I regard this account, respecting the prisoners, as evidence of the very highest character that the advantages thus far are largely in favor of the Confederates on account of the war.

General Bragg has returned from Kentucky to his original position, in possession of supplies of all kinds, represented as so large that I ought not to name them. He is supposed to have brought away from Kentucky fifteen thousand more arms than he carried in, with many regiments made up entirely of Kentuckians; besides stores, clothes, mules, horses, bacon, and wagons without number.

The recent affair in South Carolina, at Pocotaligo, was a brilliant exploit against a body of Federals The recent affair in South Carolina, at Pocotaligo, was a brilliant exploit against a body of Federals sent to break up a railroad between Charleston and Savannah. There is an offset to this in the abandonment of Galveston by the Confederates and its occupation by the Federals, but these small occurrences upon so great a field are unimportant. We must look at the general results, and, upon an impartial review of the present condition of affairs in the Confederate States, every candid mind must regard Mr. Lincoln's proclamation as the idle threat of an imbecile. of an imbecile.

But more: A people in possession of such immense resources as the Confederates have; with so large an army; with such generals, and such a Government, —more united than any nation on the face of the globe—having been obliged to discard an alliance offensive and unprofitable after a trial of eighty offensive and unprofitable after a trial of eighty years, upon the most mature consideration, and in the fear of God, and with such splendid results perfected in so short a period as evidence of their prowess, valor and wealth—cannot fail to secure the respect of all nations. Any political association or community which collects its own revenue, and spends it as it sees fit, makes its own laws, free from the power and interference of any other nation, observing the civilization of the age in which it exists, is a nation indeed and in truth, worthy of respect, and should be so treated and regarded. All must see that a market would immediately spring up in the Confederate States, if peace was concluded, as extensive as the Indies, which that nation will best secure who first embraces it. As a preliminary, peace must be made, and until

As a preliminary, peace must be made, and until that is restored every question of commercial ad-ventage must be prejudiced. England or France, certainly both, can now, and always could have, commanded the peace with as much ease as a counfre souire would command the peace between two fry squire would command the peace between two men who were fighting on the court green.

The true solution of the difficulty must be the accomplishment of that which is just and right between the combatants, and plainly the first step towards that end is—the fight must stop. The States themselves must decide their relation to the respective parties. Those wishing to go with the Confederate States must go with them; those deciding to remain with the so-called United States must do so. My impressions were, during the last winter, that absolute free trade would have been accorded to England or France for their aid in the conflict, but the confidence now evinced in the ultimate issue may render such an arrangement more difficult; but a majority of the people of the Confederate States favor a repeal of the tariff, preferring to collect their revenue by direct taxation. Acting under the force of this opinion, the repeal was carried through the lower House with only seventeen dissenting votes last spring, but failed in the Senate. in the Schole.

If a treaty could be concluded upon the basis of absolute free trade with the Confederate States on the part of England and France, I should regard it as the most judicious arrangement for the Co rates which could transpire, since the root of their present controversy was the method for supporting the Government of the United States—in other words, who should pay the taxes—and that some question will arise in every confederacy and break it up unless the revenue is apportioned among the States before it is collected, as it is in the German Union of Customs. It cannot be possible that the European nations will allow themselves to be shut out from such large markets as exist in the Confederate States by the malice, the ignorance, or the ambition of Lincoln, Seward, Welles, Chase, and Blair, or by the folly of such lunatics as Beecher, Greeley, Hale, Hughes, and Phillips, not one of whom ever designed any benefit to the poor negro, whose condition they cannot improve, and if they could they would not if it were to cost them time, money, or labor, but who, to aggrandize themselves, are willing to deluge their country in blood and to shroud the whole land in mourning. It is a matter of surprise that the whole world should be made to feel want in on many ways, and that thousands are to be buried on battle-fields, or waste away in hospitals, mutilated for life, and that Christianity is to be outraged by finding so many of its professors with blood-red hands raised against those with whom they have broken lived and draph, wine in compensation of the bread and drank wine in commemoration of the Prince of Peace, and that the widows and orphans are to be told that a father or a husband was slaughtered in the fruitless effort to restore a Union severed by forces great enough to shake the whole structure of human society, and which, if readjusted, will be a basis that has been found after the effusion of enough blood to sicken even a wild beast. These enormitie cannot, and ought not to fail in arresting the thoughts of every philanthropist in Christendom. There are abundant evidences that both parties have sown their "wild oats." The fanaticism which flew through the world upon the subject of negro slavery compelled the slaveholding States or nations now confederated in defence of law, order, and Christainly to examine all the foundations upon Christainly to examine all the foundation which they rested their existence as political com which they rested their existence as political communities, and, after searching for the path of duty, they have stepped from beneath a tottering shelter that they had aided in erecting, and, defying the power of their former associates, who had impudently assumed to decide every question and to adjust all arrangements for their own benefit, they have rejuctantly taken up arms because they preferred to govern themselves. They will not lay them down again till they do so honorably, for they think they are in the right, and, believing this they called a very community to the path of the community against their desting trusting this, they caimly await their destiny, trusting in the God of Battles, ready at all times to exchange the panoply of the battle-field for the implements and vocation of peace. The negro can only be bene-

the country or into the army. Certain it is that they will not be allowed to exercise the authority of consuls much longer at their several places of residence. RICHMOND, November 29, 1862. Editor of The Times, London: Sin: You will find annexed a letter which I have written for publication in your valuable paper. I have no connection with the Government here, in any way, but I am known personally to the Hon. James M. Mason, the ambassador of the Confedent James M. Mason, the ambassador of the Confederate States to England, who, I suppose, is now in London, to whom you may apply, so as to justify you in relying upon the statements in the letter, some of which I hope will prove interesting to your numerous readers, as they have not before been published in England. I regret that my time does not allow me to copy the letter, and I therefore ask that you will endeavor to send me a copy of The Times, which may contain it. This you can do by sending it to Mr. Mason, with the request that he forward it to me.

I am, respectfully. I am, respectfully, DANIEL H. LOUDON.

fited by improving the circumstances of his owner; and since I have shown that the incerests of the

slaveholders would be promoted by peace and the re-cognition of a government created by themselves, they who contributed to these results are the wisest

friends to both races. They who defeat and impede these events are the enemies of the blacks as well as the whites. There is no apology for those enthusi-asts who are ready to turn the world upside down

about negro slavery in these States, but who, when asked for a remedy, furnish as absurd an one as a physician would who, to cure a deformed hand, should cut the patient's head off.

The public mind seems to have reached the conclu-

sion that all of the representatives of foreign Go-vernments in the Confederate States must go out of

P. S.—I enclose as correct likenesses as I have seen of General Lee, General Jackson, and President Davis, and the newspaper slip from the Enquirer respecting the debt of the Confederate States, which I hear is official.

Wednesday Monning, Nov. 29, 1862.

Mr. Sanders will find enclosed a letter to Measrs.

Eyre, Evans, & Co., Liverpool, which he can mail

Eyre, Evans, & Co., Liverpool, which he can mail as early as he may reach the United States, or any post office from which it will go forward to them. I also enclose a letter to the Times, London, which I wish published; and if it does not appear in that paper, then it might appear in some other English paper. Of that you can decide.

Your obcdient servant,

D. H. LOUDON.

P. S.—Tell Mr. Meson I recent his letter to the

P. S.-Tell Mr. Mason I regard his letter to the Staleybridge men about recognition as capital in every sense. Yours, &c., D. H. L.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1863. The Intercepted Correspondence. We are enabled this morning, by the curious fate of war, to give our readers an interesting view of the rebellion as it appears behind the scenes. It seems that some of our enterprising naval officers surprised a large quantity of rebel correspondence, including letters of instruction and remonstrance and dismissal, and bringing to view many notorious public personages. Among other things, we see that the dapper and oily-tongued Benjamin is elaborating his rhetoric and his fancy on the American war. We see in these despatches of the Secretary the source of the alarming information that comes to us by way of the English newspapers. Among other things, SLIDELL is informed that McClellan's army lost 100,000 men in the Peninsula, while HAL-LEOK lost the same number in the West. There are fourteen items of this nature, and the result adds up 349,500. Of course, we have "the shameless perfidy" of our Government abundantly exposed, although it is hard to realize that the men who make these complaints are the men who disgraced humanity by their atrocities in Tennessee, and the honor of mankind by their treatment of Corcoran and ELY. BENJA-MIN becomes familiar and friendly, and, after alluding to the great efforts of the rebel President to retrieve the disasters in Kentucky, alludes to the eagerness with which "Mrs. Davis anticipates the promised letter" from Miss SLIDELL, which had not reached Richmond. GEORGE N. SANDERS, ness. He is in bad temper with the rebel Congress for proposing to interfere with his operations, asd tells his son that "any legisclad steamers, until time is given me to get mine under way, will be very unjust." Furthermore, says George, with a special reference no doubt to SLIDELL, whose sym- Last of the Pigtails," will be presented. Mr. and pathy with anything like a job or a contract is notorious, "bunglers entering the European market might endanger the entire scheme." This scheme, by the way, is another illustration of the neutrality of England in her dealings with the United States. It appears that English ship-builders, profiting by the immunity granted to the Alabama, have agreed to build six ships, and receive their pay in cotton, the only thing remaining to complete the contract being the fixing of the price at which the cotton

credit. The mysterious Emperor of the French looms up in this correspondence. He appears to be an object of suspicion to the con-BENJAMIN, has evident designs upon Texas. It seems that the French consul at Galveston addressed a cabalistic letter to Governor LUBBOCK, of Texas, asking him his opinions mance of real life.

