edge of the wedge, as to China, and only too gladly hastened to re-

land. This may have foiled a scheme of annexation, but the event, as it is, relieves PALMERSTON very much. From India the news is that the rebellion in the Punjaub is ended. The rebels were defeated in two serious actions. Their chief seat was destroyed. Their forces had surrendered to the British, and their leaders had given hostages to insure the due observance of their new engagements. Here i

move it by sending the ships back to Eng-

difficulty the second swept away. In New Zealand a change of Ministry had caused the war and the peace parties to amalgamate in favor of a vigorous prosecu tion of the war. The British troops had signally defeated the warlike Maoris, and occupied the position they had previously held with such boldness and success. It is land revolt may be considered as ended, or

believed that, for the present, the New Zeanearly so. This is another relief to PALM-ERSTON. Lastly, the Japanese have agreed to pay the required sum demanded as indemnity for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, a Bri-

tish subject, and the Prince SATZUMA promises to seize the murderers and have them executed in the presence of an English officer. Coupled with this, however, is an intimation from the Gorogio, or Japanese Executive Council, that as the intercourse of foreigners with Japan produced discontent throughout the Empire, the port of Kanagawa must be closed against them, and foreign trade restricted to the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi. Our Minister, as our readers know, joined the Dutch Minister in refusing to discuss such a proposal, and Colonel NEALE, the British representative, declared that he would transmit to England the proposal to abrogate existing treaties, but that if any attempt were made to carry it out, he would repel it by force. By the twenty-second article of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1858-9, no alteration of that international document can be proposed until 1872, and then only with a year's previous notice by one of the contracting Powers. The determination of Japan, however, to make the required reparation for the murder

of Mr. RICHARDSON will, of course, be made the subject of congratulation in the Queen's speech. Still more fortunate than any of these occurrences has been the arrival of "a little stranger," to the increase of the Prince of Wales' domestic circle. It was expected, and calculated, that this event would not occur until March, about a month after the meeting of Parliament, and the reading to the assembled Lords and Commons, of the Speech from the Throne. Happening as it did, all England falling into a paroxysm of loyal delight thereat, PALMERSTON will avail himself of this feeling to make "that precious baby" the prominent subject in the speech, and to permit any quantity of congratulatory eloquence about it. Most fortunate of Premiers! Everything turns out just as he desires, and at the most opportune

moment. THE London News of January 19th contains a telling article in relation to the different aspects of the North and South with regard to the British Government. It remarks that the Confederate Government occupies a very different position from that of the North, and that, by its own confession, it stands convicted; that it has entered into a conspiracy to elude the provisions of the foreign enlistment act and to of Philadelphia and citizens of Pennsyl- fit out foreign expeditions in the shape of steam rams at the port of Liverpool; that it has bribed citizens of Great Britain, tampered with her officers, conspired to violate her statutes, invaded her shores, cast suspicion upon her honor, aggravated national antipathies, and encouraged disloyal citizens. The South have, indeed, to learn how to go to work to secure the sympathy of an impartial observer. If their hands were stronger than they are at present, they might look with some reasonable degree of expectation for help from abroad. Does not the Confederate Government see that it compromises itself by these underhand

means, and precludes the very assistance

WE ARE GLAD to be informed that a fur ther meeting of the friends of a steamship line from Philadelphia to Europe will be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to day, at which the subscriptions to the enterprise, proposed to be established under the auspices of this company, will be reported, and future action de ermined. It is proposed to place upon the line, as speedily as possible, chartered steamships, but to supply their places at the earliest date with steamers expressly built for it, and entirely at its control.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7. Accident on the Long Bridge. At twelve o'clock yesterday a train of cars going into Virginia was precipitated into the Potomac, the draw of the Long Bridge being open and not perceived by the engineer. The usua red fing was displayed upon the watch-box at the end of the bridge, but the train was seen ap-proaching far up Maryland avenue, and Luigh Whitner, of the Invalid Corps, who was on duty with the guard at the time, ran up the road a distance of over two hundred yards, and waved a flag also. The engineer of the train, Mr. WILLIAM H. SADLER, then reversed his engine, but the grade is exceedingly heavy, and the train slid down the grade despite the reversal of the engine. The draw, at this time, had been pushed open nearly half way and the engine, judging from its position in the water, went over its whole length, and pushing the draw back, and smashing this end considerably went down wheels first, and nothing now is seen of her but the top of the smoke stack. The tender of the engine, in falling, apparently broke its couplings, and doubled over upon the end of the engine. It was followed by one of the cars, one end of which is completely mashed, the front wheels lying upon the tender. The car immediately behind this one ran under it, and caught the leg of a soldier, seriously mashing that limb. The engine was the Chauncey Vibbard, and the train consisted of five oars, leaded with lumber. There were on the train, twenty soldiers of the Sixty-first regiment P. V. who were on their way to the front to join their who were on their way to the front to join their regiment, and all of whom were more or less injured. Four of them have broken limbs. All the wounded were conveyed at once to the Armory Square Hospital, and we have not been able to obtain the names of any except the following: John Young, wounded in the cheek, and arm sprained Young, wounded in the cheek, and arm sprained;
Thomas Best, arm badly brised; Aaron KeisLer, thigh bruised; Rasslem, leg badly mashed;
Huch Gorman, leg broken. The engineer, SabLer, was never seen after going on the bridge, and
there is no doubt he went down with his engine.
One soldier, who was taken out of the water
badly wounded, says that while he was under the
water Lis hand appeared to touch the head of a man
who was apparently hanging by the neck. This
was no doubt the engineer, Sadler, who had been
running on the road but about two months, but was unning on the road but about two months, but was ore a trusted engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ISAAC COBBETT, the fireman, saved himself by jumping from the tender just as it was passing upon the bridge. Captain D. H. CUYLER, of the Invalid Corps, who has command at the bridge, is in no wise responsible for the accident, as the universal testimony of the parties who were present is that the took all usual precautions. Men are now clearng away, and efforts are also being made to recover the body of the engineer.

