

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A riot occurred in Seymour, Ind., on Tuesday last, between some drunken soldiers and the guard, which resulted in the death of two of the rioters and the wounding of several others.

Two trains run through daily from Chattanooga to Nashville, making the trip in 18 hours. The mortality in the Chattanooga hospitals is about 90 deaths per week.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—The Commissioner of Agriculture reported against the proposed tax of 20 per cent on leaf tobacco. Referred to Finance Committee. The bill regarding Senators to take a special oath was taken up, to the exclusion of all other business, and Mr. Beveridge proceeded with a long speech in opposition thereto.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—Bills were reported favorably to amend the Charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department, to legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors in raising bounty and riot funds. Bills were introduced relative to special administrators, to incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank, to incorporate the new Brooklyn Turn Verein, to incorporate the Central Park Hotel Co.

GENERAL NEWS.

Felix Gill of Spruce street, Philadelphia, has been arrested on the charge of murdering his wife. It appears that a legacy of \$50,000 was recently left him, and a payment in advance of \$4,000 was made thereof. This money he handed to his wife, and used to be supplied by her with what he required, becoming very dissipated upon the strength of his good fortune.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, and received three communications from the Mayor—one announcing that Gen. Dix had taken possession of the Park Barracks for the reception of the returning regiments, and that he would have them cleaned; another recommending an ordinance compelling railroad companies to cart away dirt thrown from their tracks to some dumping ground; and the third urging a memorial to the Legislature for authority to issue \$5,000,000 to pave with Belgian pavement all the streets below Fourteenth not already so paved.

Stephen C. Foster, the author of innumerable negro melodies from the very commencement of minstrel business, died at Pittsburgh on Tuesday. His funeral was celebrated on Thursday, and he was laid in the grave while a band was playing his "Old Folks at Home," and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming." If the hundreds of singers who have profited by his compositions entertain proper regard for his memory, they will doubtless manifest it by the construction of a fitting monument.

Henry Cadwell, a recruiting agent of New-Britain, Conn., was found brutally murdered, on Monday morning, about half a mile east of that village. His skull was knocked in, a large hole being made in the side of his head. It is supposed that he was murdered on Saturday night. He had \$200 in cash with him, of which he was robbed; but a gold watch and pin were left on his person. Prints in the snow showed that there had been a scuffle, and that two men made the attack.

G. Jones (Count Jommies), who some years ago was a small actor in the Bowery, was convicted on Thursday at Boston, of being a "common barraster," in other words, a promoter of strife and needless litigation.

The Hon. S. P. Barter of the Kentucky Senate was burned to death at Frankfort, Ky., on Thursday morning. His clothes caught fire, and as he was too weak from long sickness to save himself, he died before assistance could reach him.

The confiscation debate in the House continues. Mr. Morris of New-York made a point that traitors cannot claim the protection of constitutional immunities which they have deliberately renounced—a doctrine which, considering that it has been asserted by Daniel Webster, is not so often insisted on in these days as might be expected.

Whole on Internal Revenue took a wide range, and the bill was finally reported to the House and ordered to be printed for information.

It is reported that the Five-Twenties are all taken, subscriptions for the entire Five Hundred Millions having been received. No subscriptions made after yesterday will be considered.

Mr. Wm. Cornell Jewett writes us from Canada that he is there because the U. S. Marshals of this State "have orders for my arrest." We are confident that he is mistaken. Uncle Sam can have no adequate inducement for paying Mr. Jewett's board when provisions are so high as at present and he has so many to feed, 'whether or no.' Mr. Jewett says he wants to go to Colorado; and we venture to assure him that, if he will promptly and quietly start on that journey, and anybody wants him to be put into Fort Lafayette, we will volunteer to go in his stead. And he may be just as zealous for "Peace" as he will, provided he goes about his mining and keeps out of the newspapers.

