220 CHESTNUT STREET.

PRINTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND

Offer for sale, by the Package-

DRILLS, CANTON FLANNELS.

BRILLS, CANTON FLANNELS.
GOTTONADES, CORSET JEANS.
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ARMY FLANNELS, 10 and 12-ounce DUCK, &c., &c.

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"BAG"

MANUFACTORY.

BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES,

FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c.

ALSO,

SEAMLESS BAGS,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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PROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

MOTTON YARN.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863.

THREE CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., CASSIMERES,

CLOTHS, LININGS, &c.,

Comprising a large and complete stock of goods for MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT IREASONABLE PRICES.

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ja24 S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STS. All the best makes of Calicoes.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Linens.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
Together with Towels, Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird
Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line. SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND. ye, Buriap, cc. Nc. White Cambric and Jaconet, full line. Nainsooks and Plaid Muslins, full line. Winter Goods closing out. Shawls, Merinoes, closing out,

EDWIN HALL & BRO..

of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for ne Have reduced the prices of
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinces,
Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
All-Wool De Laines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Also,
Fine Long Broche Shawls,
Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls.
44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk. GEO. GRIGG. No. 219 and 221 CHURCH ALLEY.

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Shirting Flannels,
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H STEEL & SON HAVE A LARGE

Assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Rich Fency Silks; Plain Silks, choice colors.
Plain and Figured Black Silks.
Plain and Figured Mevinoes.
Plain and Figured Mevinoes.
Plain Solferino Cashmeres, at 57%c, worth 62.
WINTER SHAWLS, in great variety,
MERINO SCARFS, BROCHE BORDERS,
CLOAKS—Of New and Fashionable Styles, made of

Black Beaver, Frosted Beaver, and Black Gloth.
Call and examine our stock. We guaranty to give satisfaction, as we sell nothing but good articles, and at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.
del3 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street.

WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS.

At nearly old prices.
Cheap Damask Cloths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkins, Fine Towels and Doylies.
BLACK ALPACAS,

BLACK ALPACAS,
Fine Colored Alpacas,
Prints, Delaines, Cheap Reps.
All-wool Reps at Cost.
Balmorals—Good Skirts, full size, \$3.
Closing out Winter Cloaks and Shawls.
Closing out Boys' Winter Clothing.
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EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, have a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOR
GOOD Large Blankets.
Good Linen Sheetings.
Good Muslin by the piece.
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Good Fast Colored Prints.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Assortment Colored Silks.

1,000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS.

do. GRAY, RED, AND BLUE

do. {ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS.

do. DENIM OVERALLS.

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Have on hand a fine assortment of

CHANDELIERS

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments. Porcelain

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Give us a trial, and we will guarantee entire satisfaction. Mill Feed constantly on hand.

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WALL PAPERS-WALL PAPERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NEW DESIGNS
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CASES 30-INCH BLACKSTONE

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All goods made will be gnarantied regulation in size

CAMP BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, and

ALSO,

OPPENHEIMER,

HAVERSACKS, PONCHOS,

AND OTHER

10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS.

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and Mica Shades, and a variety of

Please call and examine goods.

AMERICAN

do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS.

BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,

York Premiums, Forestdales, Edward Harris, Bay Mill, and Other good makes Shirtings. 10-4 Utica, Waltham, and Popperell Sheetings. PART LINENS

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A full assortment always on hand at LOW PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Just received, lace-trimmed Embroidered and Mourning Muslin Bows and Neck-Ties, for the Schouse and street. Also, all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 15 cents. TLANTIC COTTON MILLS. Also, all descriptions of Linen Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Gents, and Children, at SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS WHOLESALE PRICES. jas-tf 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

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PHILADELPHIA. SEWING MACHINES. STILL THERE! AT THE OLD STAND. 628 CHESTNUT STREET,

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The undersigned has not removed, but is ready at his old Office to supply customers, at the lowest prices, with every style and quality of WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to Machines repaired and operators taught, de25-3m HENRY COY.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, 810 CHESTNUT STREET. THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it

ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Selfadjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
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FAIRBANKS & EWING,
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CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. No. 261 South SECOND Street, n connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are low manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous pairons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

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Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DRALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE ORLEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

HOTELS. INITED STATES HOTEL, HARRIS-BURG, PA-REFITTED AND RENOVATED—L.W. TENEYCK, Proprietor.—This popular and commodious Rotel has been nowly refitted and furnished throughout its parlors and chambers, and is now ready for the reception of guests for the winter season. The travelling public will find the UNITED STATES HOTEL the most convenient, in all particulars, of any Botel in the State Capital, on account of its access to the railroad, being timediately between the two great depois in this city.

HARRISHER JAN 16, 1883 HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1863.

RRANDRETH HOUSE, Corner of BROADWAY, CANAL, and LISPEWARD
STREETS, NEW YORK.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The above Hotel is located in the most central part of broadway, and can be reached by omnibus or city care, from all the steamboat landings and railroad depots.
The rooms are elegantly furnished. Many of them are constructed in suits of communicating parlors and chambers, suitable for families and parties travelling together.
Meals served at all hours.
Single Rooms from 50 cents to 31 per day.
Double Rooms from \$1 to \$2.50 per day.

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The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES hem as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and re adapted to every branch of the business, where a

FAIRBANKS & EWING. General Agents. idlo-if Masonic Hall, 715 Chestnut St. RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 SOUTH WATER Street, have in store, and offer for sale-Layer Raisins—whole, half, and quarter boxes.

M. R. Manus and Lemon Peel.
Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.
Currants, Dried Apples.
Dried Peaches, new, halves and quarters, and pared.
white Beans, Canada Whole and Split Peas.
Turkish and Malaga Figs.
Quive Oil, quarts and pints.
Henp and Can ary Seed.
Frincess, Bordeaux, and Sicily Almonds.
French Mustard, English Pickles, &c.
Turkish and French Prunes.
Fesh Peaches, Blackberries, Cherries.
Fresh Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, &c.
Hermically-sealed Meats, Soups, &c.
Sardines, halves and quarters.

John Mustard, English Pickles, &c.
Jermically-sealed Meats, Soups, &c.
Jermically-sealed Meats, Soups, &c.
Jalo

ROWEN & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINT COLORISTS, Southwest corner of CHESTNUT and ELEVENTH Streets, are prepared to excite any description of Portrait, Landscape, Natura, States, Architectural, Autograph, Map, or other Lithous and Chestnut a

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Bbls Mass Nos. 1, S, and S Mackerel, late-caught
in assorted packages.
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Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
the Blis. new Mess Shad.
26 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
a store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS.
No. 146 North WHARVES. FRENCH MUSTARD.—AN INVOICE of Purrey & Bearnes' Im. French Mustard, just re-red, per "Valkprieu," for sale by CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE St. OARD PRINTING, NEAT AND Cheap, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 South OASTH Street, below Chestant. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863.

New Publications. In consequence of the advanced price of paper, and all articles which enter into the manufacture of ooks, publishers every where have been compelled to raise their prices. The advance averages 25 per cent., which, especially in fine books, does not cover the advance in production. Even thus, American pooks continue the cheapest in the world. The Household edition of Dickens, published by Sheldon & Co., New York, will be a dollar per volume in future, instead of 75 cents. The increase will not ake place until the issue of "David Copperfield," in a few days, with original illustrations on steel, from Darley's designs. It will not be the fault of our publishers if every American citizen does not become master of the art of war, by the time that peace is restored. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, and Van Nos-

trand, New York, have published numerous books upon the theory and practice. The latest is an octavo volume, being a translation by Brigadier General George W. Cullum, of the Elements of Military Art and History; comprising the history and taction of the separate arms; the combination of the arms; and the minor operations of war, "from the French of Ed. de la Barre Duparcq, captain of artillery in the Army of France, Professor of the Military Art in the imperial School of St. Cyr." General Culum, himself a good soldier, (he is our Commanderin-Chief's chief of staff,) recommends it as the best foreign work on military and history that he has seen. The author holds a high position in France. and has devoted years to the study of the art of war. He traces the history and explains the tactics of the different arms—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engicers—and then treats of their combinations and minor operations: There is also an Appendix containing notes upon Hygiene in the Field. Wood engravings and diagrams illustrate the text, when necessary. The book, as a whole, is very complete. Received from J. B. Lippincott & Co. Captain C. C. Andrews' "Hints to Company Offiers, upon their Military Duties," also published by Van Nostrand, is a hand-book of good, practical advice, which officers of all ranks may study with ad-