The accident will probably prevent the use of the ridge for a day, as considerable injury is done to

with in New Zealand; and had com-Military Detectives' Report. The monthly report of Capt. Dolan, chief of military detectives and patrols, shows that during the nonth of January gixty-one commissioned officers have been arrested upon various charges; six hundred and twenty enlisted men arrested and confined in the Central Guard-house; eighteen deserters arrested and turned over to Capt. SCHERTZ: thirty Sunday; twenty for selling liquor to soldiers, and ten for selling liquor without license. The total amount of fines collected was one thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars. Between fifty and sixty parties have been arrested, charged with disloyalty, robbing soldiers, &c. A large amount of Government property has been seized and turned over to the proper authorities. About twenty saloons have been permanently closed, and the stock of liquors confiscated, the proprietors having been guilty of violating Special Orders No. 2.

The Treasury. Secretary CHASE, on Saturday, directed General SPINNER to pay to all creditors of the Governmen until further ordered, fifty per cent, in legal-tender instead of twenty five as heretofore. The remain-Ten millions of dollars, in one and two year five per cent. legal-tenders, have been sent to the Army of the Cumberland. One million of the same have been sent to New Orleans to pay the army there The President's friends assert that he will veto the confiscation bill, which passed the House on Friday.

Refugees. Several refugees from Richmond, consisting three women, four bow, and one girl, to-day pre sented themselves at the provost marshal's office.
They were poorly clad, and reiterated the tale of
destitution in the rebel States, but could give no nformation relative to the rebel military affairs Captain Todd dismissed them with the permission t emain in the city upon taking the oath prescribe in the President's proclamation.

Suicide of a Soldier. A soldier named Wm. Thompson, Co. K, 18th New York Cavalry, committed suicide last night about 9 o'clock, by cutting his throat, causing a di-vision of the jugular on the right side of the neck. He was 25 years old, not married, and was born in Scotland. The act was committed at Camp Stone man, Giesboro Point.
Destruction of a Blockade-Runner. The following despatch was received to day at the

Navy Department: U. S. Flagship Minnesota, Off Newport News, Feb. 6. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: The supply steamer Newbern has arrived. The Sassacus, Lieut. Commander Ros, and the Florida lockade-runner Will Darrell near New Tonsai Inlet, where she had got ashore, and had discharge most of her cargo.

Acting Rear Admirst,

Commanding N. A. B. Squadron. Rumored Election of a United States Se nator—Movements of General Blunt. Private information received here to-day, from Kansas, states that the Legislature of that State yesterday agreed to go into an election for a United States Senator, in the place of General Lane, not withstanding the majority of the members of the present Legislature were elected with a distinct un erstanding that no election should take place dur ing the present term, or before the new Legislature should assemble next winter. General Lane's term will expire on the fourth of March, 1865. Major General Blunt will leave for General Cur tis' department termorrow. He is to have command of the district of the Indian Territory, with his head quarters at Fort Smith, and is to be supplied with a ample army, not only for defensive, but for offer

sive operations. Trade Regulations. The following Executive order has just been pro

mulgated:

Trade Regulations.

The following Executive order has just been promulgated:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 26, 1864.—I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, having seen and considered the additional regulations of trade presoribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and numbered Li, Lii, Lill, LiV, LiV, and LiVI, do hereby approve the same; and I further declare and order that all property brought in for sale in good faith, and actually sold in pursuance of said regulations LiII, Lill, LiV, Ly, and LVI, after the same shall have taken effect and come in force as provided in regulation LIVI, shall be exempt from confiscation or forletture to the United States.

ABRAHAM LINGOLN.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

Totake effect when promulgated under authority of, the President by Generals commanding departments.

Theasurey Department, January 26, 1884.

LII. All persons being or residing in any of the States declared to be in insurrection, whether within or beyond the lines of national military occupation, may freely bring any goods or products from within the State in which he may reside to any place within such lines where there is a supervising special agent, or assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, for rale or other disposition; and so much of any regulation heretofore established as requires the obtaining of any previous authority or permit, for bringing goods and products to the place of sale, is hereby resoluded.

LIII. In all cases where the owner of the goods and products so brought in for sale shall reside within the lines of national military occupation, and shall take the oath prescribed by the proclamation of the Supervising special agent, or assistant special agent, dated December 3th, 1863, and is not excepted from the amnesty granted by the said proclamation, or prowed by affidavits to the astisfaction of the States, such owner or his agent, and all such sales of such goods and products shall be sold by the supervising special agent, having all complete lots on hand

Treasury of the United States of all sums by him received, and required by law or regulations to be so paid.

LIV. All sales, whether private or public, shall be for notes of the United States or Treasury note; exclusively, and all proceeds of goods and products paid into the Treasury under the foregoing regulation shall be restored without interest to the owner of the goods and products sold, in case he shall extablish, on the return of peace and the full practical restoration of the authority of the United Practical restoration of the authority of the United Practical restoration of the suthority of the United Practical Review of Veteran Volunteers.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 7.—The 5th Vermont Veterans which are reviewed by Gov. The situation, at the same time, is growing complicated, instance and instance of the suthority of the United Practical Review of Veterans Volunteers.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 7.—The 5th Vermont Veterans and base done nothing inconsistent with the terms of the cash prescribed by the President's process desired that he is called to day with \$214,000, and the Oilty of Now Port And Practical Review of Veterans Volunteers.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 7.—The 5th Vermont Veterans Volunteers and the summary of the United Practical Review of Veterans Volunteers and the State power of the State grow oppose the section of the two great departments of the several Review of Veterans Volunteers and the State power of the State grow oppose the section of the two great departments of the veterans Volunteers and of the State power of the Stat

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE. Heavy Cannonading on the Rapidan. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Information has read here that yesterday morning a reconnoissance in force started from the Army of the Potomac, and that considerable cannonading took place at Morton's ford, on the Rapidan, during the day. At five in the fternoon musketry was heard, which conti-

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. THE FIGHT NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.