could be delivered. We can now account

for the earnestness with which Sanders im-

others, in his recently published letter, to

an object to have had it secured by Northern

about the practicability of making that State an independent republic. Shortly after another French consul at Richmond called upon Senator OLDHAM, of Texas, and asked him for his opinion on the subject. Lubnock and Oldham report the matter to Davis. who becomes alarmed, directs the banishment of the curious consuls, and, through BENJAMIN, requests SLIDELL to investigate the whole matter as circumspectly as possible. If we can depend upon these facts, the attitude of Napoleon is extremely curious and characteristic. While offering mediation to England and Russia as the best means of ending the war, even to the injury of the North, he intrigues to make Texas an independent State, that it may serve as a bulwark against an ambitious Republic, and enable him to pursue his designs upon Mexico with impunity. In a question like this, we must confess an interest as

deep as any that Davis or Benjamin can feel, and, if the expulsion of the consuls will nullify the Emperor's designs, they have done the Republic a good service. The designs of Napoleon upon Texas are designs upon the integrity of the Union; and we have no doubt Mr. SEWARD will ask M. L'Huys for an explanation of the whole affair. The precipitate action of Davis may also indicate a trepidation sadly at variance with his boasted confidence in the loyalty of the Southern people to the new Confederacy. There must have been a danger of the proposed revolution succeeding; some latent but powerful sentiment of enmity to the new Government that required the bansliment of two foreign agents within twen-

v-four hours. We are sorry to learn that Earl Russell s behaving very badly to Mr. Mason, the rebel ambassador to London. The precise indignities offered to Mr. Mason are not mentioned, although the inference is, that when the American Chesterfield called upon Russell he was not invited to join him in a social drink. It is no wonder that BENJAMIN calls the cavalier treatment of the Virginian "scant courtesy," and proceeds to chide the noble lord for his "rude incivility," as compared with the "polished courtesy" of M. THOUVENEL. Mr. JAMES SPENCE, who has been writing so many letters to the London Times, in defence of the South, now appears upon the record as a pensioner of the rebel Confederacy, and receives large sums for his voluminous contributions in defence of the Southern cause. Mr. Deleon appears to be on a newspaper mission to Europe, and, having subsidized the press of England and France to oppose the North, is directed to give his attention to "Austria and Prussia, as well as the smaller Germanic Powers," who, according to Mr. BENJAMIN, "seem to require intelligence of the true condition of affairs, and the nature of the struggle," expressing the hope that he may "find means to act with efficiency in moulding public opinion in those countries." Other matters are discussed in these letters, and, altogether, they throw a great deal of light upon the condition of Southern

affairs. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1863. I find that my letter of yesterday was written under a misapprehension of facts. and I hasten to correct the impression it contained. The bill for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia includes the provision authorizing the appropriation of money to carry the measure into effect. and, accordingly, nothing remains but for the Government to take up the report of Messrs. Goodloe, King, and Brodhead, and accomplish the act of emancipation by paying the claims of loval owners. This was the object of my allusion before, and, in making the explanation now, I desire to impress upon the minds of those in authority the necessity of making the capital of the nation free, in fact, as it is in name by the solemn law of the land. Any delay in this matter will be used against us by the enemies of the country, and it will be said that, having made a covenant with the people, in reference to a delicate right of possession. we hesitated to observe our part of the obligation, after having obtained from them a renunciation of their claim. You can readily see how mischievous a feeling like this would be, unless it is dissipated at once. The effect of emancipation here upon the States surrounding the District will be wonderful. It will redeem the Republic from

the stigma so long resting upon it, that, while proclaiming freedom by its flag, its Government was administered in a slaveholding community. It will give Maryland a grand example, and, by showing to its people the beneficial effects of free labor and free enterprise, lead its people to adopt the same wise and beneficent policy. Washington already begins to show the effect of the first impulse of freedom, and the District of Columbia, when these wars are over, and peace is with us again—when the heavy hoof of war is lifted from her fields, and the sword gives place to the ploughshare, will bloom and blossom into the condition of beauty and magnificent fertility which Providence has so generously made her destiny, and which man must make her portion.

Public Entertainments. THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—As we stated in our issue of Saturday, this new establishment will open next Monday evening. Mr. Edwin Forrest will inaugurate the season with the play of "Virginius." Very many years ago the Parisian public cudgelled each other at the doors of their favorite theatre, to get but a glimpse of Mile. that something of this nature, in mood, if not in action, will occur next Monday evening in the vicinity of Twelfth and Chestnut. To say one word in regard to Mr. Forrest were worse than idle, to prophesy that the house will be completely packed requires no foresight. Every one knows the genius of Mr. Forrest, the tact of Mr. Wheatley, but every one does not know the elegance and commodiousness of our new theatre. The disposal of the seats for the first night has been placed in the hands of M. Thomas & Son, and are to be purchased from them next Wednesday noon. The establishment is elegant in the extreme, and could not easily be opened under more brilliant auspices. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Both the quantity and quality of the audiences which have visited the Academy during the past week have testified to the excellence of the German opera. Each of the singers sings and acts his part conscienti Madame Johannsen's voice possesses strength and sweetness; her acting is acceptable. Madame Rotter is very vivacious; she understands the business of the stage, has a fresh and full voice, and is always pleasing. The male singers are good, and act much better than operatic performers usually condescend to do. The chorus has been carefully trained, and is faithful in its execution. If its members were a trifle better looking, that would be an additiona feature. This evening, the fifth night of the season Beethoven's "Fidelio," in three acts, will be produced, with Mad. Johannsen as Leonora. The Arion Vocal Society of New York have been imported for the sole purpose of assisting in the operas of "Fidelio," and "The Magic Flute." There is not a doubt that the house will be as crowded to-night as it was upon the first night of the season. . ARCH STREET THEATRE. At this establishment Mr. and Miss Caroline Richings commence the third week of their engagement. Miss Richings is a most careful actress, a most sweet singer. Her vocalizaof course, appears, and, true to his old vo- tion is full of melody and power, her action is harcation, is taking charge of the contract busi- monious and graceful. This evening "The Eu-Stella, and Mr. Richings as Ramir. The audiences have been very enthusiastic during the last fortnight; the entertainments have been produced with lation in regard to the construction of iron- | care, and the remuneration has been very satisfactory to the management. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. -The last five nights of Mr. and Mrs. Darney Williams are announced "Ireland as it was," "The Irish Lion," and "The

Mis. Barney Williams both appear. If crowded houses and vociferous applause are true criterions. these performers are of undoubted merit. It is not possible to preserve a straight face whilst witnessing ORPHEUS MUSICAL ASSOCIATION. -Mr. Edward Payson Weston announces the second grand concert of the Orpheus Musical Association is postponed until Thursday evening, February 5th. This is stated to be in compliance with the wishes of numerous subscribers. This concert is looked forward to with much interest, and will be largely attended. The Hutchinson Family announce their fourth concert at Handel and Haydn Hall on Thursday, Jan. 22d. Woodruff's Original Bohemian troupe o Glass Blowers are to be seen at the Assembly Buildings. Every one knows where and when to find Signor Blitz. Mr. Robert Heller anneunces a novel plored his friends, Wood, VAN BUREN, and and unique performance at Concert Hall, commencing next Wednesday.

compel the North to assume the Southern .- Mr. George Vandenhoff.-It is probable that debt. It would have made the contract quite this able actor and lecturer will soon give dramatic readings in Philadelphia. We perceive, by our exchanges, that he has been reading portions of Victor Hugo's wonderful romance, "Les Miserables," with great effect and success. He has recently lectured and read very widely, from Montreal to St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, &c.; is this week in New England, and will be in Washington next week, where fiding South, and, according to the nervous he will give three or four readings, returning by Pittsburg, for three readings, and thence to New England again. We confess that we should like to hear him read from "Les Miserables," that truest and saddest, because of its truth, of all modern roreason to fear any return of the rebels in that quar-