The debate on the oath of loyalty in the Senate yesterday dragged its slow length along through most of the session and no vote was reached. Mr. Beveridge Johnson of Maryland opposed the rule in a speech which indicates that he has himself never taken the oath, or that he does not regard it as binding. He went out of his way to attack Mr. Sumner; talked of peace and "fraternal slaughter" in true Copperhead style; declared that it would be "infinitely worse" to compel the "proud and sensitive" South to come back under the existing laws of the United States than to acknowledge its independence; and hypocritically deprecated the placing of the negro on a political equality with the white man as an evil to the negro, yet thought death a thousand times preferable for the white to such degradation. We suppose Mr. Johnson will make no further pretense to be regarded as a supporter of the Government, though he has certainly chosen an odd moment to throw off the mask.

It is difficult to see what purpose is served by this protracted discussion. There is no doubt that the Senate will require Mr. Bayard to take the oath, and that he will yield rather than lose his seat, and the time spent in debating it is as good as wasted. The public interest in it has ceased, and the country would like to see the Senate go to work.

THE FLURRY.

That the Slaveholders' Rebellion is on its last legs, we feel; and the knowledge of this impels it to make one final, desperate effort. The Southern people—the great non-slaveholding majority of the Whites—cannot be coerced into bearing their present miseries for another year. Hunger, exposure, privation, nakedness, are goading them beyond endurance, and they will soon be beyond control. Hence, the leaders, knowing that their time is short, are sweeping all that is left of Dixie with a relentless desperation, hoping to concentrate a great force and fall in overwhelming strength upon some one of our encircling armies, establishing it at disadvantage and either crushing or shattering it. Such, we are very confident, is the scheme which the Rebel chiefs are preparing to execute.

They have probably less than half the number of men in the field that they are confronting; but the former, like the latter, include many well-trained, valiant, effective soldiers. Two-thirds of their rank and file heartily wish the Rebellion had never broken out, or that it would soon collapse. But the officers, who are mainly slaveholders or the sons of such, are hearty, implacable traitors, and will be nothing else while they live. And they are now preparing for their death-struggle. Of course, they cannot drive their entire able-bodied white male population into their camps—nothing like it. North Carolina will not stand it; her sons can barely be kept in the field by close watching. Northern Alabama and Western Mississippi are lost to them; so are most of Louisiana and Arkansas. But an unparalyzing conscription may raise their nominal force to 500,000 men, or double what it was a month ago. And, having no means of long feeding or clothing that immense host, the Rebels must advance and force our Generals to fight against odds. And this they may partially do.

Of course, our Government and Military authorities see all this more clearly than we do, and are preparing to counteract it. But no one should be surprised at hearing any moment that the Rebels have resumed the offensive, and have fallen upon some one of our armies in largely superior force. That they will, in the event, be baffled, and, ere long, overwhelmed, is our sanguine hope.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

1. Why has Mr. Barney not arrested Stanton, who devised the bonding contrivance? 2. What has become of the fees taken by authority of the Collector on five thousand bonds? and has not the Collector been guilty of rendering false accounts? 3. Did Mr. Barney order District Attorney Smith to commence criminal prosecutions against clerks? and if so, who were they?—Herald.

Answer.—1. Mr. Barney has "not arrested Stanton," because he has no authority to arrest him or any other person. Moreover, we are authorized to state that the facts most distinctly implicating Stanton have come to light since the arrests of Benjamin, Smalley and Palmer. At the time of the arrest of these parties, all the facts elicited were laid before Gen. Dix and Marshal Murray; and neither Mr. Barney nor any other Custom-House officer had anything to do with determining their action. They are the parties who can state "why Stanton has not been arrested." Still further: Mr. Stanton did not "devise the bonding contrivance." He used the form of bond under instructions determined upon by the Treasury Department, in consultation with the State Department, and which were considered sufficiently stringent until the disclosures made through the seizure of the Margaret and Jessie.

not "rendered false accounts;" and for any errors in his account—should there be any—he is responsible in ample bonds, on the adjustment of them by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

3. Mr. Barney did not order District Attorney Smith to commence criminal prosecutions against clerks, as it was no part of his duty to do; but Solicitor Jordan did; and The World can learn their names and the condition of the suits, by application at the District-Attorney's office.