Our Forces Determined to Hold the Gab. JOHNSTON'S ARMY AT ROME, GA. The Late Skirmishes Unimportant.

Louisville, Feb. 6.-The following parties, sup-LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—The following parties, supposed to be implicated in the steamer Taylor, have been arrested by the military authorities: J. Clark, of Louisville; Augustus Ortels, H. Watte and wife, of St. Louis, and two mulatioes, Delia Halford and Jennie Reed, their decoys, who have been for a long time engaged in running slaves from and kidnapping free negroes in Missouri, and selling them as slavas The court of inquiry in the Crittenden and Mc Cook case is still in session. The proceedings are not allowed to be made public till the court ad-

ourns.

A despatch from Powell's River Bridge says that,

A despatch from Power's Arter Bringe asysthat, on Friday of last week, three brigades of cavalry, about 1,600 atrong, and 400 mounted infantry, under the command of Colonel Love, of the 1th Kentucky, skirmished with the rebels, under General Jone, on the Virginia road, thirteen miles from Cumberland Gap. The fight lasted three hours, and we held our position until dark, although attacked by a superior force. We then withdrew to our camp, three miles in the rear.

At subrise on Saturday morning Jones' pickets were advanced, when Love moved to the front to were advanced, when have moved to the fallow im-meet the enemy advancing in line, with [4,000 in-fantry and cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. Col. Love then fell back three miles, skirmishin all the way, when the enemy ceasing to follow, Lovencamped. The next morning he sent all the available. able force two miles in front, and had a lively skir-mish with the enemy, twice charging the rebels and diving them back with heavy loss, since which, up to the afternoon of the 6th, they have not appeared

in any force on our front.
Our loss in these skirmishes was 5 killed, wounded, and 3 missing. Capt. Newport, of the 8th Tennesses, was killed. The enemy's loss was it killed and 13 to 25 wounded, and the result was an easful attempt to take Cumberland Gap. neucoessful attempt to take Cumberland Gap.

All is quiet now in this neighborhood. Gener.

All is quiet how in this neighborhoot. General Garrard, the new commander at this post, is determined to hold the Gap at all hazards.

We have nothing definite from Knoxville.

WABHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Private information, direct from Chattanooga, is to the effect that several days ago, though there was a force at Dalton, the nain body of the rebel army was at Rome, Georgia, under Johnston. The latter fact is accounted for on the ground either that the enemy were forced to go to Rome for convenience to their supplies, or to prevent descritions, between eight thousand and ine thousand men having come into our lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge.

There is no such alarm at Chattanooga about the

afety of our troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville as seems to prevail elsewhere, and many of the enblished accounts to that effect are characterized as exaggerations. The courier line between Chattanooga and Knoxville was uninterrupted.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—The reporter of the Associated Press, from the front of Gen. Grant's army,

just arrived from Nashville, states, on the highest military authority in Nashville, that all the skir-mishes recently reported were merely foraging fights between our own and the rebel cavalry. Gen. Park, on the night of the 4th, was at Knox-ville, in command of the 9th Army Corps, and had unication cut off this side of Cumberland

The Tazewell fight was unimportant, and did not affect the general situation.

The following has just been received, and by it. silence on other matters corroborates the above. It comes from the correspondent of the Associated Press, dated Powell's River Bridge, 5 miles east of Cumberland Gap. Citizens report that the rebels are concentrating at New Market and Doddridge. Gen. Schofield has assumed the command of the Department of the Ohio, and Gen. Foster relieved. Gen. Boyle's resignation has been accepted, and he has resumed the practice of the law in this city. Gen. Hobson has been temporarily put in command of the forces of Kentucky, Gen. Ammon having been placed on court-martial duty at Cin-

WESTERN VIRGINIA. How General Scammon was Captured CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—By an arrival from the Kanawha we now learn the particulars of the capture of General Scammon and staff, and the burning of the steamer Levi. The steamer was lving at Winguerillas appeared on the opposite side. Thirteen of these crossed in a skiff and took possession of the steamer, capturing the General and forty officers and soldiers, all of whom were asleep at the time. roled all on board excepting Scammon and three officers. The prisoners were mounted, and the party set off for the interior. Forces have been sent in

purauit of them. NEW ORLEANS, HAVANA, AND MEXICO. Juarez at Monterey. New York, Feb. 6.—The steamer Columbia has arrived with New Orleans dates of the 30th ult. Politics were at fever heat in New Orleans when the steamer sailed, and it was thought that the Hon. Michael Hahn had the inside track for the Gover-

norship.
District Attorney Waples was also prominently

mentioned for the position.

J. T. Farhart is likely to be nominated for attorney general, and Robert Montgomery for treasurer.

The steamer George Cromwell was advertised to Paymaster Lawrence has been robbed of \$35,000. which was taken from a safe.

The Columbia also brings Havana dates to the 2d inst., from Vera Cruz to the 21st ult., and from the City of Mexico to the 13th ult. It was reported that the French had occupied Zacatecas, but this was denied by the Sociedad.

Juarez's family was at Monterey, but his own
whereabouts were unknown. The taverns and houses in Monterey were filled

There had been a few skirmishes in Mexico, but no important fighting.

The occupation of Recedalyra and Aguas Callentes by the French is confirmed. iral Milne left Havana in the Nile for Bermuda, where he is to meet his relief, Admiral Sir James Hope.
It is reported from San Domingo that the Dominicans had attacked a Spanish supply-steamer, and had made several attempts to recover the town of San Cristobal. A council of generals was held at Havana on the 30th, at which Gen. Vargas stated that thousand more troops, and that even when the re-bellion should be put down, it would be necessary to keep twenty five thousand men there two years. Vargas is the commanding general in San Domingo.