In Mr. Charles J. Stille's pamphlet, "How a Free

People Conduct a Long War," a well-written and well-timed pamphlet, in which the English war in the Peninsula is made to illustrate our contest, we find it stated that England entered into that war partly to "protect her own soil from invasion by the French, by transferring the scene of conflict to distant Spain." Napoleon's intention of invading England received its death-blow at Trafalgar, in October, 1805, by the defeat and almost total annihilation of his fleet by Nelson. He established a continental blockade of England, after the battle of Jena, by issuing his Berlin Decree, which excluded the British flag and British produce from continental harbors. He did this, because his own navy was destroyed. Consequently, when England went into the Peninsula war, in 1809, Napoleon had not the means of invasion, nor England the slightest cause for fear. It was to repel the French invasion of Spain and Portugal, by land, that Moore and Wellesley were sent thither, in command of English troops. It was late in 1809 before Wellington gave orders, from Lisbon, to construct the famous lines of Torres Vedras, consisting of entrenchments, inundations, and redoubts, which secured more than five hundred square miles of mountainous country lying between the Tagus and the ocean. It is entirely true, as Mr. Stille states, that Wellington's defensive policy was much opposed in England, that his army was too small for its work, that he complained of incompetent officers, and that the morale of his troops was very far below that of an American army. During the Bonaparte war, England borrowed \$2,500,000,000, besides largely increasing the revenue by taxation.

ished, in New York journals, three letters, addressed to the President, and to the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury, on "The Policy of Emancipation." They are now republished in a 12mo pamphlet of 48 pages, by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Mr. Owen contended, as far back as last August, that the only way to end the war was, at once, while we have the pecuniary ability, to purchase the slave property of the South at a fair valuation, and that any other settlement of the question would only amount to a temporary cessation of hostilities. The money required he estimated at two hundred million dollars, in shape of compensation to loyal slaveholders—which is only double what England paid to her slave-owners in 1834. Professor Francis J. Child, of Harvard College, as prepared a delightful volume, published by Sheldon & Co., New York, entitled "Poems of Religious Sorrow, Counsel, Comfort, and Aspiration," judiciously selected from the best American and British writers. There are 101 lyrics in all—and not one that is not good. The volume is well adapted, especially in these sad times, as a family-gift book. It is on sale by Smith, English, & Co. "Lyra Cœlestis, Hymns on Heaven," selected by the Rev. A. C. Thompson, is a collection of acred poems, including many translations, few of which are generally met in the course of ordinary reading. They are arranged under different heads, but an index of first lines, should have been ap-

pended, inasmuch as the titles of several of the

pieces have been changed here. Received from

Smith, English, & Co. William Chauncey Fowler, LL.D., has published a volume of Historical Collections, which he entitles "Sectional Controversy; or Passages in the Political History of the United States, including the Causes of the War between the Sections," in which, going back to the formation of the United States as a natiou, he plainly shows the various circumstances which, at the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, made the States drift toward disunion. He asks "Where does the blame rest? Not solely on the North, nor solely on the South. Iliacos intra muros peccatur, et extra. The careful reader of this small volume will be satisfied that all the political intelligence and virtue of the country is not to be found north of Mason and Dixon's line, nor south of it; and that political and sectional pride, and intolerance, and hatred, and desire of office, confined to neither section, have brought the Union of the States to the verge of ruin." For our own part, we are not satisfied that such is the case, Dr. Fowler endeavors to steer clear between the two parties, and his book, though supplying much information, judiciously collected and condensed, will scarcely please either. Published by C. "A Manual of Elementary Instruction, containing a graduated course of Object Lessons for training the Senses and developing the Faculties of Children," by E. A. Sheldon, assisted by Miss M. E. M. Jones, and Mr. H. Krusi, has been published by C. Scribner, New York. As a book to assist teachers, it possesses considerable merit, not only from the accumulated information it contains, but from its "The Employment of Women: a Cyclopædia of Woman's Work, by Victoria Penny" (published by Walker, Wise & Co., Boston), is an eminently practical book, showing a great variety of ways in which

lucid and gradual arrangement of subjects. among us, as in France, females can be advantage-ously employed; hundreds of ways, in fact, in each of which they can do the work as well as men, and many ways in which they can do it much better. From merely mechanical to the highest intellectual pursuits, the field ought to be open to them. As saleswomen, in most descriptions of business, surely, neat-handed, tidy, and civil females, should take the place of great, hulking, brass-faced, leering men, who too often are to be met behind shop-counters. The book, which is worth reading, is on sale by T. B. Pugh. The January number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by Isaac Hays, M. D.,: and published by Blanchard & Lea, has reached us. It contains much to interest the profession, and we only regret that the number of articles contributed: from this city, and indeed from this State, is so small. Such periodicals as this are entitled to the support of medical men. "Lady Dudley's Secret," which has caused as much excitement in England as "Les Miserables" everywhere, has been republished in a 50-cent oc-

tavo, by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York. It is wondrously interesting, and worthy of the great popularity it has won. On sale here by Patterson & Brothers and W. P. Hazard. On Monday evening, at Handel and Haydn Hall, the Burns Association had a supper to celebrate the 104th anniversary of the poet's birth. Daniel McIntyre, Esq., was in the chair, and Thomas Duncan, 821 CHERRY Street, and FIFTH and COLUMBIA Jr., and David S. Winebrenner, Esqs., were the efficient Vice Presidents. The repast, which was substantial and plentiful, was supplied by Mr. A-la-Barth, and was partaken of by one hundred and fifty gentlemen, of whom about a fourth were Scotch: but the nationality of Burns is universal. There were eight regular toasts, commencing with "The Memory of Robert Burns," and ending with "The Lasses." Dr. Shelton Mackenzie spoke briefly to the toast of "Scotland, the Land of Civil and Religious Liberty," and, a little later, Dr. Burns, of Frankford, made some extremely appropriate and natriotic remarks in acknowledgment of the toast. 'The Burns Associations throughout the World." The Chairman read telegraphic and other communications from Burns societies in Baltimore, Chicago, New York, Wilmington, and Cincinnati, proposing toasts, in response to the toast sent from Philadelphia to sixteen Burns Clubs in the United States, and seven in Canada. The toast from Chicago was the most striking of these tributes, viz: "Burns' poetry-like good Scotch Whisky, it improves with age." If there was a commendable brevity of speaking at this celebration, there was a good deal of capital singing, serious and comic, by Messrs. Daniel McIntyre, Thomas Duncan, Jr., R. J. White, Alexander Robb, Mr. John Shedden, Mr. James Taylor, Capt. Finnie, and others. Two songs, chorus by the company, went off particularly well—"The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen." The room was tastily decorated, at each end were suspended the American and British flags, and underneath each side-burner was placed a small "Stars and Stripes" flag. The only drawback was, that owing to negligence on the part of the proprietor o

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Union Gunboat Hatteras Sunk by an

Unknown Rebel Cruiser-Further Details of the Affair-Another Engagement in

OFF GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 13, 1863, Of the first Galveston disaster you know all. The rebels occupy this city with a strong force of five or seven thousand men. The city is well fortified with On Sunday evening a strange sail appeared off the harbor. The gunboat Hatterss went in chase about seven o'clock. A heavy fire was soon aftenheard. and the sloop-of-war Brooklyn and the gunboat Sciota started in pursuit. The firing ceased before these vessels reached the spot-some twenty miles from Galveston. At daylight next day Capt. Lowry, of the Sciota, picked up a boat containing an officer and five menbelonging to the Hatteras. They reported that at seven o'clock on Sunday evening the Hatteras ranged up alongside of a steamer which looked like the Alabama. She was halled by Captain Blake, and replied that "I am her Britannic Majesty's steamer Spiffre." Capt. Blake said, "Heave to—I will send a boat on board of you." A boat was lowered, the one spoken of as baying been picked up. I was as the boat showed off. having been picked up. Just as the boat shoved off the strange steamer opened a furious fire on the Hatteras. Both vessels then engaged in fiere com-bat, running ahead of the boat, but soon after—say about twenty minutes—the officer in the boat say the Hatteras stop, evidently crippled. Then there was loud cheering on board the rebel steamer.

The Brooklyn and Sciota ruised all night, and next morning found the wreck of the Hatteras sunk in nine fathoms of water. Some of her boats were in nine fathoms of water. Some of her boats were picked up, which contained arms and bloody clothes. But the victor had disappeared. The Hatteras was a purchased fron vessel, sister to the steamer St. Mary. She was unfit for a man-of-war, having no powers of endurance. Her battery consisted of three small rifled guns, and four short thirty-two pounders. The rebel had heavy guns, sixty-eight pounders by the sound. Opinions differ as to who the way. Some think she was from Mobile and not Some think she was from Mobile, and not

the 290.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Jan. 16.]

We learn by passengers from Berwick, yesterday, that an engagement took place yesterday between General Weitzel's forces and the rebels. At the time the train left, it was reported that the 'Unionists had killed six and captured forty of the rebels. Heavy cannonading was heard afterwards, which indicated that the gunboats were busy.