THE CONVENTION OF SLAVE-STATE EMANCIPATIONISTS.

A few months ago, a number of the leading Anti-Slavery men of Missouri, among them B. Gratz Brown, the four Radical Congressmen elect, Fr. Munch, and Emil Pretorius, members of the Missouri Legislature, published a call for a Convention of the friends of freedom in the Slave States to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 8th of January, to "interchange opinions, and to take such measures as may best conduce to perfect the work of emancipation." The signers of the call justly remarked that no permanent peace can be thought of until in the recovered Slave States the source of the Rebellion, Slavery, shall have been destroyed; that an energetic continuance in the policy of freedom must appear indispensably necessary, both for the nation and the States concerned; and that this policy of freedom, both in the recovered slave territory and in the loyal Slave States, has become for us a question of "to be or not to be."

The call met with many warm responses from the Slave States. The Free-State men of Louisiana, in particular, distinguished themselves by prompt action, calling a State Convention, and electing delegates. No such formal action has as yet been taken in any of the other States, but devoted friends were found in every one of them.

In order to mature the necessary preparations, it was found necessary to postpone the meeting for several weeks, and it is now announced to take place on the 22d of February. An executive committee has been appointed consisting of two members from each of the following States: Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee. Among the best known names of the committee are Gen. Gantt of Arkansas, and Hon. G. F. Flanders of Louisiana, member of the last Congress. Kentucky is represented by James Speed, who intends to establish a Republican newspaper in Louisville, and George Förster, the editor of the Louisville Volksblatt, a German Anti-Slavery organ in Louisville, and as yet the only Republican organ in the whole State. Maryland has Henry W. Hoffman, a prominent Emancipationist, and member of the General Assembly for Baltimore.

The reception which this call met among the Pro-Slavery Unionists of Kentucky and other Slave States is a curious illustration of the irreconcilable antagonism between the spirit of Slavery and the spirit of the Constitution. Where in the civilized world is a country, acknowledging the right of free speech and of freedom of association, in which the right of holding such a convention as that convoked at Louisville, would have been contested? But the slaveholders of Kentucky and their organs, in spite of their professed Unionism, most determinedly contest the right of such an assembly to meet in Kentucky. The language of the two leading Pro-Slavery, Conditional-Union journals of the State, The Louisville Journal and The Frankfort Commonwealth, is so emphatic, and so characteristic of the spirit of Slavery, that it ought not to be allowed to fall into oblivion. In the opinion of the former, the call is "both impudent and revolutionary," and not only this, but "fendish." "It is a purpose fit to be conceived only by the demons of hell." The Journal knows that "there was a Kentucky once that would have brooked the eternal devil to keep his state in Louisville as easily as such a convention." The language of The Frankfort Commonwealth is even more explicit. "This movement," it says, "is fraught with mischief and with imminent peril; and whatever is necessary to prevent such a foul wrong and outrage upon a loyal State, should be resorted to." The Commonwealth is opposed to allowing Kentucky "to be desecrated by such a meeting." "If there cannot be found some Col. Gilbert to suppress these disturbers of the public peace, and real enemies to law, order, and the Union cause, let the people—the brave, honest, loyal people—in the exercise of a high duty to themselves, their families, and their State, expel the incendiaries. They should be handled without gloves."

Since this comment upon the original call for the Louisville Convention was made in the leading Pro-Slavery, though professedly Union, papers of Kentucky (October, 1863), the cause of Freedom has made wonderful progress. Maryland has even outrun Missouri, and elected a General Assembly, in which an overwhelming majority of the members are for immediate emancipation, and which will call a Convention to convert the State at once into a Free State.

