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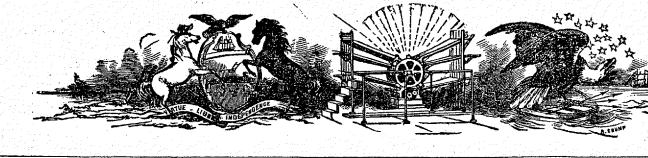
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863, ries, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1883, THE STORM AND FOG which, for nearly three days, have saturated and dimmed the city, are taking the starch out of Gotham pretty thoroughly, and exciting more apprehensions for personal health at home than for national interests in the tented and muddy field. In short, the weather of this winter is abominable, and will afflictat least one-half the Yankee nation with consumption "if longer persisted in," as the proclamations say. Already the physicians have their hands full, and coughing has become so common that he who can refrain from it is an object of public envy and ndignation. To be without a respectable cough nowa-days is to be hopelessly unfashionable, and society gauges the intellect of a person by his or her aptitude at inventing some new refinement of malediction on the horrible condition of the streets. There is a good national use, however, in this steady muddle of rain and fog; it brings right home to the skeptical a realizing sense of what must unavoidably be the influence of the weather upon the movements of a great army like that on the Rappahannock, with ts ponderous artillery, lumbering baggage-wagons, and troops of horse. The most thick-headed carper at delay must feel that, for an army to start upon a march on such a miserable, muddy day as this, would be in defiance of all human feeling and the probabilities of Divine aid. General Burnside will hardly receive that greeting here which has so often been extended to command-

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ers who have done less for their country. He has been too honest for popularity with the unthinking masses, and from the time he so ingenuously admitted his doubts of his own ability to master the military situation in Virginia successfully, his stock has been steadily declining in New York. That his career as commander has been a failure he himself bravely acknowledges in his farewell address to his troops; and when a man carries his honesty thus far, how can he expect any sympathy or admiration in the Fernando Wood province of New York? Had he brazened it, as many would have done in his case, and permitted the bad weather which produced his last military misfortune to be charged solely to the Government, he might come immediately to the arms of a blatant party of adorers in this city, who would instantly nominate him for President in 1865. But Burnside has chosen to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and will onsequently be permitted to go unmobbed to his hotel, and sleep unspeechified and unserenaded upoh his virtuous couch. So much for being too honest. Such of the knowing ones as are loyal do not regard the withdrawal of Sumner and Franklin from the Rappahannock army as a misfortune to General Hooker. Those two are unquestionably brave and skiiful soldiers, but Generals Couch and Smith, who succeed them, will be more likely to co-operate heartily with another superior than their own im-

mediate personal favorite. With characteristic officiousness, our delectable Board of Aldermen have undertaken to vindicate Fitz John Porter against the recent righteous verdict against him, and to "rebuke the Administration" for presuming to let the martyr be so persecuted. The affair, of course, is none of their business, and their impertinent intermeddling in military concerns will have no other effect than to show what intrusive zanies they are. The election of Mr. Callicott to the Speakership of

the Legislature yesterday was expected by every one; but very few were prepared to see the noisy Thomas C. Fields, and other Democratic members, submit with such lamb-like meekness to an even which they had openly threatened to revenge with bloodshed. It was left for a country member, on the Republican side, to greet the new Speaker with the cheerful intelligence that he had been accused of corruption, and that the charge must be thoroughly investigated. Surely, all this is very foggy, and must be sympathetic with the weather. There is a thick fog at Albany, as well as in Virginia and New GENERAL WOOL AND THE MILITIA

annear to have come to an amicable understanding as to the asserted intention of the former to assume control of the troops of the State, and the Genera, indirectly denies ever having wished to arrogate for his superiors at Washington any military rights be-yond those delegated by the letter of the Constitution. For some unknown reason, however, the local.