It was stated by others that over six millions of dollars had been spent in Cuba, from Cuba alone, and that there are now over 8,000 sick in the hospitals at San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Cuba; also, that there are no more men, money or equipments that can be spared from Cuba, and it was determined to memo-

The steamer Cubs. from Vers Cruz, brought a large quantity of arms for the French, but finally delivered them to a rebel agent at Havana, and an attempt would probably be made to run them thr the blockade. The schooner Alice was loading for the blockade. The schooner Alice was loading for this purpose, and a schooner would probably sail on the

rialize the crown to abandon the Island of St. Do-

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 6.-The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall with \$366,000 in trea sure.
The Philadelphia arrived at Aspinwall on the The South American mail had reached Panama. Two thousand corpses have been taken from the ruins of the church in Santiago.

There are rumors from Peru of a threatened disurbance with Spain relative to the murder of some Spanish subjects in the interior. There is no lathmus news.

The American consul at Callao had got into hot water by granting the use of the American flag to a blocksding Guyaquil, and to the departure of which vessel Perez objected. The flag was given to enable her to carry p assengers as a merchant steamer. The Chesapeake Case. HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—In the case of the steamer Chesapeake, the Judge of the Admiralty Court has

decided to restore the vessel and cargo to the owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payment of expenses as the Attorney General may exact. The latter demands a surety against latent claims, to which owners and agents of the vessel demur. The court adjourned till Wednesday next. Departure of Secessionists. HALIPAY, Feb. 6 -- Marshal Kane and a number

day for some port in the Southern States. Departure of Steamers.

THE REBEL PRESS. Blockade-Runner Ashore in Charleston

Harbor-Bombardment of Charleston— From West Virginia and East Ten-nessee-Later Reports from Richmond-Prisoners from Newbern, N. C.-Cavalry Fight on the Big Black-Later from FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 7 -The Richmond Exainer of the 3d inst. has the following: CHARLESTON, Feb. 3 —The steamer Presto, Capt. Horrey, from Nassau with dates to the 29th ult., in attempting to run in about 2 o'clock this morning, ot schore off Sullivan's Island. and remains imnovable. Most of the cargo, which is on Govern ment account, would be saved in good condition. The enemy opened a heavy fire on the steamer at daylight, and continued it all day. It is now believed that the vessel will be totally wrecked. The

enemy have discontinued the firing on Sumter. One hundred and thirty-six shots were fired on the city, from 5 o'clock yesterday, to 5 o'clock this vening. ORANGE C. H., Feb. 2.—Reports received here this evening, from several sources, state that Gen. Early has captured a force of Yankees at Petersburg, Hardy Co., Va., estimated at 800.

MOBRISTOWN, East Tenn., Feb. 2.—A perfect dearth of news prevails here. The situation remains unchanged. The arrival of prisoners, taken at the recent affair at Smithfield, is announced. It is claimed that 109 of our men were captured. The rebel account of the engagement does not differ materially from that given by the Union accounts. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 8.—The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday, says: 129
Yankee prisoners from Newbern, N. C., arrived
yesterday, probably the crew of the gunboat Under-The Enquirer says that in all probability all the The Enquirer says that in an involved of the confederacy, except the few doing Government work, will be obliged to suspend.

MOBILE, Feb. 4.—Our forces occupy Corinth and ackson. Nothing was destroyed there, but everything was carried off.

The Yankee cavalry in strong force crossed the

Big Black yesterday, and were met by Jackson's cavalry. A lively fight took place.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—The enemy keep up an occasional fire on Sumpter. Six shots were fired yes-terday morning, and three shots last night. Eighty shots fired at the city to-day. The enemy's batte-ries and monitors keep up a slow fire on the wreck of the steamer Presto.

Morristown, E. Tenn., Feb. 5.—The trains are MORRISTOWN, E. Tenn., Feb. 5.—The trains are now running to Regersville Junction. There is nothing of interest from the front.

A large force of Yankees, supposed to be about 8,000, have crossed the Tennessee river near Germansville. The object of the raid, no doubt, is the destruction of the iron works in Cherokee county. The Richmond Sentinel says that General Pickett red towards Kinston, N. C., after the fight with

the Union outposts at Batchelor's creek. ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 6 .- Capt. Russell, Gen. Hunter's adjutant, was brought here to day as a prisoner of war. Gen. Hunter is a son of Senator Hunter, of Virginia, and commands the Indian brigade under Cooper. It has been recommended that Capt. Russell be held as a hostage, and the de-Gen. Price has been superseded. Gen. Holmes, mmanding the Department of Arkansas, is still at Lorgwood, west of Camden.

CAIRO. CATRO, Feb. 7.-The steamer Atlantic, from New orleans, has arrived, with 322 bbls. molasses and 321 hhds. sugar, and much other freight. The steamer Emma was fired into on the 5th inst. fifteen miles below Helena, with cannon and mus ketry, and shells filled with Greek fire, three of which exploded in various parts of the boat, setting her on fire, but the flames were extinguished.

The steamer Baker, with 790 bales of cotton, from out the Tennessee river, was selzed at Paducah, yesterday, by the military authorities, for a violation of the trade regulations.

An extensive fire occurred at Memphis on the night of the 4th, consuming a block of buildings at

the corner of Second and Monroe streets. The amount of loss is unknown. CAIRO, Feb. 6.—The steamer Live Oak. from Temphis, on the 23d ult., arrived here, to-night, with 500 bales of cotton, and 130 hogsheads of to bacco, consigned to St. Louis. KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 6.-Major McKinney, of Gen. Curtis' staff, reports a skirmish between Capt. Coleman's command and about a hundred guerillas. newspaper files. One thing is certain, that the ruling principle of his life was, "Satan may relish coffee pie." The bearing of all this upon the "Da-Jackson county. He says there are evidences of the guerillas collecting in that county for plundering operations. Arrangements are being made to break p their organization.