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, January 18, 1863, Decisions of the Secretary of the Trea-

sury. The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has nade the following decisions: The collector at Boston had assessed duty at the ate of 21/2 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem, under the 14th section of the act of 1861, on ten cases of ginghams. The appellants claimed that said goods were known not as bleached, but printed goods, and consequently the goods, not exceeding in fineness one hundred and forty threads to the square inch, were dutiable at the rate of 2 cents the square yard, and 10 per centum ad valorem additional. The Secretary says that the mere fact that the cotton may be unbleached in the process of manufacturing the printed goods does not change their distinctive commercial appellation. Ginghams are printed, not bleached goods, in the language of the trade, consequently the half cent per square yard for bleached goods does not accrue. The collector's decision assigning the duty at the

rate of 21/2 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per centum ad valorem on the goods injuges tion, is overruled. The Secretary has affirmed the decision of the same collector, levying a duty of 18 cents per 100 lbs. on certain salt imported from Liverpool, on the ground that salt in barrels is neither salt in sacks nor salt in bulk, but must be considered as falling within the provisions of the act of August 30, 1842, which provides that if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates are charged, there shall be paid the same duty as is chargeable on the article if esembles, paying the highest rate of duty, &c. The Secretary has affirmed Collector Barney's de-

cision that 40 per centum on silk and cotton plush. under the second section of the act of August, 1861, providing for all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component of chief value, not otherwise provided for. Also, that pattern-cards are subject to the pay-

ent of duty, the charge upon the invoice being indubitable evidence of the commercial value of the cards or samples. That carbonates of lime and lead and billiard chalk, fall within the provisions of the 24th section of the act of 1861, for all articles manufactured in whole or in part, not enumerated or provided for, liable to duty at the rate of 20 per centum ad valorem. That silk and mohair mixtures, sill peing the component material or chief, is chargeable to a duty of 30 per centum only. That printed picture cards are properly classed as engravings or plates, bound or unbound, and liable to a duty of 10 per centum. That hesseans, or wheat bags, were proerly assessed at a duty of 25 per centum. The claim of the appellants of 20 per centum would only be tenable on the ground of the article being suitable for the uses to which common bagging is applied, if not otherwise provided for. But the Secretary says that it is otherwise provided for, and is not suitable for the ordinary purposes of cotton bagging, although it might possibly be used us a substitute. The assessed luty of 25 per centum is, therefore, proper, That single and train silk is liable to a duty of 40 per centum. The article in question having been purified from the gum and dyed, can be used, without

A Caucus of Republican Congressmen. A number of Republican representatives held a caucus to-night, at the Capitol, to deliberate on public affairs. Those who were present were enoined to secrecy regarding the publicity of their proceedings. It is known, however, that there was not a full attendance of members, some altogether disapproving of, and absenting themselves from, the

further manufacture, for weaving and other pur-

The National Finances.

Representatives Hoorga, Horron, and Spauloing a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means, had a long and full conference to day with the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the best means of relieving the financial condition of the country. The plan submitted in the House yesterday, by Mr. Hoopen, has the Secretary's en-

Our Soldiers Eating Horse-Flesh. A letter has been received in this city from an inconditional Union lady, resident of Nashville, Tennessee, stating that when WHEELER cut off the supplies to Rosechans' army, our soldiers had to live off of horse-flesh for forty hours. The cheerfulness with which these brave men submitted to "military necessity." and the courage with which they met BRAGG's army, is a triumphant refutation of the base slander circulated by the cop perheads, that the soldiers desire peace on any terms. This information is entirely reliable, for your correspondent has seen a copy of the letter. The Payment of the Troops.

The current error that the payments to the troops ave been suspended requires correction. Nearly \$9,000,000 have been paid within the last ten days and the payments vesterday exceed \$1,000,000. Thes payments are all made under the law passed at the ast session. The joint resolution authorizing an additional issue of U.S. notes only reached the Pre sident yesterday, and cannot be signed and returned to the House before Monday.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry. Lieutenant Colonel Tilson, of the Marine Artillery, and Captain CHANDLER, of General KING's staff, were examined to-day in the McDowell Court of Inquiry. The evidence was not important. Position of General Meigs. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1863. Hon. Henry Wilson, United States Senate: Sin: I thank you for your remarks in the Senate. It is one of the misfortunes of a country cursed with civil war that no character, no service, seems o be sufficient to protect the public officer from sus So many men, formerly reverenced by the public, have broken the oaths which bound them to their country's service, that many have lost all confidence country's service, that many have lost all confidence in the usual pledges of character and position.

It appears to me, however, that Senators forget the obligation of their high station when they allow themselves to be made, in the Senate, the mouthpiece of loose accusations against public officers.

If any Senator has reasonable ground to suspect an officer of the Government, should he not make the grounds of that suspicion known to those to whom the officer is responsible? Does he not do a great injury to his country in this her hour of peril, in proclaiming in debate loose suspicion of those, confidence in whose loyalty and zeal is essential to vigor and union in the defence of the nation?

If any Senator has heard aught exciting in his mind suspicion of my loyalty or fidelity, he has heard a falschood.

No man can truly report any word, look, or thought f mine inconsistent with the most devoted loyalty o my country. I stand ready to meet any accuser before any pro-Those who have published these accusations or suspicions in the Senate should present to the President the grounds upon which they rest them, or stand before the world subject to the condemnation of all patriotic of all honorable men.

The rebels, though so many of their leaders are blackened with broken oaths, have wit enough not o undermine their cause by public defamation of

ander of their chief officers Thanking you again for raising your voice against this folly, for it is folly as well as crime, I am, very truly and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster General

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR. Orders of President Lincoln to Gen. Mc Clellan-The President's Opinion of the Peninsular Route-McClellan's Orders to Gen. Banks. In the McDowell Court of Inquiry on Friday the following important orders, issued by President Lincoln in January and March last, were read:

AN ORDER TO OCCUPY MANASSAS RAIL-ROAD. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862.

[President's Special War Order No. 1.] Ordered, That all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defence of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad southwestward of what is known as Manassas Junction; all details to be in the discretion of the general-in-chief, and the expedition to move before or on the 22d day of February next.

AN ORDER FOR THE DEFENCE OF WASH-INGTON. EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1862. [President's General War Order No. 3.] Ordered, That no change of the base of operations of the Army of the Potomac shall be made without leaving in and about Washington such a force as in the opinion of the General-in-Ceief and the commanders of all the army corps shall leave the said effective reference.

That no more than two army corps (about fifty thousand troops)) of said Army of the Potomac shall be moved en route for a new base of operations until the navigation of the Potomac, from Washington to the Chesapeake Bay, shall be freed from the enemy's batteries and other obstructions, or until the President shall hereafter give express permis-That any movement aforesaid en route for a new That any movement anoresand en notice an a new base of operations, which may be ordered by the General-in-Chief, and which may be intended to move upon the Chesapeake Bay, shall begin to move upon the bay as early as the 18th March instant; and the General-in-Chief shall be responsible that it so move as early se that day ble that it so move as early as that day.

Ordered, That the army and navy co-operate in an immediate effort to capture the enemy's batteries upon the Potomac between Washington and the Chesapeake Bay.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General,

THE PRESIDENT DOUBTS THE WISDOM OF THE PENINSULAR PLAN. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

Maior General McClellan: MY DEAR SIR: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac—yours to be down the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on York river—mine to move directly to a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas. If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions I shall gladly yield 1. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of time and money than mine?
2. Wherein is a victory more certain by your plan than mine? 3. Wherein is a victory more valuable by your plan than mine?
4. In fact, would it not be less valuable in this, that it would break no great line of the enemy's communication, while mine would?
5. In case of disaster, would not a safe retreat be more difficult by your plan than by mine?

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. McCLELLAN DIRECTS THE SHENAN DOAH CAMPAIGN. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
ON BOARD COMMODORE, April 1, 1862.

Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding Fifth Army Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding Fifth Army Corps:
General: The change in affairs in the Valley of the Shenandoah has rendered necessary a corresponding departure—temporary, et least—from the plan we some days since agreed upon.

In my arrangements, if assume that you have a force amply sufficient to drive Jackson before you, provided he is not reinforced largely. I also assume that you may find it impossible to find anything towards Manassas for some days; probably not until wards Manassas for some days; probably not unti the operations of the main army have drawn all the the operations of the main army have drawn all the rebel force towards Richmond.

You are aware that Gen. Summer has for some days been at Warrenton Junction, with two divisions of infantry, six batteries, and two regiments of cavalry, and that a reconnoissance to the Rappahannock forced the enemy to destroy the railroad bridge at Rappahannock station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Since that time our cavalry, found nothing on this side of the Rappahannock in that direction, and it seems clear that we have no reason to fear any return of the rebels in that our

ter. Their movements near Fredericksburg also indicate a final abandonment of that neighborhood. I doubt whether Johnston will now reinforce Jackson with a view to offensive operations. The time has probably passed when he could have gained anything by so doing.

I have ordered one of Sumner's divisions (that of Richardson) to Alexandria for embarkation, Blenker's has been detached from the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. Fremont.

Abercrombie is probably at Warrenton Junction to-day, Geary at White Plains.

Two regiments of cavairy have been ordered out, and are now on the way to relieve the two regiments of Sumner. Four thousand infantry and one battery leave Washington at once for Manassas. Some three thousand more will move in one or two days,

tery leave Washington at once for Manassas. Some three thousand more will move in one or two days, and soon after three thousand additional.

I will order Blenker to move on Strasburg, and report to you for temporary duty; so that, should you find a large force in your front, you can avail yourself of his aid. As soon as possible, please direct him on Winchester, thence to report to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders—but keep him until you are sure what you have in front.

In regard to your own movements, the most imuntil you are sure what you have in front.