Democracy are very bitter against the veteran martinet, and seem to suspect him of a design to forward Federal usurpation in some way. The DEATH OF EX-MAYOR MICKLE, which took place on Monday, leaves another broach

in the sadly decimated ranks of Old New York. In 1846 Mr. Mickle, who was a life-long Democrat, received the nomination for Mayor, from Tammany Hall, and was elected by something more than s thousand majority, over the Whig and Reform candidates opposed to him. After filling his term of office. with marked ability, he retired to private life, and though importuned to run against Fernando Wood. in the election which resulted in that man's defeat by Mr. Tieman, he refused to again incur the cares and odium of political strife. Deceased was engaged for many years in the tobacco business, and leaves a princely fortune and an henorable name. MRS. GEN. MCCLELLAN

is the lucky recipient of such a present as even monarchs rarely give. She receives a neat little note from a number of her husband's New York worshippers, tendering her a magnificent residence up town, and begging her to accept it as a testimonial of the estimation in which her husband's abilities and services are held by the donors. The house is superbly furnished from top to bottom-costly Turkey carpets cover the floors, rare pictures adorn the walls, the cellar is fully stocked with the choicest wines, and everything connected with luxurious housekeeping-even to groceries-abounds in lavish profusion. Astor, who was once on McClellan's staff in Virginia, is one of the principal subscribers in the princely gift, and a number of "conservative" bankers and merchants follow suit. WALL STREET

is in its usual financial convulsions over the change of command in the Virginia army. Stocks went down with a rush yesterday, on receipt of the Washington Intelligencer, with the news that Hooker had command, and they are greatly unsettled to day. Burnside's resignation had been expected by the bulls and bears; but they seemed to fancy that the coming man was Rosecrans. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

whose queer mixture of insanity and shrewdness has long amused the public, will be hauled up before the Supreme Court on Monday, to pay the penalty. of his twoffree revelations of political secrets. For libelling Fernando Wood, and other politicians, in a small daily paper of his, the irrepressible Stephen was sentenced in 1858 to the penitentiary for one year. He served a month of his term, and was then released on a writ of habeas corpus; since which time (nearly five years ago) he has been left undisturbed until now, when the District Attorney suddenly determines that he shall have a chance to work out the rest of his sentence. Branch is perpetually publishing little daily papers, in which he rather scurrilously tells all he knows about our more notorious politicians, and they are some of the latter who are working to get him out of the way once more. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL,

at the Academy of Music, last evening, was, despite the horrible weather, a fine success, and Palized over three thousand dollars for the Widow and Orphans' Fund. There are indications that the marriage of Tom Thumb will take place at the Academy of Music, owing to the difficulties in the way of securing a Harper's Magazine.

The February number, just received from J. B. Lippincott and from T. B. Peterson, is of a more niscellaneous character than any issued for some time. It contains thirty-seven illustrations, chieffy Chapin, Perkins, Stephens, Jewett, Voight, Hoppin, Bellew, and McLenan. The leading article is Mr. Ross Brown's second and interesting record of his tour as "A Californian in Iceland." There is the commencement of a tale called "Doctor Haw ley," and the continuation of "Romola," (which continues heavy, as it commenced,) and of Mr. Trollope's "Small House at Allington." One of the matter-of-fact papers, "The Gunboat Essex," relates the gallant cruise of Captain W. D. Porter, a Pennsylvanian. by education and domicile, up the Mississippi, chiefly against Vicksburg and Natchez, during last July and August. There are a few short tales, readable enough, "A Tilt at the Woman's "The General Commanding has learned with regret that the officers and soldiers of this command are being greatly imposed upon by combinations of unauthorized tradesmen, who have settled within the military lines of this department, and who now assume to act as post sutlers without contributing anything to the post fund for the benefit of the soldiers, or holding themselves subject to the usages and regulations of the army for the government of traders within military lines. continues heavy, as it commenced,) and of Mr. Trol-Question," and, in "Gentlemen of the Press," a fair idea of at what trouble and cost a daily newspaper is produced. Harper's being a New York periodical. the writer of the article in question calmly ignores the existence of good newspapers out of New York. He is wrong, too, in naming Charles Delane as editor of the "Londou Times;" the gentleman referred to is John T. Delane. The mistake is not much, but inaccuracy of name should not be found in such an