Release of Basil Duke. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Considerable feeling has been manifested over the release of Basil Duke from the Ohio Penitentiary. The order was issued by the War Department, and was peremptory, reuiring Governor Brough to deliver Duke into the ands of the special messenger who brought the dom Washington, for the purpose of send-Camp Chase on parole. The Governor ing him to Camp Chase on par was not informed as to the object of the release. It is supposed, however, to be a preliminary move-ment, looking to an exchange for some prominent Union officers.-Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.

Operations in Florida. Boston, Feb. 6. - A private letter from Charlotte Harbor, Florida, Jan. 20th, states that a number of Union troops, under General Woodbury, had ar-rived at Ponta Rosa, the object being to cut off a large supply of beeves which the rebels were taking from Florida at the rate of 150 per week.

The expedition is guided by Lieutenant Crane. who was commissary in the United States army during the war in Florida, and who resided there until the rebellion broke out, when he was obliged o leave on account of his Union sentiments. Lieutenant Crane save that he intends to take river, and make it a rallying point for the Union

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6. — Sailed, ship Crem for New York, with 4 500 sacks barley, 33 000 hides. 78,000 horns, 370 barrels liquors, 960 sacks mustardrosin, 30 pipes and cases of wine, 350 bales wool; all valued at \$275,000.

The business of the week now ended has been

large. An immense amount of groceries and pro-visions has been shipped to Oregon and British Mass meetings are being held in the principal towns of the State protesting against the repeal of the specific contract act. The Supreme Court of Tuolumne county, in the contented election case, pronounced it unconstitu tional for the soldiers to vote.

EUROPE.

The Steamer Edinburgh Arrived. which arrived here to-day, brings a few items of news from Europe not before mention The following are the latest despatches:

Prussia must come to some definite understanding with England.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 20.—The Rigsrad has commenced the discussion of the address, and all parties declare that an unconditional adherence to the November Constitution is a pledge of the independence of Denmaik.

The Saxon battalion at Kiel has suddenly received marching orders, and leaves to-day for Northwest Holstein, where the contingent is to be concentrated. The Austrian troops destined for Schleswig have commenced marching, and are expected at Kiel tomorrow.

The Edinburgh brought here the captain and ten of the crew of the bark Eliza Ann, of London, from St. Johns, N. F., for Plymouth, England, and laden with a cargo of lumber. She was abandoned at sea, and the crew were on the wreak thirteen days, during which time seven of them perished from exhaustion. THE VERY LATEST BY THE EDINBURGH

THE AUSTRIAN ATTITUDE-OPINIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS. PRESS.

Count Rechberg replies to the insignation of Bavaria that Austria should consent to a majority of votes guiding her corres in the Diet; entre the summer of the property of votes and the Emperor of Austria has declared that he would not set such a right even after Federal reform, but that he would recognize the legal decisions of a majority, for war or for peace.

"The Emperor has not altered in this determination. But this presupposes a Confederation constituted as in the rest, or as the reform propositions would have con-Jority, for war or tor peace.

"The Emperor has not altered in this determination. But this presupposes a Confederation constituted as in the peat, or as the reform propositions would have constituted it; it can have no reference to a Confederation adopting decisions out of pure political convenience, without having regard to the law and the constitution." Count-deciber's despach tonches again further upon the act of reform and the Frankfort deliberations, to point out what great care had been taken not to encroach upon the independence of the Federal States. He admits that the Confederation is notifound by the treaty of London, and declares that no one wishes to make it recognize that treaty, or to adhere to it. "The clearness of the right of the Diet to adopt a decision, without any reference to this treaty, is such that it is superfluous to dwell upon it. But it does not follow therefrom that the Diet, nyeed on by over-oxcited public opinion, has a right to allow itself to be thrust beyond the limits of its competence.

the Dick, preed on by over-excited public opinion, has a right to allow itself to be thrust beyond the limits of its competence."

The Presse of to-day publishes a leader upon the course taken by Austria and Prussis, from which the following are extracts:

"One must believe that graver reasons than isalousy at the popularity of the minor States have determined the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to adopt such a measure. It is said, indeed, that if the policy of the minor States were allowed to take its course, it would lead directly the prace, who, as soon as the third class States took upon themselves to as as compensation on the Ethine, and would take to without delay.

The loss of that if left to themselves the minor States. The loss of that if left to themselves the formation of the Rheinbund, or would engage Austria and Prussia in a war with France. A Ehenishi@Confederation or a Buropean war: such would be the alternative brought about by the policy of the minor tates, and it is to obviate this that the great derman Powers take in hand the regulation of the Schleswig-Holstein question. It seems cretain that the means chosen by Austria and Prussia to prevent the outbreak of an European war or the restoration of Bhenish Confederation do not correspond to the end which they propose. Espoleon III, is ready for all eventualities. He will turn the occupation of Schleswig by the Austro Prussians to account in the rame way as if the Federal troop had crossed the Eider.

"An Austro Prussian army of 120,000 men. which French dreams at present of making requisitions of save Rhine.

"An Austro Prussian army of 120,000 men, which should occupy Schleawig in a few days from now, is of itself so imposing a spectacle that he is tempted to be-lieve the little kingdom of Denmark will strike its flag without firing a shot; but who knows whether the King of Denmark will at liberty to yield without running

has won new honors in old pleases. We wish she would win them in new. She continues this week. Souree Militaire.—Myers' Academic Cadets, of West Chester, have tendered to Major G. Ecken-dorff, their military itnsructor, a complimentary soirée militaire. It will take place to-morrow eve ning, at the Academy of Music, and will be worthy of the liberal attendance with which it will be ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- A vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the Assembly Buildings, this evening, by Mrs. Jno. H. Janke. This enter-tainment is annual, and has been well attended in times past. A LECTURE, entitled "Forty Days in Jerusalem,"

A LECTURE, entitled "Forty Days in Jerusalem,"

will be delivered in the Commissioners' Hall, West
Philadelphia, by Rev. William White Williams,
who speaks with the authority of a traveller. Mr.