In regard to your own movements, the most important thing is to throw Jackson well back; and then to assume such a position as will enable you to prevent his return. As soon as the railway communications are re-established it will be probably important and advisable to move on Staunton; but this would require communications and a force of 25,000 to 30,000 for active operations. It should also be nearly coincident with my own move on Richmond. At all events, not so long before it as to enable the rebels to concentrate on you and then reable the rebels to concentrate on you and then return on mc.

I fear that you cannot be ready in time, although it may come in very well with a force less than I have mentioned, after the main battle near Richmond. When General Sumner leaves Warrenton

Junction, General Abercrombic will be placed in immediate command of Manassas and Warrenton Junction, under your general orders. Please inform me frequently, by telegraph and otherwise, as to the state of things in your front. I am, very truly, yours,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding. P. S.—From what I have just learned, it would seem that the two regiments of cavalry intended for Warrenton Junction have gone to Harper's Ferry. Of the four additional regiments placed under your orders, two should, as promptly as possible, move by the shortest route on Warrenton Junction, I am, sir, very respectfully your obdient servent. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GFO. B. McCLELLAN,

Major General Commanding. [The above letter was received by the Court on he 9th January, 1863.]

Arrival of Gen. Cook-A Deserter Brought In-Fire in Portsmouth. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 16.—Gen. Cook, from New York, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morn-

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The steamboat Thomas A. Morgan brought in from Yorktown to-day a rebel cavalryman who came into our lines and gave himself up. He says he is a deserter from Stuart's Cavalry. A fire broke out at ten o'clock last night on High street, Portsmouth, Va. The wind was blowing heavily at the time, and before the fire was put

under subjection some six or seven dwellings were

consumed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.-Colonel Ludlow has arrived from City Point, and states that all the commissioned officers of the United States captured after the 12th of January, will be handed over to the Governors of the States where captured. He says it is highly probable that all the officers captured before the 12th inst. will be released on parole. There are a large number of the Murfreesboro prisoners now at Richmond.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

General Sherman's Farewell Address—Suc cessful Attack on a Guerilla Camp—Re bel Reports from Port Hudson and Stock At Milliken's Bend Gen. Sherman issued the following order, taking his farewell of the Army of the

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

HEADOUARTERS RIGHT WING ARMY OF TENN ..

STEAMER FORREST QUEEN, MILLIKEN'S BEND, Jan. 4, 1863. Pursuant to the terms of General Order No. 1, made this day by Gen. McClernand, the title of our army ceases to exist, and constitutes in the future the Army of the Mississippi, composed of two "army corps," one to be commanded by Gen. G. W. the Army of the Mississippi, composed of two "army corps," one to be commanded by Gen. G. W. Morgan, and the other by myself.

In relinquishing the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and restricting my authority to my own corps, I desire to express to all commanders, to soldiers and officers recently operating before Vicksburg, my hearty thanks for their zeal, alacrity, and courage, manifested by them on all occasions. We failed in accomplishing one great purpose of our movement, the capture of Vicksburg; but we were part of a whole. Ours was but part of a combined movement in which others were to assist. We delayed the others. We have destroyed the Shreve-port road, we have attacked the delences of Vicksburg, and pushed the attack as far as prudence would justify, and having found it too strong for our single column, we have drawn off in good order and good spirits, ready for any new move. A new commander is now here to lead you. He is chosen by the President of the United States, who is charged by the Constitution to maintain and de-fend it, and he has the undoubted right to select his own agents. I know that all good officers and soldiers will give him the same hearty support and cheerful obedience they have hitherto given me. There are honors enough in reserve for all, and work There are honors enough in reserve for all, and work enough too. Let each do his appropriate part, and our nation must in the end emerge from this dire conflict purified and ennobled by the fires which now test its strength and purity. All officers of the general staff not attached to my person will hereafter report in person and by letter to Major General McClernand, commanding the Army of the Mississippi, on board the steamer Tigress, at our rendezvous, at Gaines' Landing and at Montgomery Point. By order of the Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant General

Major General W. T.SHERMAN.

Major General W. T.SHERMAN.

J. H. HAMMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

MENTHIS, Jan. 11, via Cairo, 13.—The eighth of January was signalized by a brilliant achievement of Captain Moore, of the 20th Illinois Cavalry. It had been known here for several days that there would be a rebel camp near Ripley during Wednesday night. Captain Moore started to find it. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Herron, of Company G, 57th Illinois Mounted Infantry. The cavalry and mounted infantry together made up a force of about two hundred men. About sunrise, Thursday morning, Captain Moore came suddenly upon the rebel camp of Lieutenant Colonel Dawson's command, near Ripley, about two hundred strong, and dispersed them, killing eight, wounding twenty, and taking forty-six prisoners. Among the latter, were one rebel major, two captains, and one lieutenant. Twenty horses and one wagon load of lieutenant. Twenty horses and one wagon load of Then arms were also captured.

These Confederates have been busily engaged for some weeks burning all the cotton they could find in that part of the country; but it is apprehended it will be some time before they resume operations. Capt. Moore, in this brilliant achievement, did not lose a man, and had only three wounded, one of the latter severely.

man, and had only three wounded, one of the latter severely.

Hon. Jacob Thompson has been appointed Inspector General of Gen. Pemberton's Department. From the following, which we find in the Jackson Appeal of the 6th, we should judge Port Hudson had not been evacuated when it was written:

"CLINTON, LA., December 29, 1862.—EDITONS APPEAL: Yesterday occurred, down on the road leading to Baton Rouge, another of those little skirmishes in which our cavalry are gaining no little repute. Stockdale, with his Mississippians, on the Port Hudson road, and Stuart's Baton Rougeans, on the Clinton road, are checking up the blue jacket thieves, every time they attempt a raid in this direction. on the Clinton road, are checking up the blue jacket thieves, every time they attempt a raid in this direction. Yesterday, several hundred cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery, charged Stuart's company, in camp; but the boys fought them on foot, and forced them to leave the premises in a hurry. Stuart was wounded. The Yankees lost five horses, one man killed, and many wounded.

"Stockdale, the previous week, chased a gang of their cavalry into Baton Rouge. That city is almost entirely evacuated by the people—not more than two hundred and fifty remaining. The number of Yankees there does not exceed eighty-five,"

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Expedition against Wilmington, N. C.—Non Combatants Leaving the City-Advance on Kinston-Wreck of a Fede ral Steamer-Running the Blockade. NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- The Richmond papers of the 16th contain a telegraphic despatch to the effect that all was quiet at Wilmington, N. C. It was believed that the Federal fleet and land forces were en route for Wilmington, and all non-combatants were requested to leave the city.

Another force, from 5,000 to 10,000 strong, were said to be advancing towards Kinston. A Federal blockade steamer is ashore off Wrightsville, in the Sound, and her crew still on board. Another blockader was lying near, and the former stands a chance of becoming a total wreck.

The steamer Columbia had run the blockade of a Confederate port, and another run in from Nassau, with a heavy mail and a valuable assorted cargo. She reports that six swift steamers are freighted and about to sail from Nassau for the Confederate

THE PIRATE "RETRIBUTION."

Baltimore Vessels Chased by Her—Boarding of one of Them-Five of a Brig's Crew De sert to the Pirate-She Mounts Five Guns NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The British brig Havelock and schooner Carrie A. Putnam, from St. Thomas have arrived with dates to the 6th instant. They report that the brig Gilmore Meredith, of Baltimore and the schooner West Wind sailed on the 4th fo Cuba, and the same day were chased back by the rebel privateer Retribution. She lay outside the harbor, and during the night sent her boats alongside of the Gilmore Meredith, at anchor in the har bor, and took off five of her crew who willingly deserted the brig. The Retribution mounts five guns

THE ISTHMUS.

Destructive Fire—The Steamer America-Non-Arrival of the Champion. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Aspinwall advices to December 30th state that three blooks of buildings were burned there, including the Panama Railroad officand the Howard, St. Charles, and Assistantial Line 18.

The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The steamer America, from New York, was at Aspinwall, with her New York passengers on board, the steamer from San Francisco not having arrived at Panama at Panama.

The steamer Champion, from New York, which left on the 22d, had not arrived on the 30th ult.

The Lehigh and Delaware River Freshet MAUCH CHUNK, Jan. 17.—The report about the Furn-hole bridge, on the Beaver Meadow Hailroad, being washed away is incorrect. No further damage s apprehended. The Lebigh Railroad bridge will be ready for trains n two or three days. The New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The House of Assembly was the scene of another excitement, to-day, attending the election of a Speaker. The proceedings mainly comprised filibustering attempts to stave off a vote. Finally, the House adjourned till Wednesday. Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.