Peterson's Ladies' Magazine. The February number is very good, containing about thirty-five wood-cuts, besides a chromo-lithograph, music, a colored fashion-plate, and an illustration on steel of "Little Red Hood." The last plate is printed too pale; probably because impressions are taken from the plate in tens of thou sands. The poetry is above par, and among the best stories are those by Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. M. A. Denison, and Mrs. Warner. "The Second Life," a serial story, by an anonymous writer, is very good. This periodical, which eschews cant, and quietly inculcates pure morality, deserved its great popularity. DURING the last year ninety-two persons died in Providence, Rhode Island, aged seventy years and

upwards, averaging seventy-nine and one-fifth years. Two reached ninety-eight. During the five vears previous the deaths of persons aged seventy years and upwards in that city were, beginning with 1857, ninety-six, ninety-one, seventy-three, one hundred and four, and eighty-six. THE French iron-clad steamship La Normandieso late Havana advices state—has been sent back to France, as it has been found the crew could not live in the hot climate of the Gulf of Mexico with the defective ventilation of that ship. This circum-

stance, together with the fact that the vessel was

strained on her voyage out, shows that the French

have as much trouble with their iron-clads as have

the English or Americans with theirs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST. The Porter-McClernand Expedition—Fur-enther Details of the Federal Operations on White River-General Gorman's Victo-

The expedition returned this day from Des Arc, 210 miles from this place, and forty or fifty above St. Charles. The first boat to return was the Forest Rose, sent up with Gen. McClernand's despatches to Gen. Gorman. Gorman had orders to go up and capture St. Charles. He found it abandoned, and kept on up the river. The Forest Rose reached St. Charles on Friday. The gunboat Cincinnait found there transports with Gorman's troops, passed up to Charles on Friday. The gunboat Cincinnait found there transports with Gorman's troops, passed up to Clarendon and finally reached Duvall's Bluff. The Forest Rose kept on up the river and reached the bluff on Sunday, preceded by the gunboat De Kalb and General Gorman's forces. When the De Kalb arrived at Duvall's Bluff, it found dinner ready cooked, but not eaten, and the Confederates, all but seven, absent. They had departed in such haste that they had forgotten to take their guns. A large quantity of ammunition, two Sinch guns, two hundred Enfield rifles, two platform cars, and some provisions, were captured. The works at the bluff are not complete. The natural defences are good.

It is one hundred and seventy-five miles from the mouth of White river to De Kalb. The Forest Rose and the transports, and several hundred troops, then passed to Des Arc. where they arrived on Sunday. mouth of White river to De Kalb. The Forest Rose and the transports, and several hundred troops, then passed to Des Arc, where they arrived on Sunday. Oaptain Walker landed only with the despatch bearer, Dr. Heap, and was met by a delegation of citizens. The soldiers had all been sent to reinforce Arkansas Post, and those remaining had departed as soon as the fleet hove in right. The rebel flag, still flying over General Haines' headquarters, was pulled down.

All the buildings were deserted, excepting one hospital, where were found thirty-nine sick and four dead men. The sick men were paroled. The pridead men. The sick men were paroled. The prioners taken were mostly of the 19th and 21st Texas soners taken were mostly of the 19th and 21st Texas regiments.

The citizens of Des Are were rejoicing over supposed reliel victories. They had reports of the strongest character, that thousands of men had come over to the Confederate side; that our loss at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Arkansas Post amounted to over 10,000.

In letters captured, it was unanimously admitted that, after the capture of Arkansas Post, Little Rock must inevitably fall. It was expected that General McClernand would move upon it. Why he did not, they could not guess. The troops of McClernand and Sherman are at Milliken's Bend, awaiting ofders to move and the arrival of more troops.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

General Hunter's General Orders—Congra tulations upon His Return - What He Requires of his Officers and Men - An-nonncement of his Staff-Stringent Policy Toward Sutlers-Miscellaneous News. HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C. Jan 20, 1863 HILTON HEAD, FORT KOYAL, S. C. Jan. 20, 1863. No. 3. Agreeably to special instructions from the Government, the undersigned hereby resumes com-mand of the Department of the South. Government, the undersigned hereby resumes command of the Department of the South.

It is with sincere pleasure that the General Commanding returns to this department—the brave men of the North, whose destiny has been here cast, having never failed, although without many opportunities for great distinction, to do their whole duty when called upon—as witness Port Royal, Pulaski, James Island, and Pocotaligo, names to which every soldier of the command may look back with pride. Although not always successful—a thing depending on causes often beyond their control—they have the fully equal merit of always having deserved success.

In view of the active operations about to commence in this Department, the General Commanding would remind officers and enlisted men of the absolute necessity of a strict, prompt, and unquestioning obedience to all orders. Without implicit, complete, and hearty obedience, an army is a mere mob. With discipline there is safety, honor, and the full assurance of being able to render substantial service to our country. The General Commanding would deeply regret should a single man be killed while basely deserting his colors; but he would remind all officers that it is their imperative duty instantly to put to death any officer or enlisted man who shall be found deserting his brave comrades who are doing their duty in front. Each officer who may find it necessary to execute this prompt punishment of sow ardice and treason, will, as soon after the act as the exigencies of the service may permit, report what he has done to these headquarters, giving the name of the traitor slain and of such winesses as can prove the justification of the penalty.