Williams has obtained distinction as a lecturer upon

STECK & CO.'S

STECK & CO.'S Biblical subjects, and is known to Philadelphia audiences as an entertaining and instructive speaker.
This lecture will be given for the beneat of the families of Union soldiers who have fallen in the war.
It will be repeated or, Tuesday, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, West Penn Square. NATIONAL CITACUS.—The celebrated Eaton Stone, a great equestrian, will take a benefit at the Circus this evening. See bill of performance in another

The Great Fire at Hartford. The loss by the fire at Colt's great pistol factory, Harword, will not be less than \$2,000,000. Nine hundred men are thrown out of work. Only one life was lost—that of Mr. E. K. Fox, who was, undly, burned to death. A Hartford paper conveys an idea of the general loss in the following:
Said one of the chief managers of the concern:
"If any one had come to us yesterday and offered
us four millions for what is destroyed, we shouldn't
have looked at it." Very much of the machinery was
manufactured on the spot; the patterns of which
were destroyed, and a long time would be required
to replace that which is lost. Three years, at least,
of faithful labor, could hardly place the works in
the order they were.

Exemption of Friends from Military Service.

their destination at which we are grieved. We cannot avoid a feeling of uneasiness in seeing the current folicwed by public opinion, in hearing all Germany at this moment echoing with cries of anguleh at the recent of the opinion of the property of the opinion of the property of the opinion of the control of the control of Austria and Prussia. You Populit of the lean of the million florins asked by the Government to meet the costs of the Schleswig Schemen of the control of the million of the saked by the Government to meet the costs of the Schleswig Schemen of the Ministry in out to the Deputies the danger of advises them strong, a strait by refusing this credit, and dates them strong, a strait by refusing this credit, and characteristic to the cost of the Schleswig of the Ministry in out of the cost of the strain out of the sural Administration. The Federal Commissioners at mules the appointment of Obergericherath Handlishants of the Rural Administration.

The Federal Commissioners have a member of the Green and the strain and Count Bandissin as a member of the Green and the strain of Gond Bandissin as a member of the Burral Administration.

A buttailon of Hanoverian jagers have arrived here in a strain of the required present the sural Administration.

A buttailon of Hanoverian jagers have arrived here in a strain and Prussian troops from Altona to Rechburg. so that, after Thursday, 6,000 men can be sent north daily. Frankfort, Jan. 20.—L'Europse of to day publishes an article, of which the following is a summary: The writer commences by calling attention to the negative results of Escilah policy in the Dano-German conflict. The conference, as imagined by Earl Russell, has not come to fruition, and the project of mediation has failed. It was easy for M. Droun dell'Huys to comply with the wishes of England, and to inquire upon two occasions to income to fruition, and the project of mediation has failed. It was easy for M. Droun dell'Huys to comply with the wishes of England and to inquire upon two occasions to Sir: In this morning's Press, Feb. 6, a telegram from Washington states that "the Committee on To the Editor of The Press: Wilitary Affairs in the House will probably agree to exempt Quakers." It is a matter of surprise, Military Affairs in the House wan process, to exempt Quakers." It is a matter of surprise, when taking into consideration the important nature of this modification in the enrolment act, that it should be permitted to pass without the slightest manifestation of dissent on the part of The Press. And yet no modification which may be proposed could possibly be more improper or unjust to a cause involving the personal rights of the present and future generations than the acknowledgment on the part of Congress that the members of any sect may be exempted from the discharge of a duty incumbent upon every citizen of the Republic. That the rights of conscience should be respected is beyond a question of doubt; but in a period like the present every true lover of his country should have conscientious convictions in favor of putting down this accursed rebellion, and along with it its hell-born parent, human slavery, so strong and overpowering in their nature that, bellion, and along with it its heli-born parent, human slavery, so strong and overnousering in their nature that, like the rod of Aaron, which swallowed up the rods of the magicians of Egypt they should swallow up all other convictions of conscience. When such conditions of mind do not exist, the parties, whether willing or not, should be expected and by law compelled to take the chances with their fellow-citizens of being drafted for the field of battle, and then serve, or contribute the means wherewith substitutes may be procured. To admit that any person stitutes may be procured. To admit that any person or sect may be exempt, on account of conscientious scruples, from serving in such a holy cause, or rendering an equivalent, will be a tacit acknowledgment that the prosecution of the war, on our part, is unjust, and accompanied by an inexcusable expenditure of blood; and that, from first to last, we should have appointed in the most patient and submissive been interests advocate her policy, and stipulate in favor of her future.

KIEL Jan. 20.—The Schleswig-Holstein Association has resolved to send in a petition to the Federal Commissioners for the speedy re-establishment of a Holstein-Lauenburg contineon to the Federal army.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The Danish Government has demanded delay in order to are manble the Rigarad, and, with its concurrences, to withdraw the November consistution, and subsequently to fulfil the engagements entered into towards Germany in 1851 and 1852. In case this delay should be granted, which is probable, the Austrian and Prussian troops will not cross the Eder. A month is necessary for the convocation of the Rigsrad. have submitted, in the most patient and submissive manner, to the insolent rule of the rebels. That such views are not endorsed by a large number of Friends is made manifest by the gallant and heroic Quakers who, either in the ranks or as leaders, are Public Entertainments. baring their breasts to the deadly bullet of the

THE DAVENPORT BOYS AGAIN,—"Salan may elish coffee pie."—Perhaps the immortality of the

soul was never more strikingly elucidated than it

of getting the worth of their money, and totally oblivious of the fact that Satan may relish coffee

pie. The entertainment of the Davenport Boys is

nessed since the days of the Apostles. If ener

asset since the days of the Apostics. If energy is evidence, they certainly "prove their doctrine orthodox by apostolic blows and knocks."