The loyal legislature of Old Virginia is equally outspoken on the subject, and has made similar provisions for the abolition of Slavery in those counties of Virginia which were not included in the Presidential proclamation of January 1, 1863. Louisiana and Arkansas have developed an Emancipation party, whose strength and energy even many Copperhead organs are forced to acknowledge. New-Orleans has now, at least, four thoroughly Anti-Slavery dailies, no doubt is entertained that, by the 22d of February, the loyal people will elect a Governor who will faithfully cooperate with the President in the execution of his Emancipation scheme. Arkansas who were men of influence in the State long before the outbreak of the Rebellion, and are now cordial supporters of the Emancipation policy, express their belief that their State will be reorganized as a Free State within three months. Tennessee, Texas, South and North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, all have this day a Free-State or an Emancipation party, which will be willing to cooperate with the Louisville Convention. Kentucky herself has of late made great progress, as the

votes of four of her nine Congressmen—Smith, Anderson, Randall, and Clay—show.

The Convention in Louisville, when it meets in February, will find a powerful party and an irresistible sentiment in favor of Freedom throughout the Slave States. If wisely managed, it will do much toward the accomplishment of the great task which it proposes to itself—the giving of the death-blow to Slavery.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS FROM SWITZERLAND.

The Progressive party of Switzerland, like that of every other country of Europe, has been, from the beginning of our war, unanimous in its sympathy with the cause of the Union, and especially with the Emancipation policy of President Lincoln. The chief association of the Progressive party, the "Helvetia," at its General Assembly, held at Berne in September, 1863, unanimously passed a resolution to send an address to President Lincoln, expressive of the sympathy of the Progressive party of Switzerland with the measures adopted for the Abolition of Slavery. Mr. Eytel of Vand, a member of the Central Committee of the Helvetia, and likewise of the National Council (Senate) of the Swiss Confederacy, was charged with drawing up this address.

In the National Council (Senate) of Switzerland, Dr. Joos of Schaffhausen, who has spent many years in Central and South America, moved a resolution that the Federal Councils forbid the Swiss residing in America to hold slaves, upon penalty of being deprived of all their rights as citizens. The National Council believed this motion to exceed its power, but, in passing to the order of the day, expressed its opposition to Slavery.

Several of our contemporaries have spoken of the return of Mr. Thomas McElrath to his old position as publisher of THE TRIBUNE in terms of once just to him and gratifying to us, but which imply a misapprehension of material facts. In 1857, Mr. McElrath was suddenly overwhelmed by pecuniary embarrassments caused by the failure of others in whom he had trusted too far, and was thus reduced from a generous competence to poverty. He resigned his position in this establishment, and also the Presidency of a Bank, accepting, soon afterward, the post of Corresponding Secretary of the American Institute. On the accession of Mr. Lincoln, he received, by universal consent, a most responsible and satisfactory position in the Revenue Department, which he now resigns to resume his connection with THE TRIBUNE, for two reasons: first, because we have invited him to do so, and second, because he prefers this to any official position whatever. That is the whole story.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864. TROWBRIDGE.

N. C. Trowbridge, whose intercepted correspondence was recently published, is a native of Georgia and was concerned with Lamar in the famous Wadley and Echo cases. He was arrested in 1862 on suspicion of being a spy, but subsequently released by the Commission of which Major Gen. Dix, Judge Pierpont, and E. D. Webster of the State Department were members. On giving his parole not to, in any way, aid the Rebellion.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE IRON AGE.

Private advices confirm the destruction of the Iron Age. The boat got ashore on a falling tide, and the gunboats that attempted to haul her off, finding their propellers were forced to withdraw or run the risk of grounding also. Left thus at the mercy of the enemy, her commander fired the vessel to prevent her falling into their hands.

JEW ASSISTING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.

On Tuesday the Government detectives at Alexandria arrested five clothing dealers of the Jewish persuasion for furnishing clothing to soldiers in order to enable them to desert.

COLORAD LABORERS KIDNAPPED.

On Wednesday afternoon, while a wood merchant of this city was procuring a pass at the office of the Provost-Marshal for five colored laborers to go to Maryland and cut wood, two of them were kidnapped while standing in front of the building by men who represented themselves to be of the detective police. The most diligent search has failed to discover any clue to the disposition made of them, and several Boston gentlemen here have offered a reward of \$100 for information which will lead to the discovery of the authors of this outrage.