No officer or soldier will leave the battle field for

prove the justification of the penalty.

No officer or soldier will leave the battle field for the purpose of taking off the wounded, who will be much better attended to by the ambulance-men and the nurses. Poor, wounded men, helpless in the hands of their torturers, are often mangled to death while being improperly carried from the battle-field by renegades, who use the pretence of humanity as a cloak for their sankety to secure their own safety, regardless of the sufferings of their victims.

The attention of all commanding officers in this denutribut is urently drawn to General Orders. No The attention of all commanding officers in this department is urgently drawn to General Orders, No. 26, from these headquarters, dated Hilton Head, Port Ryatis. Cx. August 16, series of 1862, and the same will be read at the head of each brigade, regiment, company, and detactiment on the parade, fact, sioceding the issuing and receipt of this order. The General Commanding desires that, in all ways and by every means within their power, regimental and company officers will impress upon their men the importance of laving a perfect mastery of, and reliance upon their bayonets.

ande upon their bayonets.

The following named officers are announced as the Staff of the Major General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brigadier General Truman Seymour, Chief of Staff and Chief Off-Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Chas, G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant General Major Edw. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General. Lieutenant Israel R. Sealy, Acting Assistant Adutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Wilson, Assistant In-Lieutenant Colonel M. R. Morgan, Chief Com-Lieutenant Colonel M. R. Morgan, Chief Com-missary of Subsistence.

Surgeon Charles H. Wrane, Medical Director.

Major E. E. Paulding, Chief Paymaster, Captain James C. Duane, Chief of Engineers. Capt. John W. Todd, Chief of Ordnance. Colonel James D. Fessenden, Aid-de-Camp.

Major Edward Wright, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain R. W. Thompson, A. C. S., Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Camp. Cant. Wm. R. Dole, Aid-de-Camp. Capt. Wm. R. Doie, Aid-de-Camp. Capt. Volney Hickox, Aid-de-Camp. Capt. Samuel W. Stockton, Aid-de Camp. Capt. Arthur M. Kinzie, Aid-de-Camp. Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Acting Aid-de Camp. Lieut. Richard Skinner, Acting Aid-de Camp.

Such vacancies as exist in the staff will be filled and announced in subsequent orders.

DAVID HUNTER, [Official copy.] Major General Commanding. [Official copy.] Major General Commanding.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.

Orders.—In view of the probability of an early return to his command, and of the prospect of an active campaign. Major General Hunter desires to remind the officers of his staff of the responsibility resting upon each of them to enter upon his duties prepared in all respect to contribute his best efforts to the faucess of the cause in which he is engaged.

It is believed that the duties especially pertaining to aids decamp and officers acting in that capacity, as connected with active operations in the field, have not uniformly received the attention and study which their delicate nature and vital importance imperatively require. The responsibility which these officers necessarily assume cannot be over-estimated; the mischief which may result from misapprehension of their duties, or carelessness, or error, in discharging them, is incalculable. These duties are various and arduous, but it is as the vehicle of communication between the Commanding General and his subordibetween the Commanding General and his subordinates that the trust reposed in them assumes its greatest importance, and chiefly taxes their fidelity and capacity. Accuracy and promptitude are alike indispensable. The memory must be faithful, the observation keen, the attention unflagging. The most essential plans will constantly depend for success or failure upon their activity, vigilance, and intelligence. telligence.
The official experience of the aid-de-camp should furnish a complete and accurate record of the transactions in which he has been employed, leaving no room for doubt or uncertainty as to facts connected with the carrying out of his instructions. Written memoranda should be made whenever practicable. The minute details of time and place and circumstances connected with the transmittal of orders in the field should especially be observed, and preserved. stances connected with the transmittal of orders in the field should especially be observed, and preserved with scrupulous care. It will often happen that by this means, and by no other, failure can be traced to its true cause, and false conclusions avoided. In the absence of such a record, disasters remain unexplained, investigation is baffled, censure and praise are alike liable to be misapplied.