We also received yesterday the following despatch from Berwick's Bay, by which it will be seen that our navy has lost another efficient officer:

To the Editors of the Della:

Berwion's Bax, Jan. 15, 1863.—Thave just learned the particulars of an affair of some importance, which took place yesterday. Early in the day Commander Buchanan went up the Teche, with the Calhoun, until he came to the obstructions placed in the channel by the rebels. At this point, unluckily, the gunboat got aground. Commander Buchanan, however, it is said, went forward some distance, and was shot though the head from one of the rife rith near ever, it is said, went forward some distance, and was shot through the head from one of the rifle pits near. A man named Whitehurst, also belonging to the Calhoun, was killed at the same time. Col. Thomas, of the 8th Vermont, hearing the firing, ordered his regiment to charge the pit, which resulted in the capture of thirty rebels and the dispersion of the rest. I have been told that six rebels were killed. I learn on good authority that the captain of the rebel gunboat Cotton was killed, and it is also reported that the boat is captured. I shall send you further particulars as soon as I can. ever, it is said, went forward some distance, and was SKETCH OF THE TECHE BAYOU.

The Teche (pronounced tesh) is a bayou of Louisiana, and commences in St. Landry parish, a few miles from Opelousas, and after flowing in a south asterly direction, in a very tortious course of about two hundred miles, unites with the Atchafalaya Bayou, near the southeastern extremity of Lake Chetimaches. The chief towns on its banks are St. Martinsville and Franklin. It is bordered by fertile prairies and plains, in which cotton and sugar flourish. During high water steamboats can ascend this bayou for a distance of nearly two hundred miles from the Gulf of Mexico. THE DEATH OF COMMANDER BUCHANAN. From the New Orleans Delta, Jan. 16.]
We are called upon to mourn the death of Lieut,
Thomas McKean-Buchanan, commander of the gunboat Calhoun, who was shot through the head, on
board of his vessel, on Wednesday morning. His
vessel had got aground before the obstructions near
the entrance of the Teche, and while he was forward endeavoring to float her, he was shot by some Southern scum from a rifle pit. Col. Thomas, of the 8th Vermont, avenged his death by a prompt assault Lieut. Buchanan was a noble sailor. He was courageous and generous, and everybody who came within the influence of his manhood liked him. He won high titles while on the New London, and we think that we bestow no less than just praise when we say the navy has lost one of its bravest officers, and the American Union one of its truest sons. He was a nephew of the rebel naval Commodore Buchanan, and a connection of ex-President Buchanan, but in name only was he like him. Lieut. Buchanan was a noble sailor. He was cou

Lieutenant Commander Thomas McKean Bu-chanan, reported killed at Teche Bayou, was com-paratively a young man, having entered the Naval Academy as a cadet, on the 1st of October, 1851. He was a native and citizen of Pennsylvania, from which State he was appointed to the service. In the Naval Register for 1855, his name stands at the head of the list of members of the first class of act-ing midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy. head of the list of members of the first class of acting midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy. On the 9th of June, 1855, he graduated, and was attached to the sloop Constellation, twenty-two guns, Captain Bell, then stationed in the Mediterranean, in Commodore Samuel L. Breese's squadron.

In January, 1858, he returned from the station, and on the 4th of November, 1888, was promoted to master, and ordered to the sloop St. Mary (twenty-two guns), Laptain R. D. Thorburn, then engaged in the Pacific, in Flag Officer J.C. Long's squadron. On the 18th of July, 1860, he was promoted to a dieutenancy, and attached to the steam sloop Mississippi. Under the new act the subject of our sketch became, at the end of 1881; one of the lieutenant commanders—a new grade of the United States naval service. He was then in command of the Mississippi (twelve guns), in the Western Gulf the Mississippi (twelve guns), in the Western Gul squadron. He was next attached to the New Lon don, the "black devil" of the Mississippi Sound He was afterwards attached to the gunboat Cal

ioun, on which he lost his life on the 14th of Janu ary, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST. General Wool and the State Militia New York, Dec. 27.—It is satisfactory to state that the reports which have been published in certain newspapers in regard to a fracas existing between General Wool and the military authorities of the New York State militia's altogether without even the shadow of foundation, and it is also untrue that any ill feeling exists between any of the divisions of the said militia and the General, respecting the former ordering reports to be furnished to his department; and that they were refused. Such reports can only have had their origin in the fruitful, but nevertheless untruthful, cranium of some wag, who would wish to see this important department of the service dispensed with. These facts we have from the source best qualified to give the true and correct statement of affairs.

Gen. Wool, since his appointment to the command of the Department he now controls, has never demanded any reports, publicly or privately, from the militia of the State, nor have any been received at his headquarters from the "Second," or any other division; and the result is, that if the officers who compose the General's staff are spoken to on the subject, they find themselves in a position to contradict such an uncalled-forgrumor, and deny it altogether. The object of such a publication in the several existence of New York and New England have expressed an unwillingness to obey the orders of the General, in the Department to which he has been so judiciously appointed by the United States Government. the orders of the General, in the Department to which he has been so judiciously appointed by the United States Government.

When the chief officer of the staff was spoken to on the subject, he appeared astonished, that a credulous people should be seeastly misled, and his honest and straightforward reply was: "These divisions have not been asked to furnish any reports, therefore we could not not have we received any reports from them, not even the Second division, which it is stated has furnished their reports to us." And again he said: "We are attending to the duties which the Government has appointed Gen. Wool to perform, and I hope and trust we shallnot depart from our instructions; and I am persuaded the General will not." not."
Major General Wool has upon his staff officers of recognized ability and of high attainments and acquirements, and the public may rest satisfied that they will perform their task, which is no easy one, to his satisfied Government's satisfaction.

DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.-Mrs. Katharine Thomson, who died at Dover of gastric fever on the 19th ult., was the widow of the late eminent physician, Dr. A. Todd Thomson, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Byerley, of Etruria, in Staffordshire. She was known to the public as the author of many petent officer, General Averill, and the execution of the movement was fixed for the 31st of December. The column destined to make the raid was actually in motion, then a telegram from President Lincoln announced to General Burnside that he must make no movement without first consulting him. The General at once arrested the march of his troops, and repaired to Washington. The President informed him that the reason of his despatch was that some of General Burnside's subordinate officers had protested vehemently against the movement. Thus failed the third attempt, through the interference and insubordination of officers of the army.

4. The fourth and latest of these attempts was the one of last Wednesday. Gen. Burnside had prepared it with care. He had examined personally and repeatedly the ground on which it was to be executed. He had fixed the position which each division was to occupy on crossing the river. He, had ascertained by spies the movements of the enemy, whom he had completely deceived by feints as to the point of crossing, and counted, with the utmost confidence, on taking him by surprise. How this movement came to fail, I have already engaged to show.

Before closing this long letter, I desire to correct an impression which has become quite current, that the properties of the point of the counter that the properties of the properties of the court of Henry the Eighth, were followed by "Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Mariborough." The research and reading requisite for these works as to the point of crossing, and counted, with the utmost confidence, on taking him by surprise. How this movement came to fail, I have already endeaded to show.

Before closing this long letter, I desire to correct an impression which has become quite current, that the providence of the properties of the properties of the search and reading requisite for these works are published "Lives of the Jacobites," and two properties of the prope

NEW METHOD OF AMPUTATION.—Dr. Chassaignac, surgeon to the Hospital Lariboisiere, has published a paper in the medical journals on a new method of his of amputating limbs without the aid of the knife. For this purpose he uses what he calls a caustic bracelet, consisting of a ring, round which are placed little crystal cups of a rectangular form. The ring is applied to the exact place where the amputation is to take place; a pledget of lint, impregnated with a solution of perchloride of iron at 35 degrees, is placed above and under the ring, and the cups are then charged with fragments of the Filhos caustic. The member to be amputated is subjected to a considerable degree of compression, which removes some portion of the liquids of the body from the diseased part. As the caustic proceeds in its action, copious bleeding might occur, to remedy which, the operator or his assistants exercise a digital pressure on the principal artery until the operation is completed. There is considerable difference in the behavior of a muscle separated by the knife, or by the action of the caustic. In the first case it contracts, and a large interval is left between the two parts that have been divided; but, under the action of the caustic, the miscle does not recede either way. Dr. Chassaignac has tried his method twice, in cases where the patients were so feeble as to render ordinary amputation dangerous; in both cases the operation was crowned with success. The bracelet in one case was amblied. NEW METHOD, OF AMPUTATION. - Dr. gerous; in both cases the operation was crowned with success. The bracelet in one case was applied five times for twelve hours each, before all the soft parts could be eaten away by the caustic. As soon as the bone became apparent, it was cut through by means of the chain saw.—Galignani.

A SOUTHERN PROPHET.—Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, said in 1851: "I object, in as strong terms as I can, to the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that if secession should take place, I shall consider the institution of slavery doomed, and that the Great God, in our blindness, has made us the instruments of its destruction."