Newfort, R. I., Jan. 17.—The ship St. Mark, from Alexandria, Va., has arrived here with three hundred and seventy sick and wounded soldiers, to be taken to the hospital at Portsmouth Grove. Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.-The steamer City of Washington sailed at noon, with 80 passengers and \$780,-The steamer New York also sailed with 8 pas-

The Iron-Clads Nahant and Weehawken. New York, Jan. 17.-The iron-clad steamers Nahant and Weehawken left the navy yard yesterday afternoon. The former proceeded down the bay, while the latter anchored off Bedloe's Island. The Crew of the Harriet Lane. New York, Jan. 17.—The rebel pilot captured by Capt. Sumner, of the Cambria, and brought to New Orleans, states that all the crew of the Harriet Lane.

except eight, were killed in the struggle on that vessel before her capture. Sailing of the Nova Scotian. PORTLAND, Jan. 18.—The steamer Nova Scotian ailed for Liverpool, at 0 o'clock last evening.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

River—Fort Kansas Captured—Artillery, Ammunition, Stores, and 7,000 Prisoners Taken—Further Particulars of the Attack on Springfield, Mo., Etc., Etc. OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following has t received at headquarters: MEMPHIS, January 14. To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following despatch is just received: HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, OST OF ARKANSAS, Jan. 11, 1863 .- "To Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee: have the honor to report that the forces under my ommand attacked the Post of Arkansas to-day at 1 o'clock, and having stormed the enemy's works, took

animals, and munitions of war. "Rear Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, effectively and brilliantly cooperated in accomplishing this complete success. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, Major General commanding. U. S. GRANT, Major General. Caino, Jan. 16.—The ram Switzerland arrived this

large number of prisoners, variously estimated at

rom 7,000 to 10,000, together with all their stores

vening from the squadron. She brings news of the taking of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, one hundred miles from the nouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter. The surrender occurred on Sunday, with all the arms, stores, and ammunition. Full particulars have not yet been received. Our loss was reported 200. Rebel loss 550 in killed and wounded, and 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners taken. These results may be modified by fuller and more uthentic accounts. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

CAIRO, Jan 16.—Fighting commenced at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th. On the 11th instant the garrison of seven thousand men surrendered, unconditionally. Our loss is reported to be two hundred, mostly by shells from our own gunboats. The fort mounted nine guns.

An immense amount of munitions of war fell into our hands. The rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river. No further particulars.

CAIRO, Jan. 17:-The ram Storm, which left Arkansas Post on Monday, arrived here to-day. She fully confirms the reported capture of that post. The attack was made on Friday evening by the gunboats, the land forces debarking two miles below and marching to the rear of the fortifications. The rebels had earthworks two miles below the ain fort, which were shelled and captured, not bowever, before they did some damage to the gun-Three balls entered the port-hole of the gunboat

Lexington, killing four men. The main fort, which is represented as having een very strong, surrendered on Sunday. The officers of the ram Storm say that we captured six regiments of the rebel troops in the works, and that at daylight on Monday two Texan regiments, not aware that the place had surrendered. came in to reinforce them, and were also captured. Nearly all the ammunition taken by the rebels from the steamer Blue Wing, some days since, has been recaptured. A reconnoitring party which was sent un the river had not returned when the Storm left. Our loss in the engagement was not so heavy as was at

first reported.

MONTGOMERY'S POINT, MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, Jan. 9, 1863.—After leaving the mouth of the Yazoo, the fleet, under the command of General McClernand, slowly and leisurely steamed up the river to this point, making repeated stoppages, and being just one week in making two hundred and ten miles. At Milliken's Bend, where such a large supply of dry wood was obtained in going down, we again stopped and took in another large supply. It excited some surprise that it had not been burned during our absence, but on landing the eyes of the captains of the boats were gladdened by seeing longextended ranks lying just as we had left them two weeks before. The reason of the frequent stoppages was, no doubt, to give officers an opportunity o report to Gen. McClernand. With no more important incidents the fleet arrived at Montgomery Point, where it now lies, preparing for two minor expeditions, one up White river and the other up the our defeat at Vicksburg, may serve at least to di-

vert public attention from too close a scrutiny into It is rumored that the expedition up the Arkansas is to capture "Arkansas Post," a square fort, with bastions, mounting four thirty-two-pound smooth-bore guns, and one one-hundred-pound Parrott gun, and manned by about five thousand troops. it is situated on the first bluffs, about seventy miles above the mouth, following the windings of the river. The lowness of the water in White river may prevent the transports going up very high. It is stated that the banks are lined with masked batteries, and that on the level ground where the cut-off makes into the Arkansas, there is a camp of fifteen thousand rebel troops. This is not believed, however, as there appears no

dequate motive for the rebels keeping such a large force at that point. It is probable that the whole of the fleet will come together in the Arkansas, just above the cut-off. Sr. Louis, Jan. 16.—We held conversation last night with an intelligent gentleman, who left Springfield, Mo., last Saturday evening, after the excitement of the raid of the rebeis was over, and who traveled hither by the way of Sedalia and the Pa-From him we learn that the rebel army, number-

cific road. ing about 3,000, under the command of Marmaduke, Burbridge, Shelby, McCook, and McDonald, arrived in the neighborhood of Springfield, and secreted themselves in the bushes about three o'clock of Thursday. The pickets were driven into Springfield before this hour, and Gen. Brown prepared at once to receive them. All the available force was at once put in requisition; the militia were summoned; the convalescents, occupying the hospitals, from Iowa, Illinois, and other States, were called out, and answered to the call; and by these means Gen. Brown was able to gather around him about 2,500

The battle commenced at 11 A. M., the rebels having three pieces of artillery, and a rapid cannonading was kept up between the two armies, the Federal troops having two pieces of artillery. A deermined attempt to capture the "Citizens' Fort" by the rebels was successfully resisted, and afterwards a brass piece, brought forward by General Brown, was managed with excellent effect. The contest over this piece was very severe, and the artillerists suffered severely. In the effort to take it, Major Bowman, of the rebel army, formerly in the United States army, was killed by the captain Shortly after General Brown received an exceed-

in command of the gun. ingly severe wound, and was incapacitated from further service, and was succeeded by Colonel Crabb, who repelled the attacks of the rebels a first and second time, and this terminated the battle at Springfield.

The Federal loss in killed, and those who died soon afterward, was thirty, and about fifty wounded. On the side of the rebels there were forty killed and thirty wounded, besides those who were carried off the field as they fell. The rebels, it is proper to say, had not been with Hindman for months past. They were not in the battle of Prairie Grove, but made this raid from Pocahontas, and were, no doubt, in search of provisions. In this they were wholly disappointed. All the Government stores, of every kind, were at once transferred by Gen. Brown to Fort No. 1, and were protected by the troops. Gen. Herron. (our informant learned) at the head

of 5,000 cavalry, reached Springfield Sunday evening, and at once pushed off his force in the direction of White river, with the intention of intercepting the rebel force in their retreat to Arkansas. He was confident of being able to accomplish this object. Meanwhile, he learned that General Fitz Henry Warren at the head of 3,000 troops-he had been posted at Houston, in Texas county—had encounred the rebels under Marmaduke, 3,000 strong, on he road to Rolla, and was forced back to Lebanon. in Laclede county. But this repulse, we doubt not was only temporary. Marmaduke will have enough o do to make his way to Arkansas, without penetrating farther into Missouri.

Letter from Hon. William H. Seward. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.
DEAR SIR: I thank you for bringing to my notice allegations made in some of the newspapers of Wis-sonsin, to the effect that, during the recent election, I wrote letters into the First Congressional district of that State, counselling the defeat of Hon. John F. Potter, who was the Republican candidate. I have no hesitation in stating to you that at no time within fifteen years last past have I ever written a letter or spoken a word to any person, near or far off, designed to influence any party, or any portion of the people, in casting their suffrages for President, Vice President, Governor, Senator, Congressman, or other candidates; and this is true even in regard to the State and Congressional district in which I live Of course, I except from this demial such public, verbal or written addresses as I have such public, verbal or written, addresses as I have made to mass meetings—every one of which, I believe, was immediately and widely reported at the time. But I think that even these will be found time. But 1 think that even these will be found never to have been censurous toward political opponents, and I know that they were always faithful to the candidates or the party, or cause, in whose name and service I spoke and wrote. and every word 1 may be applied to the dates, campaigns, or elections.

WM. H. SEWARD. Yours, very truly, W To Brig. Gen. Rurus King.

The Steamer St. George at Portland. PORTLAND, Jan. 18.—The steamer St. George, from Glasgow 29th uit., and Greenock the 3ist, arrived to day with twenty-two passengers. Her cargo is mostly for New York, whither she sails to morrow. The Charlestown Navy Yard Employees. Boston, Jan. 17.—The mechanics and laborers at the Charlestown navy yard are moving to obtain in-creased pay, and to get the amount already due them. Meetings are being held by the ship carpenters and

The Portsmouth Navy Yard. BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The workmen at the navy yard, at their meeting held yesterday, voted to continue at work until the decision of the Secretary of the Navy, relative to an increase of wages, is received. The payment of the arrearages has been Naval Items. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The frigate Colorado, Com.

Goldsborough, arrived to-day. The U. S. gunboats Iroquois, Weshawken, and Nahant, sailed to-day. Arrival of the Teutonia. New York, Jan. 17.—Arrived, steamer Teutonia, from Hamburg; barks Virginia and Estrella, from . The Weather. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.— Morning — Barometer, 29.66; thermometer, 20 deg.; wind, southeast; weather cloudy.