The officers of General Hunter's staff are, therefore, enjoined to give this subject their most serious attention, and to omit nothing which care and forethought can supply to insure the success of their hought can supply to insure the success of their future efforts.

In order that no embarrassment may arise from deficiencies of outfit, it is announced that each officer acting in this capacity will be required to possess as part of his equipment and have constantly in readiness a reliable watch, a field order book supplied with pencils and envelopes, and a sabertasche, or similar receptacle, to be worn upon the person for carrying orders, &c.

2. Orders in the field will be, so far as practicable, in writing, and will bear upon their face and upon the envelope containing them, the day, hour, and minute of their issue. The envelope will be returned with a memorandum of the day, hour, and minute when received, signed by the officer receiving the same.

same.
3. In delivering verbal orders, the strictest care will be taken in all cases expressly to cite the authority of the general by whose command the order is given. By command of Major General D. Hunter. [Official.]

Assistant Adjutant General. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL,
S. C., Jan. 22, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.-T I. The General

Ing themselves subject to the usages and regulations of the army for the government of traders within military lines.

SEC. 1. It is, therefore, ordered that the commanding officers of all posts, within this department, including Port Royal Island, Hilton Head Island, Pulaski, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Key West, and such other posts as are now, or may hereafter be, established, shall at once proceed to appoint intelligent and reliable councils of administration, before which councils all tradesmen at each post, sutlers, clothiers, etc., etc., shall appear with full lists of the prices charged for the articles retailed by them, together with invoices showing the cost price of such articles; and each council of administration shall then establish rates of price for all articles to be sold by such tradesmen, allowing a liberal margin of profit, in view of any risks incurred by such persons carrying on business within military lines; but sternly setting their faces against the extortionate rystem of overcharging, now in vogue throughout the department. The councils of administration are also-authorized to make such other regulation as they shall see fit, subject to the recommendation of the commanding officer of the post, approved by these headquarters.

SEC. 2 The rates of price fixed by the councils of administration shall destablished and subjustantion shall be administration of administration and administration are altered and shall shall be administration of the subjustantion shall be administration of administration and administration and administration and administration and administration are altered and administration and administration are altered and administration and administration are altered and administration are altered and administration and administrati these headquarters.

SEC. 2 The rates of price fixed by the councils of administration shall be printed and distributed through the commands, and two copies of the same shall be placed and kept in each store subject to be

shall be placed and kept in each store subject to be seen by all who enter to make purchases; and any tradesman or sutler who shall be found charging in excess of the rates so established shall forfeit all rights in the department, and shall be sent North, having liberty to take his goods with him; by the first available opportunity.

Signary of the responsible that the men of their commands are not imposed upon, and they will send to these headquarters copies of the lists of the prices established by the councils hereinbefore provided for.

The commissioned officers within the department are strictly prohibited from engaging in any species of trade, huckstering, or sutling, with the men of their commands; and it shall be the duty of officers commanding posts, brigades, and regiments, to cause the immediate arrest of, any officer found violating this order. By command of Major General David Hunter. CHARLES G. HALPINE,

GOINGTO EMIGRATE.—The Boston Postsays:
Here is a chance for a plantation in a beautiful climate, where cotton, sugar, coffee, corn, rice, and everything that is good may be raised. The American West India Company will despatch their next steamer on or about the first of February for Santo Domingo city. Parties going out in the vessel will be landed in the Palanque District, where land is sold to actual settlers at one-tenth of its real value, We shall go if the price of paper keeps up. Assistant Adjt. General. DIVORCES AMONG THE CONTRABANDS. Gen. Saxion has appointed a commission, consisting of the Rev. M. French, the Rev. I. Brinkerhoff, We shall go if the price of paper keeps up.

and Mr. B. K. Lee, Jr., to whom all cases of domestic difficulty among the contrabands will be referred. If, among those who apply to be married, there are any cases where, in consequence of bad treatment, desertion, or unfaithfulness, a divorce should be granted from parties with whom they have been previously related as husband and wife, before the marriage rite can with propriety be celebrated, to this commission all such cases will be referred, and their decision will be final in the matter. THE REBEL RAM.

THE REBEL RAM.