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. WASHINGTON, January 27, 1863. SENATE. United States Courts. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, introduced a bill in relation to the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. Referred to the

The Military Establishment. Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill supplementary to an act to provide for the better organization of the military establishment of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee. States to Pay the Troops. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to authorize contracts to be made in such States as may advance the pay and allotment to volunteers and the militia in the service of the United States. Referred to the Military Committee.

Increase of Pay.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing he compensation to paymasters' clerks in the navy. Adopted.

mmittee on the Judiciary.

Increase of Bounty. Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer volunteers now in the service such bounty as he may deem necessary to secure their re-enlistment. Also, into the expediency of authorizing the President to offer such bounty for the re-enlistment of such volunteers for one year or a longer time. Also, into the expediency of provi-ding by law for three-months volunteers, either by enlistment or draft. Agriculture.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of lowa, offered a resolution that the rules of the Senate be so amended as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture. Laid

The Porter Court Martial. Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, moved to take up the resolution calling for the record of the Fitz John Porter Court Martial. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, objected. He thought it was a bad practice for the Senate to make of itself a Court of Error, to go over these ourts martial.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, hoped the resolution would be adopted. He thought the record ought to go to the country and be read by every one.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, said he was rather in favor of having the record printed and go to the country; but the record had been printed. He had received a copy and read it. He believed the result arrived at amply justified by the facts, and no other result could have been reached in any court. But the record was very voluminous, and would But the record was very voluminous, and would create a vast expense under the present circumstances; and as it was; already printed, he did not think it best to adopt the resolution.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, was of opinion that Congress and the Senate had nothing to do with the control of the army or with the courts marking

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 18, nays 22. Mr. LANE (Rep.); of Kansas, called up the bill to provide for the removal of the Indians from Kansas, and it was passed.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the bill to provide for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota.

The bill was passed. The bill was passed. Capture of British Vessels.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State and documents concerning the capture of British vessels sailing from one port to another, having on board articles contraband of war. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) called up the bill for the indemnification of the President and other per-sons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof sons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and acts done in pursuance thereof.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, proceeded to speak at length against the passage of the bill, characterizing the proclamations of the President, suspending the writ of habeas corpus and concerning emancipation, as the most extraordinary documents ever issued, and claiming that the President had no power to do anything of the kind, and that such acts were palpable violations of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The President might as well have issued a proclamation to suspend the Constitution of the Con have issued a proclamation to suspend the Constitution itself. Mr. Lincoln has fairly shouldered the abolition policy to destroy slavery in violation of all constitutional laws and his oath. But the people have declared that the Constitution shall not be destroyed. Mr. HARRIS (Rep.). of New York, moved to amend so as to make the provisions of the bill apply to criminal as well as civil cases.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, said the whole bill was to prevent persons who have been injured by the myrmidons of power from getting any relief in the courts; but the people would treat with scorn and contempt the wickedness of this Administration and its usurpations, and no upright people could do otherwise. Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York scorn and contempt the wickedness of this Administration and its usurpations, and no upright people could do otherwise.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, said he had listened to hundreds of speeches from the Senator from Kentucky, and the whole burden of them had been in denunciation of the Administration, who are struggling to put down the rebellion; but he never heard any one word in condemnation of those men dripping with the blood of their countrymen, who are stained with perjury, corruption, and treason, who were his late associates. From day to day he denounces the President of the United States, and asperses his motives. The present Administration bears upon its shoulder a responsibility never borne since the days of Washington, and the responsibility has been borne with a single purpose to preserve the Constitution, and live up to the oaths taken to defend and protect it. As to this question of the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, there is an honest difference of opinion, and the President of the United States, than whom a more honest and patriotic man does not live, believed he was acting under the Constitution when he made these arrests. The Senator from Kentucky and others spend most of their time in denouncing and trying to break down the Administration, but never spoke a word against the rebels, who were trying to overthrow the Government. He had listened to this until he gainst the rebels, who were trying to overthrow he Government. He had listened to this until he was tired.

Mr. POWELL replied that he had said that those who went into the rebellion were doing wrong. He felt it his duty to denounce all violations of the Constitution.

Mr. HARLAN asked if the Senator was not prejudiced in arraigning the President, as that was the
duty of the other House. A Senator was to act as a judge.
Mr. POWELL said he had a right as a Senator of a sovereign Stata. He thought the President ought to be arraigned. a sovereign Stata. He thought the President ought to be arraigned.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, said the Senator seemed to think that there must be no coercion to preserve the Government, but others thought differently. The last President of the United States held that no State had a right to secede, but nobody had a right to prevent it. That was thought to be something new; but it was not. It was as old as Dogberry's instructions to the watch, to "arrest all vagrom men; to bid them stand on the Prince's name; and if they would not stand, to let them go, and be thankful that they had got rid of a villain." The Senator would have no force used to carry out the laws of the Government, or men to preserve it in a struggle for life. This bill simply provides for the transfer of these cases to the United States courts. If there were constitutional questions to be decided under the United States laws, it was proper that such cases should be transferred to the United States courts.

After further discussion, the amendment was

courts.
After further discussion, the amendment was agreed to-yeas 27, nays 15, Exciting Scene in the Senate-The President Denounced as an Imbecile Senator A long debate ensued on the merits of the bill, during which Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, made a lengthy speech.

He was called to order several times in the course If his remarks. Finally, when censuring the course of the President of the United States, calling him in mbeelle, and terming him as such by name.

The VICE PRESIDENT called the Senator to The VICE-PRESIDENT called the Senator to order, and requested him to take his seat.

Mr. SAULSBURY continued his remarks,
When the VICE PRESIDENT said, if the Senator did not take his seat he should order the Sergeant at Arms to take him in charge.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Then, the voice of freedom is not allowed to be heard in the American Senate!
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

The Sergeant-at-Arms obeyed the order, and conducted Mr. Saulsbury out of the Senate, the latter displaying a revolver, which he took from his coat pocket.

pocket.

After a short time had elapsed, Mr. Saulsbury returned to the Senate and began to speak.

Mr. DOOLTTILE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, called the Senator to order, on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and should not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate. Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY.. Does the Senator from Wis-consin say that I am in the contempt of any honorable The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he Inc. Schator from Denaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Just as I please—not otherwise. Cries of "order!"

The CHAIR. The Senator will take his seat, or the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him into custody. the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him into custody.
After some further discussion, Mr. SAULSBURY again attempting to speak—
The CHAIR: The Senator will take his seat.
Mr. SAULSBURY. No, sir!
Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, rose to a point of order, that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and yet he saw him on the floor of the Senate.

nate.

The CHAIR said the Senator was in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and if he made any further disturbance, he should be removed from the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury then took his seat, shaking his fists and swearing at the sergeant-at-arms and Mr. Sumper. Sumner.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, offered an amendment that any person, not in the military or naval service of the United States, and not subject to the Articles of War, who shall be arrested in any to the Articles of War, who shall be arrested in any State or district wherein the process of the courts are not obstructed during rebellion, for aiding rebellion or obstructing the execution of any law or military order, shall be discharged, unless within tendays, charges are filed in the clerk's office of the district wherein he was arrested; and it shall be the duty of the Judge to discharge such person, or hold him to bail, as may be deemed necessary for the safety of the country.

The bill was passed—yeas 33, nays 7.

At 10% o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Soldiers' Pay and Bounty.

The House considered the Senate bill providing for the pay of certain persons over forty-five years of age who entered the military service.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, offered an amendment, which was debated, to increase the pay of the soldiers two dollars per month, and those who are honorably discharged before the expiration of their term of service, their proportionate amount of bounty. their term of service, their proportionate amount of bounty.

During the discussion, the justice of such legislative action was enforced, while on the opposite side it was contended that if the soldiers were wounded they received hospital attentions besides being placed on the pension rolls. In addition to this many of them had received State bounties, and it was necessary to pay the debts already centracted, instead of incurring additional obligations.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky rose to a question of privilege. He had been charged with being instrumental in violating the rules of this House. He explained that in consequence of his crippled condition, one of the doorkeepers had been in the habit of inviting into the hall persons wishing to see him, instead of compelling him to go out for that purpose. to see him, instead of compelling him to go out for that purpose.

The other day he received a card signed by a man named Garnett. The business was unpleasant to him—Garnett wanted to borrow money, and he had none to lend, and therefore soon dismissed him. [Laughter.] This statement was written to the Cincinnati Gazetle by the clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) in the same article was said to have shown Mr. Garnett (a paroled rebel officer) around the Hall after had an evited of his Confederal and an evited of his Confederal and the thought the writer of that letter order to be expelled as a clerk to the committee.

Mr. Vallandigham (Dem.), of Ohio, disclaimed any knowledge of Mr. Garnett, and characters of African descent as he may deem use.