Evening—Barometer, 29.96; thermometer, 18 deg.; wind, south; weather clear. The river is rising NEW YORK CITY.

CITY GOSSIP

involves such a variety of fragmentary topics and

NEW YORK, January 17, 1863.

flying rumors just now, that it is hard either to keep pace with it, or arrive at any settled inference from its vague intimations. Alderman Boole's mysterious telegram from Baltimore yesterday, advising Alderman Farley to "convene the joint Committe on National Affairs, and devise some measures for harbor defence," induces some people to believe that the sagacious Boole has received private hints of an intended rebel iron-clad demonstration against this city. But those who can better appreciate the eccenricities of the aldermanic character rather suspect that Boole's credulity has been practised upon by the sardonical wags of Washington and Baltimore. and appear to have very little fear of an early bom ent from Confederate port-holes. General McClellan's return again, with his whole suite, to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, refutes alike the current stories that the President would reinstate him on the Potomac, and that the sages of the Trenton Le gislature would send him to the Senate. As it grows more evident that the "young Napoleon" is permanently laid upon the shelf for the full term of the war, his late Democratic worshippers slink away from him one by one, and soon there will be "none so poor to do him reverence." Be it said to his credit, he does not appear to take his decline from popularity very seriously to heart. The publication of the President's letter to him, explaining the withholding of McDowell's division in the hapless Peninsula campaign, convinces all thinking readers, that it is McClellan's characteristic as a soldier to have no confidence in a force of less than a hundred thousand men, whilst he has evidenced his inability to manage more than two divisions successfully. To-day the public are delectated with the first number of a monthly publication styled the "Old Guard," whose editor is Mr. C. Chauncev Burr, a most prominent Southern sympathizer. The names of the principal articles are: "A traitor Congress and a Traitor President," "The United States Treasury Robbed to buy Negrces," and "How the Middle and Western States are Ruled and Ruined by New England." You can judge from these edifying titles what a fine intellectual treat this new periodical must be, and to what national results what little influence it may exert will tend. With the World for their daily organ, the Caucasian for their weekly, and the Old Guard for their monthly, the enemies of the Government should certainly succeed in creating a mob revolution before many weeks are over. And here let me say once again, that this idea of a concerted rising of the mob is no idle fancy, but a suspicion fast ripening into a confident expectation in the minds of thousands. It is the consummation most devoutly aimed at in the persistent assaults of the disloyal press upon the credit of the Government; in the series of incendiary lectures before the "Young Men's Democratic Association," and in the combination of Wood, Seymour, Brooks, Vallandigham, Cox, and Saulsbury, to provoke foreign mediation by plunging the whole North into anarchy. That noble article on "The Situation," in Friday's Press, unmasked the plot in a way that should command the immediate attention of the Government. Let the latter take warning in time, and be prepared to meet and overwhelm the worst that may happen before the winter is over.

The Illustrated News, which has a new editor about once a month, comes out this week under the editorship of that daintiest of poets and story writers, T. B. Aldrich, who succeeds "Doesticks." Hitherto the paper has been more remarkable for the superiority of its wood cuts than for its literary brilliancy; but the gifted young poet is likely to intensify the The clear, cold weather of to-day not only revives

the hopes of the skater, but relieves the painful anxiety of thousands who had begun to fear that the juleps and sherry-cobblers of next summer would have to go iceless. The ice dealers say that they have obtained no stock thus far this winter, and that three successive freezing days will be required to furnish any "practicable" ice at all. THE BOOK PUBLISHERS had a full meeting at the trade salesrooms on Friday

afternoon, to take some action about the price of paper, an inferior article of which costs twenty-five cents per pound here, against six and eight cents for the same thing in England. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the present exorbitant rates are produced by a speculative combination of the paper Arkansas. What is expected to be accomplished is makers, and it was determined to memorialize Conmore than I can divine; possibly something which, gress to remove the present heavy duties on paper, if it does not wipe away a portion of the stigma of | in order that consumers might avoid the ruinous exnew books, all stereotyped and ready to be printed, are being kept back because the publishers must either issue them at an immediate loss, or kill their sales with unusual prices. THE ARTISTS' RECEPTION, at the Academy rooms on Fifth avenue, last evening,

was very brilliantly attended by fashionable so-

ciety, and the usual elegant flirtations between the artists and their female admirers went on with distinguished ardor. Among the works exhibited were two very effective little pictures by Mr. Gray, illustrating the Emancipation proclamation. One represents Freedom placing an unsheathed sword in the hands of a slave whose shackles have just fallen off, and the other is a presentment of the Genius of America, draped in the national flag. In another studio, a clay model of a Southern negro attracted considerable scrutiny, the negro having just cast aside his bonds. A plaster group by Rogers, representing a family of Union refugees from Tennessee. was the only other work representing national subjects, if we except Carl Mullcr's bas-relief of the late Lieutenant Hidden. Either the scenes of war possess no particular inspiration for our artists, or the latter are distrustful of their ability to depict the glories and terrors of the battle-field. In the earlier days of the country's great struggle for its life, a few knights of the brush essayed camp scenes, and Louis Lang's ambitious picture of the "Return of the Old 69th" is criticised with favor; but sufficient success did not attend these early efforts, to produce many subsequent trials in the same line. Evidently we have no Vernet in America to reflect the great rebellion on canvas.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL MITCHELL took place from the Brooklyn Church of the Pilgrims late vesterday afternoon, the wish of the deceased being followed in the permission of no military parade. At the commencement of the war Major General Mitchell was a partner in the book-publishing house now known under the style of Blakeman & Mason, and was giving his whole attention to the sale of his astronomical works. Roused to patriotic enthusiasm by the "notes of awful preparation" which followed the fall of Sumpter, he impulsively declined business, offered his services to the Government, and was accepted. His brilliant military career at the West, and sudden death by yellow fever in South Carolina, are matters of history. The late Professor Renwick was also carried to the grave yesterday.

THE UP-TOWN "GHOST" still commands the evening attention of the populace, greatly to the disturbance and disgust of residents in the neighborhood of the haunted house. At nightfall every day a crowd commences to gather in front of number 88, including bearded spiritualists. loafers, countrymen, and boys, the latter sometimes carrying their excitement so far as to stone the windows of the room supposed to be haunted. The tale has travelled far and wide, and one of the throng last evening was an old gentleman who had come al the way from Paterson, New Jersey, expressly to have a good look at the mysterious domicile. By way of ending these nightly crowds, which are fast becoming a nuisance to all the quiet people of 27th street, one of the morning papers hinted that the owner of the "haunted" establishment had invented the story for the purpose of driving away certain unpleasant neighbors; but as it had previously become pretty well known that said owner was really very indignant against the paper which had first published the story, the curiosity to see the place was not abated by this ruse. It is understood that the now-famous room is still infested by spectral intruders, and the sensation will last for another

GARROTING bids fair to come into fashion again from force of the latest London example. During the past week several evening pedestrians have been subjected to the artistic choking process in Jersey City, losing their watches and pocket-books by the adventure, and two scamps have been arrested on charge of perpetrating the robberies. They will have the full penalty of the law if proven guilty.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT amongst the dry-goods clerks of this city wears mor and more the aspect of a complete temporary success, and the few merchants who, at first, refused to countenance it, are fast coming into the arrangement. The clerks of one of them first demanded that he should close business at seven o'clock, and. "struck" in a body, when he refused to comply. All coercive measures, however, are deprecated by the association, whose members rely purely upon the power of moral sussion and the aid of the press to carry their point.

THE FASHIONS FOR WINTER. as derived directly from Parisian sources by the authoritative elegantes of the promenade, are more distingue than for many seasons past. Mantles of different colored plush, lined with quilted taffetas, trimmed around the edges with cord of corresponding color, and made with loose backs and coat sleeves, are beginning to prevail extensively, and have the merit of becomingness for all and service I spoke and wrote.