The ram Atlanta passed through Wilmington river on Monday night last, and now lies within view of the blockading ships in Ossibaw. Her purpose is, as we stated last week, to cut out our gunboats and help the Nashville, which lies in the Ogechie river, to deeper water and a broader channel. We are of the opinion, however, that she will find the task of too great magnitude, and that the Confederate navy is not likely soon to be doubled by the escape of the Nashville to sea. FATAL ACCIDENT AT SEA.

in him her sole means of support. DISABLED. The gunboat Water Witch, Lieutenant Pender

grast, while on her way to the blockade off the Southern coast on Monday last, deranged some por-tion of her machinery and put back. A very heavy sea was running at the time, and in the effort to put about her piston was broken and she became utterly disabled. With great difficulty, she avoided going ashore on Tybee, and finally reached an anchorage at Fort Pulaski.

The Guerilla Quantrell in Missouri—His Descent on Rhea's Mill-Hindman again at Van Buren-Position of the Rebel Army-A Change in their Campaign Intended.

tended.

Headquarters Army of the Frontier,
Fayetteville, Ark., Jan. 18, 1863.

There is no doubt but that Quantrell is again in Missouri. He was attached to General Marmaduke's cavalry, and has been in all the battles. Upon the occasion of the last rebel rout in front of Van Buren, Quantrell did not follow the retreat of the main body, but retired to a wooded bottom to the west of the battle-ground, where he remained till our forces left. He followed up our rear, lurking in the gorges of the mountains, and was heard of in the neighborhood of Rhea's Mill the day after our arrival there. tion would seem to be a task appalling to Mark Tapley even.

The main body of the rebel army is still where it was when we left the river—sixty five miles on the opposite side. It is not supposed that Hindman will remain any longer in command. Gen. Holmes was expected at Fort Smith, to investigate the history of recent events. An entire change in their plan of the campaign was talked of. Some said their next effort to get into Missouri would be by way of a route leading from Clarksville, through Tasper, to Yellville; others, that they would move through the Indian Territory on Fort Scott, and from thence into Missouri. The latter rumor is absolutely incredible. There is not enough food on the whole route, by that direction, to sustain their vast army over night.

the whole route, by that direction, to sustain their vast army over night.

The rumor that Colonel Brooks, of the Confederate-Army, commandant at Fort Smith, was killed, in a mutiny, six or seven weeks ago, proved to be unfounded. He is now a brigadier, and in command of a division of the Arkansas army.

The telegraph, as I believe I informed you, is in operation from a point far down towards the Mississippi, to Van Buren. Despatches from Richmond were received there as late as January 1st. The character of the news and the unutterable nature of the vast triumphs recently gained by "the Confederacy, my boy," their speedy alliance with European foreign powers, and the offers of peace from Lincoln, were blooming.

Future operations by this army are still a matter of speculation merely. Long rest is needed for both men and animals, and they will probably have it. General Blunt has left us on a flying trip to Kansas.

The wae ther is delightful the reads good and the Kansas. Kansas.

The weather is delightful, the roads good, and the arrival of the paymaster a subject of anxious solici-

shall and Baring Brothers & Co.

New York, November 28, 1862.

vent and punish them.
From your long and honorable commercial relations with the United States, and the fairness and liberality which have characterized the intercourse

vent and punish them.

From your long and honorable commercial relations with the United States, and the fairness and liberality which have characterized the intercourse between your house and my own during the twentynine years which have elapsed since the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, became the consignees of the old line of packets from this port, I cannot doubt that you will appreciate the sentiments which I desire to express in reference to this grave subject, and I desire that you will proposate and approve them.

Two years ago it would have been deemed almost, if not absolutely, incredible that vessels sailing under the American dispetween New York and Liverpool, on the peaceful errands of commerce, could be attacked and destroyed by an armed steamer, bearing colors belonging to no recognized nationality, but fitted out in the port of Liverpool, and sent upon a yoyage for the indiscriminate destruction of American vessels and their cargoes, however and wherever owned.

And it must be apparent to every one that even now, after the rebellion has been in progress for more than eighteen months, the mere fact that a rebel cruiser should have put to sea from Liverpool, would have startled the whole civilized world to a far greater degree, but for the lamentable circumstances that the hostile tone of feeling toward our Government and its efforts to preserve the integrity of the Union, maintained so largely by the press of England and by her public men, has gradually prepared the way for the reception of intelligence so fatal to the commerce of the two countries and the best interests of mankind.