They had a good time of it on Saturday night, and battered away in tip-top style. Several

from the lozenge hole like a yellow morning-glory.

Mr. Fay did not give a private meeting (one dollar

per head) that we are aware of; although the one which he backed out of on Wednesday night was

so clever and amusing that Rodman Drake himself.

had he been present, could have seen no joke in any allusion to "The Culprit Fay." The clever

jokes at Concert Hall were seriously frustrated on

s things spirits can't do," and that under certain

pircumstances he "wouldn't have that committee

up, no how." He had evidently never been brough

to a knowledge of the truth that Satan may relish coffee pie. The audience were just as bad. They

forgot that, some years ago, outside the memory of

young fellows just of age, a certain Professor Gou

came of him, the reader will learn by consulting

venport Boys" is, that, in the opinion of the public.

on one level. M. Gouraud made a magnificent in-

come. He promised to give memory for money, bu

no one ever had any memory of the fulfilment of that

promise. The public is extremely critical, especially

A very sweet scene took place at Concert Hall on

Saturday evening. The tendency of the whole entertainment, of course, was to establish, beyond a

doubt, the immortality of the soul. No one in his sober senses could view two good-looking young

(and come out of it again, mind you, untied,) without being convinced of the immortality of the soul.

No man outside a lunatic asylum could behold a

rning the immertality of the soul. No one could lis

ten to the graceful wit and scorching sarcasm which

usurped a great part of the entertainment promised, without having his doubts at once and forever

cleared away concerning the immortality of the soul. No one who has ever heard Gottschalk could listen to a guitar and tamborine, with a bell

thrown in occasionally, without bowing down to the great doctrine of all Nature, the immortality of

way, and Socrates in another; but if any miserable

skeptic of the nineteenth century wishes to be tied down to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, he should see the Davenport "Boys" tied up.

Several ladies nearly fainted on Saturday evening, such startling developments were brought to

To night, however, there will not be room for ladie to faint, as the Assembly Buildings are engaged

and a police force will probably be in attendance, to prevent any such demonstrations, should they even be attempted. The tricks of the Davenport Boys,

as any cleverly-executed tricks are. We would sug

gest to the management the propriety of treating the audience, to which it is indebted for patronage

with one lots of the courtesy with which the and

good society of Philadelphia instantan

the argument.

ence is tolerant enough to treat it. The apostolic phenomena should learn better manners, or quit the

One of the Davenport Boys refused to let his hands

be identified in the manner prescribed by Professor Wilson, of the Central High School, and the other

waxed wroth when the validity of the knot at hi

wrists was questioned, and offered bets enough to treat all round, audience included. But it must be

cknowledged that one of the results of the exhibi-

tion was a re-establishment, beyond a doubt, of the

principle that Satan may relish coffee ple, to say nothing of the correlative ratiocination concerning the immortality of the soul. The very lozenge hole

THE CRATORIO OF THE CREATION.—We are glad

to be able to announce that the Handel and Haydn Society, whose magnificent rendering of the Ora-

torio of the Messiah, on Friday evening last, was

listened to by an appreciative audience, intend per-

forming Haydn's Oratorio of the Creation in the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next, 13th inst. This announcement will stir the musical world of Philadelphia. The society, with a chorus of two hundred voices, will be sustained by the entire Gar-

mania Orchestra. In order to meet the demand for tickets, the choice of the reserved seats will be sold on Tuesday, commencing at 9 A. M., at one dollar each. On Wednesday morning the sale of reserved seats at fifty cents will begin. It would be useless

to attempt praise of the genius of Haydn or of the

society in whose hands the performance of this his greatest work is; the mere statement on our part will effect more than anything else could possibly do. The proceeds are for the benefit of the United

States Christian Commission, as on Friday evening

THE GERMAN OPERA .- The "Merry Wives of

Windsor" to-night will reintroduce Madame Johannsen in a very charming rôle, which she sings

very delightfully, and acts with fine spirit. Wadam

Frederici will also appear, and will help to make the cast superior to that of the first performances.

Hablemann, the best German tenor excepting Stie-

gel, we have had, will be the new lover, and the personal event of the evening the appearance of Her-

sonal event of the evening the appearance of Her-manns, the new basso, as Falstaff. Mr. Ansohutz an-

nounces a season entirely composed of new operas. "Tannhauser," "Indra," "Jessonda," havenever been sung in this city, and "La Dame Blanche," "Faust," and "The Merry Wives," are yet novelties

to our musical public.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—The "Ticket-of

Leave Man" will be repeated to night. We have already expressed our opinion that its production at Mr. Grover's theatre is more completely satisfactory than any we have seen. The cast is very good, and not only are the leading characteristics.

racters finely played by Miss Susan Denin and Mr. Harry Pearson, but the excellence of the performance includes the minor parts, generally neglected,

but always essential. "The Ticket-of-Leave\_Man"

at the Chestnut has the charm of novelty, so tho-

roughly is it brought out, and deserves its great suc-

COSS. WALNUT STREET THEATRE,—Miss Lucille West

ern repeats Lady Isabel and Madam Vine for the next two or three nights. This week is announced

as positively the last of her engagement, and we are happy to bear witness to her deserved success.