During the period of fifteen years which I have reviewed, I have had the common fortune of public men. New friends have come to my side, and old friends have fallen off from me. I absolve all such, and all correspondence of every class, of all obligations of confidence toward me, and give my full consent to the publication of every line I have written and every word I have spoken in relation to candidates, campaigns, or elections. shapes. For dresses, moire antique and foulards For muddy days, of which we have had so many lately, petticoats of cachemire, or woolen serge, in all sorts of gay colors, are recommended for adoption. By trimming them tastefully with rows of braid, they are made to present a very jaunty appearance, when saucily revealed to the public eyes by a dainty lifting of the dress. Furs in all styles are fashionable, of course, and always will be; but let the fair purchasers thereof make sure that there is a white hair here and there in the must, cape or victorine, or they may chance to have cheap dyed furs imposed upon them by the designing tradesmen who "manufacture their own goods." PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS have been considerably depressed by the weather of

> Signor Brignoli cannot make it convenient to get well, and impressario Grau seems unwilling to tempt the capricious fates without him; consequently, the new opera of "Giovano D'Arco" must remain in obeyance for some time to some. Maretzek announces that he will try a few nights with his Havana troupe early in March. At the theatres, the appearance of Mr. Bandmann, the German tragedian, as Shylock in English, has been, probably, the most notable event of the week to the critics. Said actor dresses the part with more historical accuracy than a majority of his American rivals, and invests it with an embittered sternness, which even the complete humiliation of the "trial scene" only deepens into repressed rage. The old Jew is baffled by the turn of all things

against him on the very verge of his triumph, but

he is too much of a man to be crushed by it as a

majority of personators would make him. In fact,

Bandmann takes a common-sense view of Shylock's

the past week, but will thrive again with the return

of clear skies. Italian opera is still denied to us, as

character rather than a melo-dramatic one, and hough his occasionally-defective English is a detriment, his portraiture is better balanced and more telling than that of Edwin Booth. At Wallack's to-night they play "Cibber," and Sir ohn Van Brough's fine old comedy of the "Prooked Husband," which has not been presented in New York before since the palmy days of the old

Park Theatre. Mr. John Gilbert plays Garrick's avorite part of Lord Townly. Mrs. John Wood is doing a good business at Miss Keen's Theatre, and Couldock and Cubas draw large audiences to the Winter Garden. Couldock's John Probity, in the "Ohimney Corner," is second only to his Luke Fielding, and a performance in the same Charles Gaylor, the dramatic writer, has brought

e libel suit against the Sunday Attas, claiming two or nree thousand dollars damages. The cause of the suit was an article by the theatrical critic of he paper, charging Gaylor with plagiarizing the omedy of the "Magic Marriage," which proved a success at Wallack's. The piece, I believe, was adapted from a French play. STUYVESANT.

A BATTLE FLAG.—The battle-flag of the 44th New York is at the rooms of Mrs. Erastus Corning, at Willard's Hotel, Washington. It is ragged with eighty-four bullet holes. Twice was its staff cut in wo by balls. Two shells passed through it. Twelve olor bearers have been shot dead, holding it in front if the regiment, and eighteen wounded. Mrs. Corn-ng has given the regiment a new flag.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. RELIGIOUS -- AN INTERESTING CEREMO-NY.-Last evening the ceremony of baptism was erformed, in the presence of a large congregation, in the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia. The services were of the impressive character usua on the occasion of a public baptism. In this in stance, the ceremony was more than usually solemn from the associations and the impressions the church edifice itself suggests. The Berean is one of that peculiar class of church structures whose interior beauty at once strikes the eye, and conveys a pleasing sensation. With no superfluous embellishment, it produces all the effects of a well-balanced and chaste decoration. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Cooper, is much endeaned to the congregation, and his eloquence attracts many who are not residents of the suburb. Last evening he delivered a very interesting address, preparatory to administering the sacrament. Hisremarks were explanatory of baptism, and the duties and obligations which its reception involved. He premised that baptism demanded from the one about to receive it a most serious and careful investigation. In this, as in other serious duties of life, one should count the cost. After that, there should stance, the ceremony was more than usually solemn one should count the cost. After that there should be an unreserved surrender of oneself to the new relation formed, and the personal conduct should be suitable to that relation. Lastly, he urged that the sacrament required a spirit of entire obedience. The sermon was quite elaborate, and contained many thoughts which showed a mind well stored.

THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH. The second annual General Assembly of the French The second annual General Assembly of the French Evangelical Church was held last evening at the northeast corner of Seventh and Spruce streets. The services were commenced by singing the 39th cantique, commencing "Trois fois saint Jehovah." The annual report was then read by Mr. Frederick Jacob, secretary to the board of trustees. The hall used during the past year has been given gratuitously by the First Presbyterian Church. The report recites at length the difficulties which have been surmounted since the commencement of the enterprise, and returns grateful thanks to those Americans who have generously contributed to the support ans who have generously contributed to the support The treasurer's report is as follows: Receipts for the year 1862, \$2,102.66, from the following sources: American and Foreign Evangelical Society,...\$100 First Independent Church24 Dr. Boardman's Church
From France and Switzerland. Ladies Fair....

subscriptions Expenses, \$1,435.34. Leaving a balance of \$667.32 the hands of the treasurer. in the hands of the treasurer.

During the year, 280 persons have been connected with the French Evangelical Church, as members, communicants, or Sunday-school pupils. More than 3,000 books have been received from France, for the library. The pastor, the Rev. H. Fargues, has visited a number of his countrymen in the various military hospitals, and some in prisons.

The attendance at the church last evening was very good. very good. REUNION MEETING.

The reunion gathering at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Tenth Baptist Church was a highly interesting occasion. After devotional exercise, the pastor, Rev. J. H. Kennard, D. D., gave a brief history of the rise and progress of the church from January 1st, 1838. The statement showed that, within that period, three large and convenient houses of worship had been built: 2,375 names had been real. of worship had been built: 2,375 names had been registered; 1,450 adults baptized; 20 ministers sent forth to preach the Gospel; 5 other churches planted, and a large amount of missionary labor performl. both at home and abroad Letters from several of the ministers sent out by the church, now located at a distance, were received, and others, being present, spoke on the occasion. During the services the pastor met with a com-plete surprise in the presentation to him of a beauti-

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES. The sixth anniversary of the Sunday school connected with the Church of the Covenant, Seventeenth and Filbert, took place yesterday afternoon. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Noakes, officiated, and preached a sermon from the fourth chapter of Eclesiastes, and the thirteenth verse. The offerings of the various classes, consisting of books, then occupied the time. The number in the adult school, as reported, was 209; in the infant school, 100; in the Bible class, 62. The whole amount of the collections was \$250. The twenty-third anniversary of the Sunday-school of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Germantown road, above Fifth street, also occurred esterday afternoon. The report stated that the hole number of names on the roll was 370. The

whole number of names on the roll was 370. The number in the Bible class was 55; in the Testament class 190; in the infant class 125. The officers and teachers numbered 34; the average attendance was the same as that of any previous year. 25 members had been received in the adult school during the year, from the infant department; 135 copies of the Child's World and Foreign Missionary had been distributed monthly; \$33 had been raised for missionary purposes; four of the number on the roll of the previous meeting had died. The expenses amounted to \$200, nearly all of which had been raised by the school, together with \$71 in the adult and \$33 in the infant school. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and Messrs. Stiles and Walton made addresses, and the Rev. Mr. D. Gaston was likewise present. These anniversaries were very fully attended, and the exercises marked with deep interest.

Fires.—About six o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the building known as Johnson's ink factory, in Tenth street, below Lombard. The flames burned stubbornly for two hours, hard. The names ourned studoomy for two hours, and the establishment was scriously damaged; it is believed to the amount of \$2,500. The same premises were damaged by fire a few months since. About five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a slight fire occurred in Matlock's spice mills, near Fifteenth and Hamilton streets. The damage was confined to the destruction of a few bags of coffee.

CITY ITEMS.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—The keen state of the weather which has suddenly sprung upon us has excited a run upon our Furriers. The popular old house of Messrs. Charles Oaktord & Son, Nos. 834 and 836 Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel, with characteristic sagacity, provided such a stock of Furs as can only be described as inexhaustible, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find that their sales within the last day or two have been almost as large as during Christmas week. One reason for this is found in the fact that they have greatly reduced the prices of all their elegant furs, and are giving the public real bargains.

"HOT BUCKWHEAT CAKES ON A FROSTY MORNING." have, from time immemorial, been recognized by all who are fond of good living as a capital institution. The Buckwheat to use, if you would enjoy this luxury in perfection, is the famous "Silver Flint" brand, of which Mr. C. H. Mattson. dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has the exclusive sale. All who try this delicious buckwheat cannot be induced afterwards to use any other brand. Baked, and eaten with some of Mr. Mattson's prime Old Government Java Coffee, the "Silver Flint" is a great luxury.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN PHILADELPHIA has attained a higher name than in any other city in the Union, and we are pleased to add that few artists in this country have contributed more effectively towards the achievement of this honor for our city than Mr. Hipple, proprietor of the splendid groundfloor gallery, No. 820 Arch street, below Ninth street. Give him a call. SIGNOR BLITZ still continues his marvels

in magic and ventriloquism at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut streets. There is no performer in the country so popular and admired as the worthy Signor. His attractions are always novel ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The fourteenth annual commencement of this college will take place at Concert Hall, on Wednesday after-

noon, at 3 o'clock. Valedictory address will be delivered by Prof. E. G. Dalton, and music by Beck's celebrated band. EGYPT -A lecture on the Monuments of Egypt is to be delivered at Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst. Those who are anxious to

be free for an hour from the turmoil and vexation of war and war news are desired to be present. THE GAY LIEUTENANT FROM ISLAND NO. 0.—It appears that there is a young man going the rounds of the city, engaging rooms and board, and ordering clothing and other things sent to him, chiefly on the strength of being a lieutenant, and when the goods amount to what he thinks the proer quantity, he suddenly changes from a leftenan per quantity, he suddenly changes from a leftenant to a tenant left, leaving credulous landiadies and mest chants to deplore the deceptiveness of human nature. Now, if every dealer sold for cash the thing would be remedied. Island No. 10 can't come that game in getting vlothes at House No. 824 under the To a lengal left, leaving credulous landladies and mer-

game in getting clothes at House No. 824 under the

Continental, for there the cash system only works. CHAS. STOKES & CO. TYPE SETTING EXTRAORDINARY.-We find in one of our exchanges the following paragraph: Tue printers are on A Strike for wisher MaGeS. Me he Ae Concluded to sEt 02r o≥n tYdes in fut Ure! It # EAsy eNough. We should not like to trust the editorial compositor who per-petrated the above to "set up" our notice of the elegant garments made at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 805 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