In the prediction, that it we do fall to deliver the Gotor and the rights of the rights of popular were ment from rebellion against the rights of popular were ment from rebellion against the rights of popular were ment from rebellion against the rights of popular were ment from rebellion against the rights of popular were ment from rebellion against the rights of popular were ment from rebellion against the rights of popular were ment from rebellion against the rights of popular were ment from rebellion and the rights of the fights of the beaution institutions, and the rights of the fights had been to the follow ment from its support; and if the meditated purposes of Northern conspirators should at last be realized, history will record high on the rolls of this infam, ascertaining the amount of hay is recommended for those who may from hay-scales: Multiply the lengt and if the hay is somewhat settled make a ton. Hay will take ten Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered the substitute for the bill as heretofore offered by him, authorizing the President to enroll, arm, and equip in the land and naval service, such number of the committee of make a ton. Hay will take ten was clerk to the committee the near the follow m

. A Personal Explanation.

terized the statement as unqualifiedly false, without the shadow of foundation.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. CONWAY (Rep.), of Kansas, said, in his judgment the war had not been conducted with any purpose of securing triumph to the national arms, or the subjugation of the public enemy. At no stage of its progress has the Executive sought the conquest of the South. His exclusive aim has been to restore the constitutional relations of the people of the seceded States to the Government of the Union; and this he has endeavored to accomplish rather by holding back than by marching forward the armies of the Republic into the enemy's country, and putting him down. The President has not seemed to regard himself authorized to make warfon the slaveholders, if, by other methods he couldinduce them to return to their allegiance. He has, therefore, sought to exhaust every other agency before showing the slaveholders, if, by other methods he could induce them to return to their allegiance. He has, therefore, sought to exhaust every other agency before showing evera disposition to resort to vigorous action in the field. Even for his late proclamation of emancipation he seeks justification on the exclusive ground of its absolute necessity to the end of restoring the Union. To this policy he had been strenuously opposed from the commencement of the war. He had regarded it as utterly unsound in principle, and calculated to produce consequences the most disastrous. He had not regarded the seceded States, during the period of civil war, as having any constitutional relations whatever; nor had he regarded the leniency and procrastination of the Executive as calculated to have any other effect than defeat to us and ultimate triumph to them. He was not in favor of restoring the constitutional relations of the slaveholders to the Union, nor of the war to that end. On the contrary, he was utterly and forever opposed to both. He was in favor of the Union as it exists to-day, and in favor of recognizing the loyal States as the American nation, based as they are on the principle of freedom for all, without distinction of race, color, or condition. He believed it to be the manifest destiny of the American nation to ultimately control the American continent on this principle. He conceived, therefore, that the true object of this war is to revolutionize the natural Government by resolving the North into the nation, and the South into a distinct public body, leaving us in a nosition to nursue the therefore, that the true object of this war is to revolutionize the natural Government by resolving the
North into the nation, and the South into a distinct
public body, leaving us in a position to pursue the
latter as a separate State. He believed that direction
of the war to any other end is a perversion of it,
calculated to subvert the very object it was designed
to effect. To his apprehension, this war is a manifestation of Northern power, impelled by natural
forces, seeking embodiment in a national form, and
aspiring to the dominion of this continent. It is the
result of an idea, and, of Northern growth and
character, it seeks to create anew. Until recently,
the North had never possessed any other than a
merely subordinate political existence. It had no
distinctive political character. It was more Southern than Northern; nay, it was altogether Southern than Northern; nay, it was slavery, and the
existence of slavery required it to subordinate all
parts of the nation to its own will and purpose.
And so the North was overruled and assimilated
by the South. But this fact eventually precipitated a revolution. It furnished the North with
the motive, the justification, and the instrumentaby the South. But this fact eventually precipitated a revolution. It furnished the North with the motive, the justification, and the instrumentality of self-development. The work of the North today, is to organize the nation on the identical principles of the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787, to the end of ultimately bringing the whole continent under its beneficent sway. The first step, therefore, which should have been taken in the progress of the war, was to acknowledge a revolution, to recognize the South in its new character, to assume the North\(\) to be exclusively the nation, and then to pursue the war for conquest, or not pursue it at all, as might have seemed most expedient and proper for the time being. It is evident that all the forces of the country—civil, military, political, diplomatic, and others—have been manipulated in a way to defeat the legitimate result of this great progressive movement of the North. The Administration has seemed to endeavor first to restore the Union on the terms of the Constitution as it is; and, failing in this, to so dispose the elements as to insure the ascendancy of a Democratic fusion party in the next election, maintaining the question undetermined long enough to be able to deliver it over to the new Administration for settlement on the basis of compromise, thus making the power of the slaveholders in the nation, and over the continent, supreme and permanent.

Mr. SHELIABAGGER (Ren.), of Ohio, said that

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep.), of Ohio, said that the effort of his colleague (Mr. Vallandigham), in his recent attack upon the Government of the United States, sought to discourage persistence in the struggle against rebellion. This was innocent, if it could be said to have in it no other element then madness. than madness. It was more than mere madness. He would not stop to prove—he would warn the country, and declare these attacks made in the North nipon the Government were acts in a conspiracy, in conjunction with the rebellion itself, to destroy the Government. The key-note of this con struck by Alexander H. Stephens, at Savannah, when he said the process of disintegration in the old. States would go on until the great States of the Northwest would gravitate around the nucleus of the seceded States, "but not until they are really. Northwest would gravitate around the nucleus of the seceded States, "but not until they are really to assimilate with us in principle;" and these attacks are a part of this process of disintegration. His colleague (Mr. Vallandigham) had declared that the Government, "with an arbitrary power" which neither the Czar of Russia nor the Emperor of Austria dare exercise, had struck down every badge and mumient of freedom. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Harding) had said essentially the same. Both speeches were almost copies of the last speech of Breckinridge before entering the rebel service, and the recent message of Jefferson Davis. Another colleague (Mr. Cox) said in substence that the six hundred and forty-one days of Mr. Lincoln's Administration had divided the Union, debauched religion and morals, caused national bankruptcy, and murdered one hundred and fifty thousand of its children by war, and as many by disease. The gentleman from Hilinois (Mr. Richardson) had made Mr. Lincoln and his friends, responsible for the war. He would not allude to false attacks as a part in the play of the conspirators, for that would be unparliamentary; nor would he mention them to object to criticism to acts of the "Administration, which was the right and duty of all. He would bow in blind adoration to no President, to no party, to no Administration, in this frightful struggle for national life. He would honor him who would make the Government stronger by showing its faults. But to tell Americans, who, were not fools, that the arrests of Kane and Merryman for abetting the murderers of the defenders of their country, are striking down every badge of republican government, is an accu-Kane and Merryman for abetting the murderers of the defenders of their country, are striking down every badge of republican government, is an accusation sublime in its impudence. He alluded to the almost daily arrests by military authority, and without regard to habeas corpus, in the time of Washington, when the public danger was to ours now as nothing to infinity, on charges of "being inimical to the liberties of America," for having "damned General Washington and Congress," being "disaffected to the cause of American freedom," etc. He referred to Jefferson's commendation of General Wilkinson's arrests and deportation from etc. He referred to Jefferson's commendation of General Wilkinson's arrests and deportation from New Orleans, and characterized as a calumny the charge that President Lincoln began the war. He drew a graphic picture of the rebels' preparations, arming, seizure; and actual conquest of all Go-vernment property, and remnants of its army in the Southern States, the rebels, meanwhile, boasting that they began the war. He asked by what name would history call such trutbless ascertify upon our southern States, the rebeis, meanwhile, boasting that they began the war. He asked by what name would history call such truthless assaults upon our Government and institutions. They were not called treason, although they might destroy the Government, because treason is bold, and takes the hazard of crime. These attacks, therefore, are not technical treason, just because treason is no skulk or coward. Neither are these attacks argument—a contest of intellect with intellect. They are truthless dribblings of inanity, as it stands vacant and emasculated, muttering to each passer-by its incoherent twaddle. Let them be forever to history what the ravings of the hags of the drama are "to a deed without a name?" He dwelt upon the "honorable compromise." Alleged to be in the reach of the President and his friends on the first of March, 1861, when rebellion was fully organized, ready to march upon the capital, assassinate the President, and seize the Government; the situation of affairs when the six hundred and forty-one days, referred to by Mr. Cox, commenced—days which are charged with the blood of three hundred thousand Americans. In regard to this "honorable compromise," to be made by the Administration with a knife at its throat, he supposes the election of Mr. Douglas, on the principle of popular sovereignty, and that when New England or Ohio should revolt and seek to establish a separate Government, conspire to depose the newly-made President, and, with a

that when New England or Ohio should revolt and seek to establish a separate Government, conspire to depose the newly-made President, and, with a knife at his heart, demand the abandonment of popular sovereignty, and incorporation of the Chicago platform in the Constitution, with a provision that "no future amendment of the Constitution shall affect this article," and then these men would condescend to live under his Government and forbear the instant cutting of his throat. Would that be an "honorable compromise?" Would therefusal of Mr. Douglas have been the cause of slaughter, disunion, and bankruptcy following? But he would of Mr. Douglas have been the cause of slaughter, disunion, and bankruptcy following? But he would beg the pardon of New England for the supposition. Would the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) have accepted so favorable a compromise? He would withdraw the question—it was to assume that he played the traitor and to suppose him a dog, and a mean one at that, if he were so cowardly and mean-spirited to surrender a principle entrusted to his defence by the people, and lay down the Government at the foot of a monstrous, causeless rebellion. There was another reason why Government at the foot of a monstrous, cause-less rebellion. There was another reason why he would not accept so honorable a compromise had he been a member of Mr. Douglas Cabinet, at the threat of Southern rebellion. That gentleman, representing Mr. Douglas at the Charleston Convention, was called upon with Yancey's knife even then at his throat, to immolate himself and Mr. Douglas upon the funeral pyre of Democracy, over which the torch was held, and to accept this compromise, namely: "It is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, all the rights of persons and property in the Terrifories, and wherever its constitutional authority extends." And for this an assertion was asked, not in the Constitution, but in the party platform.

asked, not in the Constitution, but in the party platform.