THE COLOR DISTINCTION.

The attention of the Government has been called to the fact that the officials in charge of the Government trains between this city and the front, prohibit colored persons, even when furnished with transportation from the proper officers, from riding in any other than the stock cars, which are without covering and in a filthy condition.

THE STEAMSHIP TRIAL.

Assistant Secretary Fox of the Navy Department has addressed a letter to Mr. Oliphant, owner of the fast steamer Kitaw, notifying him that the Government steamer Kitaw will be immediately dispatched to New-York for the purpose of testing the relative speed of the two vessels.

SECULATIONS IN COTTON.

A thoroughgoing Union man from the South-West, well informed as to the facts, expresses his conviction that speculation in cotton is the bane of the National cause in that region. Feudalism and duplicity characterize the majority of the operations of those engaged in its purchase or contention, and the Government would be doing a good work by buying up every available pound of this staple product.

THE ARKANSAS PROPOSITION.

The Arkansas delegation had another interview with the President, who, in answer to their propositions, expressed his intention to adhere to the principles as stated in his Message and Proclamation, and his hope that they might be able to comply with the same. The statements made by the declaration are to the effect that the free population of the State is 293,025; slaves, 111,115; total, 404,140. In thirty counties, which have always been in favor of the Abolition of Slavery, the population is free, 167,154; slave, 13,690. The delegation have come on, not so much to press the matter as to consult with the authorities.

COMMITTEE ON CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War has been announced in the Senate and the House as follows: Senators Chandler, Wade, and Harlan; Representatives Gooch, Julian, Odell, and Loon. The members are the same as on the old Committee, with the exception of Senator Harding in place of Senator Wright, who took Andy Johnson's place, and Mr. Loon in lieu of Mr. Corvode, who was not returned to the present House. The Committee will commence its sessions immediately.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Trustworthy information has been received by the Government that the feeling South is decidedly in favor of an exchange of prisoners, and it is confidently believed that the consummation of the exchange will soon be brought about. Gen. Butler has had several

interviews with Secretary Stanton and Gen. Hitchcock in relation to this matter, and certain points prepared by him are now under consideration. Gen. Butler returned to-day.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

The House Committee on Public Expenditures held a meeting to-day to investigate the frauds in the New-York Custom-House. Collector Barney and Deputy Collector Embree were before the Committee.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. BENJAMIN AND WOLF.

It is rumored that the British Minister, on behalf of Messrs. Benjamin and Wolf, now in confinement, will instruct the Consul at New-York to lay before the Committee certain documents now in his possession, and which will direct investigation into the acts of parties who are not prominent in the affair.

THE MISSOURI CONTENTED SEAT CASE.

The Committee on Elections are engaged on the contested seat of Brace agt. Lowe of Missouri. Mr. Bruce occupied their attention yesterday and to-day in demonstrating that military interference alone prevented his election, and will to-morrow further argue his claims.

INCREASE OF GEN. DIX'S POWERS.

We learn that the War Department is about increasing the powers of Major Gen. Dix so as to make him really the Commander of the Department for which he is responsible. The practices of the Quartermasters in his district are about to be overhauled as will also be the system of obtaining recruits lately in vogue at Lafayette Hall.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

An investigation is about being had of the prices paid for marine transportation in the Department of the South and elsewhere. It is known that certain steamers have been paid for as many as ten or fifteen times over, and are still being paid for at the same or hardly less exorbitant rates. These steamers are mostly in the hands of New-York Copperheads, and the investigation will be surprising in its developments. There is now a claim before the authorities for paying out for one of these steamers lost through the carelessness or design of her captain, and it can be proved in this case that, while eleven thousand dollars would have been an ample price for the boat, over two hundred thousand have actually been paid for her.

THE STATE DINNER.