GRATEFUL FLORENCE. - Grateful Floence has placed a handsome marble slab in the wall of the house in which Mrs. Barrett Browning lived for so many years. The slab bears an inscription in Italian, of which the following is a translation: Here wrote and died Elizabeth Barrett Browning who in her woman's heart, united the wisdom of sage and the spirit of a poet, and who made of her verse a golden link between Italy and England." This slab is a conscientious tribute to a true poetess The best tribute which can be paid to the clothier is rendered by purchasing garments at the One-price Clothing Establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ANY FORM OF CHRONIC DISEASES SUCressfully treated for the past six years in New York by Dr. Wolf, a French physician, 632 Broadway, New York. Those afflicted with any kind of Chronic Diseases should read Dr. Wolf's essay on the subject, to be had gratis. Sent by mail. Dr. Wolf may be consulted personally or by letter. Worst cases of all affections of the nervous system have been radically cured, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, &c., &c., &c. \$25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.-50 North Fifth street. G. B. Jones & Co., Agents. 17-6t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.
The gold market was rather steady; between 1476146%, closing at the lat were steady at 14232. Government improving; money closes quite (market unsettled. The upward) verything seems to have come to the fancies noting a decline. G State fives were active at 10212; City or the new, 106 for the old; Rending. firm at 104; Morris Canal 1st mortgage gheny County sixes sold at 47; North P. fell off %; Schnylkill Navigation si Railroad sevens rose %; the chattel high Valley sixes brought III: 1 gages rose 2; New Creek Coal sold from ton Coal at 55; Susquehanna Canal kill Navigation preferred sold at 15: fell 14: Lehigh Navigation rose Reading Railroad shares Pose III was weak at 46, closing at 45½ bid. 10ld at 12. Benver Meadow at 67 Penrsylvania sold up to 65. Harrishn mira rose ½. Catawissa fell to 8; the Long Island sold at 26. Lehigh Valle. town at 58%. Passenger railways wer Chestnut and Walnut rose I. Seventon fell 1/2. Spruce and Pine was steady at Coates at 38. Corn Exchange Bank s

41. 117 was bid for Philadelphia. The settled at the close, 5,000 shares and changing hands. Drexel & Company quote Brexel & Company quote:
United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Certificates of Indebted,
United States 7 3-10 Notes.
Quartermasters' Vouchers
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government United States Sixes, 1881.... United States 7 3-10 Notes... Certificates of Indebtedness Quartermasters' Vouchers... nartermasters' emand Notes.

The Delaware and Raritan Canai and Amboy Railroad Companies have deed ive per cent., clear of United States in the last six months, payable on the contract of instant.

The message of the Governor at tire public debt of the State as follows: Five per cent, stocks growing out of ment with creditors in 1845.

Two and a half per cent, stock, have same origin Yar debt.....

This statement, however, does not in dred and ninety one old internal hope. \$1,000 each, said to be outstanding their failed to comply with the adjustment her the whole amount of expenses increase the war, by the State, is \$1,080,25, 20; the paid is \$1,832,968 a0; leaving autoid and the first day of January, 1812, claims \$146,278 57.

There was due the State from the United There was due the State from the United Sary 1, 1863, \$250.634 75 The New York Evening Post of to-day ...

The New York Evening Post of today so. The stock market took a strong upwerfthan recovering the dectine of yesters, cases, even, there is a rise of 2 and 3 feet points of Wednesday and speculation again taken complete possession of the marleading speculative railways average an advactive of cent, and in some instances there is given by each of two B cent, and in some instances there is given by the cent on the quotations of this time years and and Toledo touched 35cm years. First, and Central, 118/4; Galena, 92; Rock Isaad, 91; Row York Central is firm at 118. They work Central is firm at 118. They under the condition of the road will be attempted upon the organic to the road will be attempted upon the organic statement. the Assembly.

Erie sold as high as 75%, but closed afterior 75%, 675%.

There is an average improvement of 1861;
There is an average improvement of 1861;
Tailroad bonds. Michigan Central S. 2 683;
Alton and Terre Haute Scenade 50 Messassinking Funds 112, Erie Fifths 107, do Fondal There were sales of 1,000 shares Cleveland. inking Funds 112, the runs 104, do Four There were sales of 1,000 shares Clevelan t 97, a rise of 6% P cent, on yesterlay at 180 of 93 green, on yesterday, males were at 95.

Galenn jumped 2 75 cent. A lot of 4,600 slare hands yester my at 90.

Paoific Mail fell off 17 cent., selling at 15. 7 min from Fam Manipurel lice around the property of the property of

Pacific Mail fell off T cent, selling at lin T pion, from Aspinwall, is several days oresis. In speculative times like the presuit, speculative times likely to be benefited by the greatly prosperity of the public works. For header has risen 7 per cent, influenced by the increasing time of the higher value of coal property. It can be the higher value of coal property is city stock is also inquired after mid-time that Gen. Hunter is to at once occupy that has the immense cotton district of southern General the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, to lice harbor. It is supposed that the Government of the Navy Yand at Brunswick.

Of the State stocks we notice a rise of Fig. Tennessees: I in Missouris: E in Virginia. the Navy Yard at Brunswick.

Of the State stocks we notice a rise of life of Tennessees; 1 in Missouris; 2 in Virgida.

We notice a further inprovement of Moreos of States. The coupons of island of Money is much easier to-day, thouch the business on call is still done at 6 per cent.

Gold, is less active to-day, but does no religion to the coupons of the day were at 140 classified of the day were at 140 classified of the day were at 140 classified of the day were at 143 classified of the day were at 143 classified of the day were at 143 classified of the day and the state of the day were at 143 classified of the day and the state of the day were at 143 classified of the day and the state of the day are firm at 143 classified of the day and the day and the state of the day and the state of the day and the day an The abundance of postal cur

out of circulation the miscellaneous shim have found a resting-place here during months. Most of the local shinplasters a Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. II. Reported by S. E. SLATMARER, Philadelphia Extraported by S. E. SLATMARER, Philadelphia Extraported BOARD. 150 New Creek..... | 100 abt acc | 100 abc | 10 231 N Penna R. 12 | BETWEEN 62 Elmira R..... 50 Catawissa R

US 68 cpns '81... 52/4 '86
US 7-30 D blk... 2013, 102
American Gold. 148/2, 1472
Phil 68 old. ox in 106
Do new.ex in 1103/4 111
Alleg co 68 R... 52
Penna 58... 1021/4
Do bds '80... 1103/4 111
Do bonds... 112
Do bonds... 112
Do bonds... 113/4 1

New York Stocks, January 17. ms at 3½ o clock Bid. Asked. NY Cen RR...

5s '71.... 6s '81 regist. 94½ 95 6s coup.... 96 96½ S 6s coup..... 96
IS 6s 5 yr coup....
IS 6s 5 yr reg.... anton Company 24% 25 lel & Hud. 127 129 † Ex-dividend.

Philadelphia Markets. The Flour market is firm, but there with sales of 1.800 bbls Ohio family at 5.3 600 bbls Jenny Lind do on terms kept seer to the retailers and bakers are moderate, rang \$6.25 for superfine: \$6.50@7 for extras: \$5 quality. Rye Flour is quiet at \$5.25 ? bbi.

quality. Rye Flour is quiet at \$5.25 \(\) bib.

is scarce, and held at \$4 \(\) bib for Peuna.

WHEAT.—The offerings are light and the native at previous rates. Sales comprise about Subsequence of the control of the

New York Markets of Saturday. ABHES.—Pots are steady at \$5.376.65.46 and Person Moderate.

Benalistiffs.—The market for Self and Wolf Flour is a shade firmer, and in magnetic domaid. The state is a shade firmer, and in magnetic domaid. The state is a shade firmer, and in magnetic domaid. The state is \$6.306.50 for Supress with the state is \$6.306.715 for supress with more larger state is \$6.306.715 for supress with more larger state is \$6.306.715 for supress with state is \$6.306.715 for supress w ARHES.—Pots are steady at \$5.3% 69.00 and Peat oddenate Drime at \$1.40@1.60. In demant. We done to Onts are quiet at 6.668 for Jersey, and 71@74 for July 100 mix at the finner, while the demand is a little active. Sales of 45,000 bushels at \$4 for sound wing active, and 70@83 for unsound do.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Flour steady; Western good demand. Wheat steady. Corn active and firm, Mess held at \$15.75.

Ay State. Wheat quiet. Whisky active at 4th. Held out of the market. American gold is quoted to the market. American gold is quoted are liberal, but the transactions are limited, are liberal, but the transactions are limited. \$3.25@3.36. Dressed Hogs are firm. and a skale higher. Markets by Telegraph.