It is not my purpose to discuss the causes of the prevalent sympathy in England with the rebellion. It is a rebellion set on foot without any avowed or conceivable cause of complaint against the Government for a single act of injustice or wrong; a rebellion founded solely upon the idea of the prevalent sympathy and moral support as one great nation can give to another in a struggle for the maintenance of It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that if rebel vessels are fitted out in British ports, our people will take it for granted that it is because a paper proclamation of neutrality is not so strong as popular sympathy with the rebellion. The indignation which will be engendered by such a conviction will be universal and uncontrollable, and, in the heat of popular resentment, the strong links by which commerce has been so long binding the two continents together will give way and be destroyed, and the ocean will become one vast theatre of plunder reocean will become one vast theatre of plunder, re-prisal, and revenge.

The only sure method of avoiding such deplorable results is by rousing and setting in operation a strong, controlling, and all-powerful public senti-ment against such outrages as those of the Alabama, as crimes whose perpetrators should be execrated by all civilized communities, and punished as eneocean will become one vast theatre of plunder, reby all civilized communities, and punished as enemies of the human race.

This is the deliberate sentiment of our commercial men, and nothing short of this will satisfy our sense of what is due to the principles which should govern the commerce of such nations as the United States and Great Britain. I trust that your influence will not be withheld from efforts which shall effectually secure the suppression of all further attempts to violate the neutrality of England, and to prev upon commerce tempts to violate the prey upon commerce

I have the honor to be your humble servant,

C. H. MARSHALL.

London, Dec. 27, 1862.

Charles H. Marshall, Esq., New York:

DEAR SIR: We thank you for your valued letter of the 28th ult., the contents of which have had our careful consideration. The nature of our commercial relations with the United States naturally draws our attention to any event that threatens the safety of the ships and cargoes of our friends, and we are considering, in conjunction with other British merchants, what steps can be taken to prevent any ships like the Alabama escaping in future.

The fitting out of the Alabama is believed (although she was not armed in a British port) to be a breach of the laws of this country, and we have every reason to hope that the British Government will be watchful to prevent their violation in future.

We are much obliged for the kind expressions contained in your letter, and wishing you many happy returns of the season, remain, dear sir, Very truly, yours, BARING BROS. & Co.

David Carter, second mate of the schooner Anna C. Leverett, was killed on Monday evening last. The vessel was at the time off St. Helena. A very heavy sea was running, and the boom-tackle parted, the boom swinging with terrible force, and hitting the unfortunate man in the back of the neck. Carter was twenty-one years of age and unmarried. His widowed mother, who resides on Long Island, loses in him her sole means of support.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

our arrival there.

The army having moved eastward to this place, he coupled Khea's Mill with his band, and sacked and destroyed the wagons of some thirty or forty families of fugitives, who had stopped there on their passage northward. After other depredations on Union families in that neighborhood, who had shown some favors to our troops, he moved off, and is probably now beyond the Missouri line. He will soon be heard of gratin the western part of that State. He heard of again in the western part of that State. He had about 200 men with him, and will doubtless inheard or again in the western part of that State. He had about 200 men with him, and will doubtless in augurate the reign of tersor along the Kansas border which marked his former presence there. Items of interest from the rebel army are constantly reaching us. Hindmanis again back to Van Buren. A splendid ball was given there New Year's night, but Colonel Lane, of the Texas Rangers, could not attend it in his carriage. General Blunt was riding in it from Rhea's Mill to this place. Lieutenant Colonel Crump, of the same regiment, could not wear his uniform on the occasion. I saw it on a scout that belongs to our army. No steam and ferry boats were there to bring over the clife of Fort Smith, for their skeleton hulks were stranded on the bar in the middle of the river. The amount of liquor "spiled" by military orders mush have left the exhibarating influences difficult to be obtained, and the number of darkies to wait on the guests was seriously diminished. to wait on the guests was seriously diminished. Whether Hindman would be a welcome guest in the city he had shelled but four days before can be imagined, and to be "jolly" after their late visitation would seem to be a task appalling to Mark

THE PIRATE ALABAMA,

Correspondence between Messrs. C. H. Mar Messis. Baring Brothers & Co., London:
GENTLEMEN: I send you herewith a pamphlet of the sproceedings of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at a recent meeting held in this city, in reference to the depredations committed upon commerce by the rebel steamer Alabama.