The annual State Dinner to the members of the Cabinet and the Judges of the United States Supreme Court took place to-day at the White House.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Troops Supplied with Fresh Oysters.—The Command of the Second Division of the Sixth Corps—Mosby's Guerrillas Repulsed Again.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864. We have received the following from your correspondent T. C. G., with the Army of the Potomac: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

A circular, dated Jan. 12, from Gen. Patrick's headquarters, announces the fact that a depot for supplying the officers and men with fresh oysters has been established at Brandy Station. Mr. John P. Tyson of Baltimore has received the contract to furnish the army.

Col. L. Rogers of the 24 Rhode Island Volunteers, has resigned. His successor has not yet been appointed. During the temporary absence of Gen. Horne on the Court-Martial of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, the 2d Division of the 6th Corps is commanded by Gen. Nell of the 3d Brigade. Surgeon Thomas Sip, Medical Director of the 2d Division 6th Corps, was this morning relieved and assigned to duty in Baltimore.

The rumor that Gen. Kilpatrick is to raise a new cavalry command is incorrect. He left for home to attend the funeral of his child, the last of his family. Our picket line near Warrenton was attacked by a small party of Mosby's guerrillas yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. They were repulsed without loss on our side. Petty forays of this description are of frequent occurrence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. CIRCULAR.—Assistant Adjutant-General of Corps and independent commands are respectfully requested to notify officers and men of their commands that they have been supplied with Brandy Station daily with fresh oysters at the following prices: Per gallon, in half hogs or tubs, \$1.35; per gallon, in half cans, 80c; per quart, 50c. Sold by order, in bulk, \$1.20.

Mr. John P. Tyson of Baltimore, Md., who has the honor to announce that he has supplied the hospitals, he will hereby be able to meet all demands for oysters made upon him by officers and men.

M. R. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General.

SUPPLIES TO DESTITUTE FAMILIES.

Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days, and the enemy appear to enjoy a similar state of quietude.

Eronous ideas have been promulgated by the newspapers in regard to the extent of the supplies to the destitute inhabitants hereunder under the trade regulations of the Treasury Department.

I am authorized to say that the supplies will not be furnished beyond the limits of infantry occupation, except in a very few special cases. None whatever will be furnished except by permission and approval of Gen. Patrick, and none will be allowed where doubt exists as to such supplies being used or appropriated by parties hostile to the Union cause.

The most needy and deserving of our sympathies will first be furnished with the necessities of life to a limited extent only. The most stringent course will be pursued to prevent any misappropriation of the supplies.

Collision on the Military Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

A collision between the freight train leaving Brandy Station at 7:30 a. m. and the mail and passenger train leaving Washington at 9:45 a. m., occurred yesterday a mile and a half west of Fairfax Station. No lives were lost, although many on the westward bound train were severely bruised. Several contrabands occupying the car next the engine received severe injuries, one having an arm broken. The weather was very foggy and the approach of the down train was not discovered until the two trains were not over 50 yards apart. The engineers seeing the coming collision, reversed their engines immediately, and saved themselves by jumping to the ground. An instant after the two trains, both of which were running at a rapid rate, came in contact with a tremendous shock.

It appears that the blame rests on the conductor of the freight train at Alexandria, as he was running on the time of the up train which had the right of way. The escape of the passengers on the up train was miraculous, and is only owing to the fact that the down train consisted of empty cars, which were detached from the engine by the shock, and driven back half a mile toward Deveraux Station. Both engines and several cars were badly damaged. They were taken into Alexandria late last night by the construction train. At 11 o'clock p. m. the road was cleared of the wreck, and the trains proceeded to their destination. T. C. G.

The Funeral of Stephen C. Foster.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The funeral of Stephen C. Foster, the well-known musical composer, occurred this afternoon. The services, which took place in Trinity Church, were unusually impressive, and were attended by a large number of citizens. The funeral was held in the city, some of whom participated in the ceremonies.