For the sake of Union and Democracy did he make this "honorable compromise!" Just here he received a despatch from Mr. Douglas, saying: "Accept the Cincinnati platform and Dred Scott, but go not a step beyond." Here, Mr. Payne, of Ohio, explained, "We cannot recede from this ground of non intervention without personal dishonor, and so help me God we never will." And another delegate, "I feel, praise the Lord, I've got through eating dirt. I have eaten my peck, and want no more." And thus the gentleman (Richardson) rejected the honorable compromise, divided the Democratic party, and brought on the war! So it was "personal dishonor", with Messrs. Payne and Richardson to disclaim their principles, and assert the opposite in a platform, but honorable for the Republicans to thrust into the Constitution the opposite of a principle just affirmed by the people. of a principle just affirmed by the people.

There were peep-holes in the walls, through which walls, which walls, which walls, which walls, which walls, wh tion that the basis of Republican organization, the principle that territories are free, is a "high crime"—referring to the feaching of eminent divines of all referring to the teaching of eminent divines of all creeds, jurists of all ages, and distinguished poets of all times. Among examples of our statesmen he quoted Washington's opinions on the question of slavery, and of Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Henry, Wirt, Chawford, Mason, Pendleton, Marshall, Monroe, Pinkney, Lee, Randolph, and other lights of the Republic. He alluded to the deeds of those men in favor of freedom, in an ordinance of 1787, the act of 1803, and said it is only the non-abandonment of this principle at this threat of treason that is denounced as the cause of this rebellion against Washington's republic; as a crime in politics; and as that which makes the six hundred and forty days of this Administration the murderers of three and as that which makes the six hundred and forty days of this Administration the murderers of three hundred thousand of a children.

He considered, at some length, the evidence that the leaders of the rebellion would have spurned and spit upon acceptance of compromise, so dishonorable to us—referring to the last public utterance of Douglas, to the testimony of Reverdy Johnson, and of Yancey himself, who declared that the Constitution needed no alteration. He also alluded to the votes of the rebel leaders against compromise, and the fact needed no alteration. He also alluded to the votes of the rebel leaders against compromise, and the fact that Mr. Lincoln's friends were in the minority in both Houses, and could not raise by law money to pay one soldier, buy a gun or a pound of powder. In view of these facts, he said he knew no phrase of sufficient power to reach the depths of the perfidy that justifies the treason, and places its crimes upon the heads of those who are the victims of its foul murderers. He would say to Mr. Vallandigham, who plumed himself upon his foresight in foretelling failure, and he would call heaven and earth to witness the truth of

self upon his foresight in foretelling failure, and he would call heaven and earth to witness the truth of his prediction, that if we do fail to deliver the Government from rebellion against the rights of popular suffrage, republican institutions, and the rights of the poor man, then the failure will be due to the efforts here to alienate the people of this Government from its support; and if the meditated purposes of Northern conspirators should at last be realized, history will record high on the rolls of this infamy the name of him who made these promises to rebellion.

To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. ful to suppress the present rebellion, for such term III to suppress the present rebellion, for such term as he may prescribe, not exceeding seven years, &c. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.) offered a substitute, authorizing the President to raise, not exceeding three hundred regiments of persons of African descent, or colored persons, to be uniformed, armed, equipped as he may direct, for a term of seven years, unless sooner discharged. Also, proposing to establish a line of steamers for the deportation of freed persons of color to Liberia.

The House then adjourned. The House then adjourned.

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PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 27, 1863.

SENATE. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the annual report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; also, the annual report of the Lykens Valley Coal Savings Institute; also, a communication from the Auditor General, transmitting a tabular statement of the number and rate of licenses for hotels, &c., in the several counties.

Petitions.

Mr. CONNELL presented the petition of the president and directors of the Commercial Bank for recharter.

Mr. SMITH, the remonstrance of forty citizens of Mantager. Montgomery county against legalizing the act of the commissioners appropriating \$25,000 for bounties for Mr. STEIN; a petition from Lehigh county, for a law to prevent the Lehigh Navigation Company from constructing dams above Mauch Chunk. Mr. REILLY, one of like import; also, petitions for the recharter of the Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill county, and the Miners' Bank of Pottsville. Bills Introduced. Mr. CONNELL, a bill to extend the charter o he Commercial Bank.
Mr. HIESTAND, a supplement to the charter of the Lancaster, Lebanon, and Pinegrove Railroad Company.

Mr. CLYMER, a bill relating to ground rents in Reading; also, a bill authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to compel the recording of deeds and other instruments of writing. nstruments of writing.
Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill to incorporate the Marshall Silver Mining Company.

Bills Considered. On motion of Mr. STEIN, the supplement to the charter of the Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad Company was considered and passed

On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the bill authorizing the commissioners of Allegheny county to compro-mise with the holders of bonds, given in payment of railroad subscriptions, was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. LOWRY, the joint resolutions from the House, requesting the Governor to call upon the General Government to return sick and wounded soldiers from this State to hospitals in Pennsylvania, was considered and adopted.

The bill for the extension of Bedford street was called up by Mr. NICHOLS, and referred to the Ju-The supplement to the act incorporating the Howard Sunday-school Building Association was passed

nally. On motion, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by Speaker CESSNA.

Interestion State Debt.

Mr HOPKINS; of Washington, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, agreeably to resolutions of instruction previously passed by the House, made a report in reference to Mr. VINCENT'S bill, providing for paying the interest on the State debt.

The bill, which was reported with a negative recommendation, proposes to borrow specie from the banks, at the rate of 4 per cent., to pay the interest, in consideration of which the Commonwealth will further legalize the bank suspension.

Another bill, introduced on Monday evening by Mr. SHANNON, of Allegheny, and which had been referred to the committee, was also reported negatively. It was as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized to exchange with any bank or banks in this Commonwealth, an amount of paper currency sufficient in nominal value to pay the interest on the debt of the State, due and payable on the first day of February, A. D. 1863, for the same the first day of February, A. D. 1863, for the same amount of gold and silver coin, and to execute and deliver, to the bank or banks through which such exchange shall be made, the bonds of the Common exchange shall be made, the bonds of the Common-wealth, agreeing to pay four per cent, per annum as interest on the amount of difference in value be-tween gold coin and paper currency at the time said exchange shall be made; said interest of four per cent to be payable annually in the legal-tender notes of the United States, or in gold, at the option of the Commonwealth. of the United States, or in gold, at the option of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That the Commonwealth shall re-exchange or return said gold and silver coin within thirty days after the resumption of specie payments by the banks of the States of New York, Massachuby the banks of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

SEC. 3. That the bank or banks of this State
making such exchange of gold and silver coin for
the paper currency in the State Treasury shall not
be required to resume specie payments until the reexchange provided for in the second section of this
act shall be made; and all the provisions of the first
section of an act entitled an act requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks ansection of an act entired an act requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks, approved April 11, 1882, are hereby extended to such bank or banks until the said reexchange be made by the Commonwealth. If the banks of this Commonwealth shall tender to the State Treasurer, in exchange for paper currency, more gold and silver coin than shall be needed to pay said interest, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to receive from each bank so tendering a prorata share of the amount as required in proportion to the capital stock of each

as required in proportion to the capital stock of each bank.

A variety of amendments were offered this morning, when the House received the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and proceeded to the consideration of the original bill of Mr. Vincent. Among others were the following:

Mr. CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster, proposed the following amendment:

First. That all laws imposing a tax upon State loans, by which the treasurer or disbursing officer of the Commonwealth is authorized to deduct the amount of such tax from the interest due and payable to the holder of such loans, are hereby repealed, and the amount of interest becoming due on the first of February, and the first of August next, and thereafter, shall be paid by the said treasurer without any deduction in the legal-tender notes of the United States.