NEW ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-Miss Thompson

ed bets enough to

light by the committee selected by the audie

the soul. Plate may have been very well in o

men tied up in a wooden box with three don

without being pierced with arrows of convic

when it pays for that privilege.

dvertised as the greatest phenomenon ever wit-

Southern foe. After a struggle, in which the deepest rooted prejudices have been slowly and gradu ally overcome by the absolute necessities of the case, the black man has just been permitted to serve ne by the absolute necessities of the was on Saturday evening, at Concert Hall. Several hundred immortal souls were present; packages of people, who were not born to die, had invested fifty cents at the ticket office, feeling tolerably certain his country.

At such a time, if ever, is it fitting or proper that the white man should be exempted, let his convictions of conscience be what they may? The Friends, or Quakers, it is true, from the organization of their society have always borne their testimony (as they express it) against war. They have, however, with equal constancy and pertinacity borne their testimony against human slavery. George Fox, the founder of the sect, when raveling through this country in the Colonial days. preached with great force against the sin of that indergymen were among the audience, attracted, doubtless, by the direct apostolic descent of the institution, and the old brass horn shot forth titution. And it is due to the constant agitation of the subject by that sect, more than any other denomination or organization, that the great evils of that institution have been made clearly manifest to the minds of men, and the present death-struggle be-tween liberty and slavery (for it is in truth nothing less) has in this way been precipitated. Having enjoyed the honor of causing the scales to fall from the eyes of those who have been slow in recognizing these monstrous evils of the institution, they should not be denied the honor of assisting in Saturday night. The interesting lecturer, in the course of his ornate address, remarked that "there its overthrew. The writer of this has the meat profound respect for the Society of Friends; in his veins courses the blood of honored Quaker ancestry; his feet, when a child, guided an Young raud leatured on mnemonics, at the old Chinese Museum, and that the watchword of this gentleman was, "Satan may relish coffee pie!" This was the was, "Satan may renan conce pie:" This was the key to his calendar. See, tee, nee, mee, ree, lee, she, fee, pee, or something very much like this rigmarole, were the rules of his mnemonical arithmetic. M. Gouraud was a very clever fellow, wore exquisite white kids, and lectured to admiration. What be-

Quaker ancestry; his feet, when a child, guided an aged and respected grandparent to the meeting-house, and there he has passed many pleasant and profitable hours in silent reflection, or listening to the mild, persuasive eloquence of preachers bearing their testimony against war and against human slavery; educated at a Quaker school in the days of boyhood, and intimately associated with the members of this sect in social and business relations in manhood, he can claim to fully appreciate and understand their views, but must bear his testimony against their right to be exempted from doing their part in restoring harmony and order to our once happy country. When the enrolment act was first passed, there were too many exemptions, and one of them in particular, by which the writer was exempted, is, in every sense of the word, open to decided objection. He refers to the clause by which the fact of having an aged parent dependent upon him for support is a sufficient reason for exemption. To exempt one under such circumstances, and yet at the same time to hold the father of a large family of small children, who look to the labor of his hands for their daily food, as itable to military of his hands for their daily food, as liable to military duty, is, beyond a question of doubt, unjust. There should be no disqualification for service recognized other than age and disease, and no shades of complexion or conscience should, under any circumpience should, under any circum oted. CITIZEN. tances, be exempted.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1864. THE CITY. (NOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE POURTE PAGE.

Funeral of a Well-Known Citizen.

Major Isalah Bryan, the proprietor of "Our House," on Library street, died on the 4th instant, after a very short illness. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a detachment of the 26th Regt. P. V. There was also a large concourse of citizens in attendance.

DECEASED. -Andrew J. Wester, who met with an accident a week or two since, by driving his horse and carriage, in the darkness of the evening over a pile of ice at Third and Waluut streets, by which he was much injured, died on Saturday morn-ing.

An adjourned meeting of citizens in terested in the establishment of a steamship line between this port and Liverpool will be held on Monday, the Sth inst., at 4 P. M., at the office of the

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire between

and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, was caused by the burning of some combustibles in a stable of combard atreet, above Front. Damage inconside CITY ITEMS.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BUYING "THE FLORENCE. The public need hardly be informed of the fact that the "Florence" Sewing Machine, sold at 630 Chestnut street, possesses advantages over all others by examining them, will be readily appreciated. The splendid list of references published in another column of our paper to day attests the high esteem in which these instruments are held by a large number of our most prominent citizens. One of the conditions on which these machines are sold is worthy of special notice, i. e., that they are warranted not only to work splendidly, but to give the buyer entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded for them after

A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS,-Messre Edwin Hall & Co., No. 26 South Second street, have on hand, as will be seen by their advertisment in another column, a large and superior stock of desira-ble dry goods, which is worthy of the attention of the ladies. Among them will be found heavy black and fancy colored corded silks, black and fancy moire antiques, a great variety of plain and fancy silks, &c., &c. Messrs. Hall & Co. secured a large portion of their present stock of goods before recent consequently able to sell at retail, at the present cost of importation. This firm enjoy every advantage in the procuring of the best goods at the lowest prices, and they enable their custor hese advantages by selling all goods at a small profit, without regard to the market.

WANTED-A copy of the Daily News, of January 21st, for which fifty cents will be paid at this office. MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION .- The monthly meeting of this association will be held this (Monday) evening, n the church on Broad street, above Chestnut (Rev. J. M. Crowell's), at 7% o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Newton, and other prominent friends of the cause, may be expected.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—It is plainly to be seen that the next Presidential election will be an mportant event in the history of the war. It is ally plain that all persons who wish to buy the best, cleanest, and cheapest coal, patronize W. W. Alter, No. 935 North Ninth street, above Poplar. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cloaks. Ladies' and Misses! Fine Cloaks. Also, Rich Furs of all kinds.

Rich Furs of all kinds.

In anticipation of the close of the season, we are now prepared to make a large concession from forner prices on all our stock.

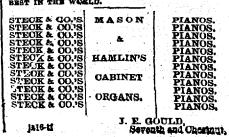
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