The remains were conveyed to the Allegheny Cemetery, where the last rites were performed. A splendid brass band in attendance, as has been mentioned in a mile toward Deveraux Station. Both engines and several cars were badly damaged. They were taken into Alexandria late last night by the construction train. At 11 o'clock p. m. the road was cleared of the wreck, and the trains proceeded to their destination. T. C. G.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The proceedings in the Legislature to-day in both Houses were devoted to the immediate Emancipation scheme. The motion to postpone the election of delegates to the Convention was voted down.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

In Court of Appeals, Jan. 21. The Court will hear the causes on this day's calendar ending with No. 88. There will be no further day calendar.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The steamship Africa from Boston arrived at 11 o'clock to-night, and will sail for Liverpool at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ocean Steamers.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The Glasgow steamer Union Kingdom sailed at 5 o'clock this afternoon for New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 21—11:15 p. m.

There are no signs of the Canada, from Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown Jan. 10.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

Nearly a million of the Five-Twenty loan was sold to-day by the Government agents. Eight millions were ordered by telegraph.

Conviction of "Count Jommies."

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The trial of George Jones, known as "Count Jommies," for being a common barraster, resulted to-day in a conviction of the defendant.

Storm in Newfoundland.

CORN. N. F., Thursday, Jan. 21—12 o'clock noon.

The winds are still down east, and the weather is still very unsettled. The great depth of snow renders it difficult to travel, and the line of the coast is very much broken. The line, however, will be put in working order as speedily as possible.

The Case of Mr. Shaver.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your summary of news, to-day's issue, referring to the explosion of Commissioner Chas. G. Shaver by the Board of Education, you are pleased to have it "that it is unnecessary to remark that a good General, having received the support of both Tammany and Mozart," very feelingly prompted that, if I appeal to you in the name of Justice, won't you be good enough to add that the local Board of School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward is three-quarters Democratic in its composition and that the general Board of Education is overwhelmingly so? Suppose, now, that even the local Board had permitted party sympathy to interfere with their duty in the premises? Very respectfully, J. H. T. New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

MILITARY COMMISSION AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

A full attendance of this Board was occupied yesterday morning in examining papers and making inquiries relative to the cases of sundry political prisoners in this stronghold. The session was entirely private, and will continue to be so until their mode of trial is decided.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—A collision took place on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about 15 miles south of Scranton, on last Monday afternoon.

Two men, an ironmaker and a laborer, were killed there, being driven into the fire-box of one of the engines, the poor fellows suffering the tortures of a fire which was crushed horribly. Two others were seriously injured, the conductor of the coal train being one of the less broken. He will carry this penalty with him through life for having disobeyed orders in running his train. The fault, as is reported, rests entirely with him.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH OHIO.

The steamer Cambria, Capt. George Sumner, arrived at this port last evening, with the 25th Ohio Volunteers, Maj. N. Haughton, commanding. The steamer left on Jan. 18, and encountered a heavy sea of Hatteras, when she met with a severe storm. The Regiment will leave New-York, on its way to Ohio, as soon as transportation is furnished, and will enjoy the benefit of the furlough granted in cases of enlistment. A passenger assures us that "so much praise cannot be bestowed on the conduct of the ship's management during this severe trial, as the Cambria has, says, fully sustains."

QUEER ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—On the 27th of November last, the store of Michael Rapp, No. 127 Water street, was robbed of watches and jewelry to the amount of \$3,000. Mr. R. offered a reward of \$500 for the detection of the thieves. Near the 1st of December, one of Mr. R.'s workmen told him that he knew the whereabouts of the goods, but wanted one-half of the reward to tell where they were. Mr. R. refused to give it to him, but had him arrested, believing that he had to do with the robbery. He then told who stole, and where the goods were. The thief was then arrested. Mr. Rapp appeared before the Grand Jury, and both were indicted. He had notice to appear on the 4th of January, as a witness on the trial of the first one arrested, but was not called on as a witness, and the prisoner was discharged while Mr. Rapp was in Court. This was in the Recorder's Court. Mr. Rapp then ascertained that the thief had been discharged two weeks previous.

COL. SHAW.—Grace