Second. The banks of this Commonwealth are required, in addition to the loans already made, if it should become necessary to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State, to loan to the Commonwealth, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., one affth of their capital stock, to be apportioned among the several banks according to their respective amounts of capital.

Third. The banks of this Commonwealth shall not be required to resume specie payments until the banks of New York and Ohio shall resume, and all the penalties imposed against the non-payment of liabilities in coin are hereby repealed until such the penalties imposed against the non-payment of liabilities in coin are hereby repealed until such resumption as aforesaid.

Mr. GROSS, of Allegheny, proposed the following amendment: ing amendment: First. That the State Treasurer be authorized to receive, as a special deposit from banks and bankers, sufficient coin to pay the interest on the State debt due February 1st and August 1st, 1863, and to issue his certificate therefor, payable thirty days after demand. Second. That the Treasurer shall be authorized to deposit with the bank or bankers depositing the coin an equal amount of currency, with the present market value of the coin added as an equivalent for interest on the coin, and that the Treasurer be authorized to terminate this arrangement with any and all the depositors on thirty days' notice.

Third. That in case the market value of the coin should be less than at the time it is deposited, the Treasurer shall have the right to withdraw sufficient currency to make the deposit equivalent to its value at that time. During the discussion of these various amendnents, Mr. CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster, spoke at length against paying the interest in coin.

Mr. GROSS, of Allegheny, contended that it would be unjust and dishonest in the State to refuse to fulfil the agreement originally made with the holders of certificates of her indebtedness.

Mr. VINCENT, of Erie, assumed the same position.

sition.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Crawford, declared that he would do nothing to aid in legalizing the suspension. of the banks.

The House then adjourned, on motion, until 3 AFTERNOON SESSION. Upon reorganizing at 3 P. M., the calendar of private bills was taken up, and a number of bills passed the first reading. Among them were the following:

An act authorizing Robert Lindsay, of Philadelphis to change a certain trust. phia, to change a certain trust.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad.

The consideration of the bill of Mr. Vincent, (to pay the State interest in coin,) with its amendm vas then resumed. was then resumed.

None of the amendments were agreed to.

Finally, the yeas and nays being required, the original bill was lost.

The House then adjourned.

[Note: It is understood that the Committee of

Ways and Means of the House, fifteen in number were unanimous in favor of paying the interest

MISCELLANEOUS. SUGAR REFINING IN CALIFORNIA -The Pacific Sugar Refinery, now being erected on Harrison street, is up to its fifth story. It is said to be the largest building in the State, with the exception of the United States fort at Fort Point. It is 140 or the United States fort at Fort Point. It is 140 feet front, 7 stories in height, and the superficial area of its floors measures 77,000 square feet. In addition, the boiler house is 50 by 50 feet, and the charcoal reiort house 100 by 50 feet. It is announced to commence refining on the 1st March next. Its machinery has been on the ground for some time.—San Francisco Evening Bulletin. HOW GAMBLER'S THRIVE.—The rooms in Cleveland occupied by Conlisk, a noted gambler, and one of those concerned in the fleecing of Paymaster Cook, were cleaned out by an execution lately, when some curious discoveries were made. There were peep-holes in the walls, through which an accomplise of the gampier, stationed oursine, could see the hand of his victim, and a system of wires and hammers under the floor by which he could communicate to his principal the results of his observations. The confivance looks very much like an infringement of the patent of the well known spirit-rapping machine.

MR. LINCOLN'S LAST JOKE.—A Washington correspondent of a New England journal says that the President looks haggard and careworn, yet he preserves his good nature, and some new story or bon mot from him is always in circulation. The last was attend on Satirator at the unblic reconting was uttered on Saturday, at the public reception, when a Western paymaster, in full major's attire, was introduced, and raid: "Feing here, Mr. Lincoln, I thought Ed call and pay my respects." "From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the President, "I guess that's about all any of you do pay."

THE ARABIAN HORSES OF EX-GOVERNOR SEWAED. The Arabian horses of ex-Gov.
Seward, which have attracted so much attention at
the annual fairs of the State Agricultural Society,

have been let for the ensuing year to Wm. Hurst, of Albany, and Hon. E. Cornell, of Ithaca. Mr. Hurst has the bay, and Mr. Cornell the sorrel.—Albany WAR OF RACES IN CANADA.—Considerable

WAR OF RACES IN CANADA.—Considerable discussion is going on among the Canadian journals relative to the power and rights of the two nations of people, French and English, of which the population is composed. From the discussion, it appears that the Anglo-Saxon population is 127,000, while the French population is 850,000.

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.—English papers are agitating the subject of an increased attention to the culture of flax as an offset to the scarcity of cotton. It is well known that machinery has been perfected for its manufacture both in this country and Europe, and a permanent prosperity will no doubt result.

MFASURING HAY—Theifollowing method of MEASURING HAY.—Theifollowing method of ascertaining the amount of hay in a mow we find recommended for those who may live a distance from hay-scales: Multiply the length by the breadth, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards make a ton. Hay will take ten to twelve solid yards per ton. DESTINY.—A quaint old gentleman, in speaking of the different allotments of men, by which some become useful citizens and others worthless vagrants, by way of illustration, remarked, "So one slab of marble becomes a useful doorstep, while auchter becomes a bring tombatone".

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With a large assortment of other FANCY GOODS, suitable fo CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, most of, which are manufactured and imported for our own sales, and will act be found at any other establishment.
S. A. HARRISON. the Hall, or of the persons in charge of it, the supply of gas was so limited that at no time was there anything like full light, and it is singular that, in another large room in the same building, there was as much light as if for an illumination. The negligence or the stinginess, whichever it be, which caused the discomfort we mention, is perfectly inexcusable. If it occurred during a concert, a ball, or a public tablishment.
S. A. HARRISON.
1010 CHESTNUT Street. meeting, it would scarcely have been as patiently submitted to as it was on Monday evening.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Review of Gen. Burnside's Campaign-The

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863. I had occasion last week to visit the Army of the otomac; and, as I found it on the eve of a movement against the rebel forces in its front, I remained to watch its progress and results. You will have received from our regular correspondents full reports of both before this can reach you. Concerning the causes of the failure of this movement, they may not have said as much as the good of the service and the welfare of the country require. I write this letter mainly to supply that defect.

The sudden change in the weather on the night of Tuesday, the 13th, was the immediate cause of the failure. The movement was intended to be a surprise. The whole army was put in motion during the day on Tuesday, and each portion of it was to have been by midnight, in the position designated by the commanding general, for the commencement of operations at 6 o'clock below, and 7½ o'clock above Fredericksburg, on Wednesday morning. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening it began to rain, and throughout the night the rain continued, with a tempest of wind. Owing to other causes, of which I shall speak hereafter, those portions of the army designated to lead the movement had not moved with the vigor and energy which the nature of the service required. They were arrested, therefore, some miles short of their appointed positions by the condition of the roads, suddenly softened by the heavy rain, and through which, by morning, it had become impossible to move either pontoons or artituder. letter mainly to supply that defect. become impossible to move either pontoons or artillery with the celerity demanded. The enemy meantime discovered the movement, and instantly rallied to meet it. The movement for the surprise had passed, and therefore the movement was abandoned. This is the surface view of the matter. As things stood, the weather afforded sufficient excuse for about

the ist ine surjace view of the matter. As things stood, the weather afforded sufficient excuse for abandoning the enterprise—indeed, made it necessary to do so. But if everything else had been right, this obstacle would have been overcome, or rather, would not have arisen in time to offer any difficulty. But the Army of the Potomac is like the soil of Virginia; the upper crust is hard, but thin; a little rain soaks it, and underneath lies a treacherous quicksand. the upper crust is hard, but thin; a little rain soaks it, and underneath lies a treacherous quicksand. Break through the crust, and you sink instantly to a depth which makes movement impossible. A good deal has been said of the demoralization of the army. The word is too strong. It does not apply to the mass of the army at all. But it does apply to a good many of the officers. They are demoralized, in every sense of the word, and they are a source of discouragement—of discontent—of disheartenment (if there is such a word), to their subordinates and to the ranks. I do not hesitate to say that the failure of this latest movement was due, primarily and mainly, to the insubordination—the word is not too strong—of some of the generals in command under Burnside. I ask no better evidence of this than the language openly held by them, in presence of their subordinates, of newspaper reporters, and of all who chose to listen, before the movement, while it was in progress, and after it had been abandoned. Unless common ever the record of the common.

and of all who chose to listen, before the movement, while it was in progress, and after it had been abandoned. Unless common report, which receives the countenance, if not the distinct confirmation, of the officers most concerned, is entirely at fault, the commanding general was overwhelmed with protests from his subordinates against his movements, after they had been decided upon, and with exaggerated and untrue reports of the obstacles in his way. So far as I know, no one of them went so far as to refuse obedience to his orders; but everything short of that which officers could do to embarrass and thwart his plans was done, and done, too, as on some previous occasions, with effect and success. thwart his plans was done, and done, too, as on some previous occasions, with effect and success. As every one knows, there is a kind of obedience worse in its results than flat refusal, for it leaves the commanding officer without a remedy. While it answers in formall the requirements of the service, it insures, by its halting, half-hearted, and possibly premeditated inefficiency, the failure of the plan which it pretends to second.

One general, for example, was expected to have pontoons enough for four bridges—44 in all, I believe—at the appointed spot by daylight on Wednesday morning. He had but eight or nine miles to go, and there was no reason why he should not have had them there before the rain. He spent a good deal of his time on Tuesday in demonstrating that the chances of failure were 19 out of 20; on Wednesday morning he had fifteen pontoons placed in open view of the enemy, and the rest were stuck in the mud from two to five miles back. He certainly-had done nothing to disturb his own calculation of chances, nothing to disturb his own calculation of chances, and can now refer to it as proof of his own sagacity. Another general was unreserved in the expression of his opinion against the movement, and did everything in his power, even after the march of his nothing to disturb his own calculation of chances

troops had begun, to have it arrested.

It may seem a severe judgment, but I cannot help believing, from what I saw and heard, that each of It may seem a severe judgment, but I cannot help believing, from what I saw and heard, that each of the generals alluded to, and several of their, subordinates, who naturally take their cue from them, rejoiced in the failure of the movement. They had committed themselves openly and publicly to the opinion that it would fail; perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect that they should work with any excess of vigor to secure the failure of their own predictions. Some of them, unless I have been misinformed, sought to throw the blame upon their men, and alleged that the result of recent political demonstrations at the North had disinclined their men to fight; and the election of Wall to the United States Senate from New Jersey was cited as one thing which had so far affected the troops from that State as to render them unreliable on the field of battle. I do not believe that this is true; but even if it were, it would much better become a general of division to try to overcome it than to cite it as a reason for inactivity.

If this were the first instance in which the willingness of certain officers to behold with entire equanimity the defeat of Gen. Burnside's plans could be traced in their language and conduct, I should hesitate, in attributing the failure of this movement to fhat cause. But it is not. This is the fourth active movement which Gen. Burnside has made against the enemy during the short time that has elapsed since he superseded Gen. McClellan. Let us see what happened in each:

1. His first plan was to throw his, army rapidly upon Falmouth, cross over instantly, take possession of the heights of Fredericksburg, and thus compel the enemy either to fight him in that strong position, or fall back rapidly upon Richmond. The one thing absolutely essential to its success was the prompt arrival of the pontoon train. This was under the direction of Gen. Woodbury, and no satisfactory explanation of his delay has ever yet been made. But that delay defeated the execution of the plan.

2. Next came the crossing Some months ago, Mr. Robert Dale Owen pub-

satisfactory explanation of his delay has ever yet been made. But that delay defeated the execution of the plan.

2. Next came the crossing and the battle at Fredericksburg, which was certainly a failure, and which the country generally brands as a blunder. I think it was in General Burnside's power to have corrected that opinion in his testimony before the Congressional Committee. He did not avail-himself of that opportunity, but said that the country would never know how near the movement came to being a success. I see no reason why the country should not know it; and I cannot help believing that when the official reports of that battle are permitted to see the light, the grounds of Gen. Burnside's opinion will be evident to all. It is generally assumed that the main attack on that occasion was against the rebel front, posted and entrenched on the crests in rear of Fredericksburg. This is a mistake which was corrected by the General in his testimony. The main attack was designed to be upon the rebel right, and the object of it was to break their line there, where it was weakest, turn them, and then—with the cooperation of Sumner attacking in front—to complete the victory, and convert it into a rout. Gen. Franklin led the main attack with his own grand division, and two small corps from Hooker's. His orders were to attack with at least one corps vigorously, and then to follow up the attack with prompt and heavy supports. He sent General Meade attacked with great vigor, broke the rebel line, and actually unshed his advance into the midst of the ammunition ivagons and baygage-train in their rear. He had completed a succeeded in the appointed work: the foreër

wagons and baggage-train in their rear. He had comwagons and baggage-train in their rear. He had compostely succeeded in the appointed work; the forces
coposed to him were utterly routed, and all he
newled was prompt and effective support. This he
did not receive. Gen Franklin sent another small
corps to his aid, but it arrived too late. The enemy,
seeing Meade come to a stand, had rallied; reinforcements were pushed forward, and before Meade's supports came up his force was driven back and the seeing Meade come to a stand, had rallied; reinforcements were pushed forward, and before Meade's supports came up his force was driven back, and it became impossible to re-establish the line. General Franklin gave as a reason for not sending forward heavier and prompter supports; that he was afraid the enemy would seize his bridges and cut off his means of reiveal. Gen. Sumner, meantime, had opened the fight to retain as much of the rebel force in front as possible, for the relief of Franklin; and as he never does anything but with the utmost impetiosity, he had pushed the movement till it had assumed the proportions of a terrible engagement. This shows in how near? the battle came to being a success.

3. The affair at Fredericksburg, and the investigations that followed it; were no sooner over than General Burnside prepared for another aggressive movement. It embraced an attack in front, at a point selected with care; and a formidable raid of cavalry and light artillery; which was to threaten the enemy's communication, and divert his attention from the main attack. It was a bold plan, but, if vigorously executed, was reasonably certain of success.

vigorously executed, was reasonably certain of a cess. Every preparation had been made for it. A picked force of cavalry and artillery was got ready, under the command of that dashing and most competent officer, General Averill, and the execution of the movement was fixed for the 31st of December. deavored to show.

Before closing this long letter, I desire to correct an impression which has become quite current, that:
General Burnside's letter to General Halleck, avow-

deavored to show.

Before closing this long letter, I desire to correct an impression which has become quite current, that General Burnside's letter to General Halleck, avowing the entire responsibility of the battle of Fredericksburg, was written under some kind of pressure from the Government, or at least at the instance, and in some sort with the connivance of some among its officers. I have taken very great pains to ascertain all the facts connected with that transaction, and I know this impression to be without the slightiest officers. The letter was wholly General Burnside's own—in the original purpose of writing it, in its actual composition, and in its final publication. and in some sort with the connivance of some among its officers. I have taken very great pains to ascertain all the facts connected with that transaction, and I know this impression to be without the slightest foundation. The letter was wholly General Burnside's own—in the original purpose of writing it, in its actual composition, and in its final publication. After the battle, General Halleck paid Gen. Burnside a brief visit; but during his stay not one syllable was said by either concerning the "responsibility" for the battle of Fredericksburg. On the 19th of December, Dr. Church, one of Gen. Burnside's staff, went to Washington on business and returned the next day, bringing with him sundry newspapers. In the evening, General Burnside, being in his tent with several of the gentlemen of his staff, and reading these papers, fell upon paragraphs in them severely assailing the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck for having ordered him to make the attack, contrary to his own judgment. He asked Dr. Church if that was the general impression at Washington, and was told that it was. He at once said he would soon put that right, and on the spot wrote a brief despatch intended for the Associated Press, and embodying the substance of his letter. Some of his staff remonstrated against his noticing the matter at all, but he answered all their objections by saying that no man should bear an ounce of responsibility that belonged to him. He did yield, however, so far as to change the form of his letter, and addressed it to Gen. Halleck instead of the Press. Became to Washington next day, rewrote the letter in his own room, had it copied by his private secretary and sent it to the Press before he had exchanged a word with any member of the Government on the subject. These I know to be the facts of the case; and in justice to Gen. Burnside, whose noble-liearted magna-

These I know to be the facts of the case; and in justice to Gen. Burnside, whose noble-hearted magna-nimity is among the most conspicuous traits of his character, as well as to the members of the Government, they ought to be generally known.—Edito Cor. N. Y. Times. MUSTARD IN CALIFORNIA.—There were shipped from San Francisco last week, says the Sa-cramento *Bee*, two hundred and thirty-four bags of mustard for New York. It is known that the wild mustard for New York. It is known that the wild mustard, or the mustard which grows wild on hundreds of thousands of acres in Southern California, counting from Santa Clara down, is superior to imported English mustard. This home mustard is in general use in this State, and for many years it has been gathered by parties and shipped abroad. The supply seems almost endless, and the business of gathering it ought to be; and will yet be, when labor becomes cheaper, a leading one in the commercial interests of the State.

RHODE ISLAND.—According to the report of the Adjutant General to the Rhode Island Legisla-ture, that gallant little State has furnished for the defence of the nation, by land and sea, 18,500 men, or thirty per cent, more than her quota.