The outrages perpetrated by this piratical cruiser upon merchant vessels carrying the goods of British and American owners, in the customary line of international traffic, upon the high seas, are so daring, and in such flagrant violation of the law of nations, that it becomes the interest and the duty of all engaged in commerce between the two countries, to unite in such measures as shall most effectually prevent and punish them. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London:

GENERAL HOOKER.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1862.

STATES IN REBELLION. Reported Rebel Successes at the West-A Union General Charged with Talking Treason-Reports from Fredericksburg-

Affairs in Eastern North Carolina—The Hoped-for Secession of the Northwest— Scurrilous Attack on Gen. Hooker-The We have received the Richmond Dispatch of the 24th, from which we take the following extracts: MORE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S SUPPLIES AND BOATS BY OUR CAVALRY. VALRY.

The following despatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 22.—Lieut. Col. Hutchinson, with 100 men of Morgan's cavalry, made a dash yesterday on the enemy's camp at Murfeesboro, and captured and brought off safely 150 prisoners and 30 wagons. Major Holman, of Wheeler's cavalry, since the last report, captured and destroyed another large transport on the Cumberland loaded with subsistence. The enemy has made no show of advance from Murfreesboro.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding. GALLANT FEAT AT MURFREESBORO—DE-FECTION IN THE UNION CAUSE IN KEN-TUCKY. MOBILE, Jan. 23.—The Advertiser and Register have received the following despatch:

MCMINNVILLE, Jan. 22.—A detachment of 100 of Morgan's men, under Col. Hutchinson, made a dash into Murfreesboro yesterday, in sight of the enemy's cavalry camps, and captured 200 prisoners and 200 wagons. my's cavary camps, and captured 200 prisoners and 200 wagons.

Trustworthy information from Kentucky states that, on the 13th inst., Gen. Woolford made a speech to his men, in the presence of 3,000 citizens of Lebanon, telling them to go home for twenty days! If within that time Lincoln did not modify his emancipation proclamation, he would not call upon them to fight against the South, but he would himself take the field in behalf of the South against the North.

G. A. ELLSWORTH, Morgan's operator.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG. FROM FREDERIURSBURG.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 22.—The Yankees are building immense warehouses at Acquia Oreek, repairing and refitting the railroad to the point opposite this place, and building huts and other more permanent conveniences for their army. These preparations, together with the erection of batteries in front, indicate that their present line has been established as the permanent base of operations for the winter. the winter.

A new earthwork, with several guns in position, A new earthwork, with several guns in position just below Falmouth, was visible yesterday.

Considerable bodies of troops have been moving up the opposite bank for two or three days past.

A large dwelling-house, owned by Sidney Owens, was burnt yesterday morning. The fire caused a loaded shell, that had been thrown in during the late battle, to explode. The long roll was beat on both sides of the river, and the Yankees, as well as ourselves, fell immediately into line of battle, and for a time considerable excitement prevailed. EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The latest reports we have from North Carolina state that the enemy have fallen back from Trenton, and that no salvance is in progress in the direction of Goldsboro'. There are rumors of great disaffection in Foster's army. The force that visited Jacksonville, Onslow county, a few days ago, was a mere scouting party of eavalry. scouting party of cavalry.

THE NORTHWEST. . The signs from the Northwest of the United States grow stronger. The speech of Mr. Merrick, in Chicago, published by us resterday, is one of the boldest, as it is one of the most eloquent, outbursts of that long-trammelled but irrepressible hatred of Abolitionism and the Lincoln despotism which exists at the North in greater or less degree everywhere, but litionism and the Lincoln despotism which exists at the North in greater or less degree everywhere, but more especially in the Northwestern States. In its plain dealing with the subject, and bold declarations relative to the commercial and political sympathies of those States, it is fully up to everything yet said by Vallandigham, if it does not indeed go a little ahead of him. ahead of him.

Mr. Merrick tells the Puritans what they are and what they have done, and he tells them his people have no sympathies with them, and if the Union must be permanently dissolved, they will not remain in alliance with them, to be made to bear the burdens of taxation to enrich the manufacturers of New England. He tells them that the sympathies of the Upper Mississippi inhabitants are with the South and not with them. To this plain talk to the Puritans he adds a great deal to the Washington despotism, such as that the heart of the people of the West is not in the war for subjugation; that subjugation of the South will destroy the Constitution and the liberties of the North; that Lincoln's proclamation of freedom to the slave is a gross violation of the Constitution, and must more than ever unite the South, which cannot be conquered by such means, but will the more assuredly and successfully resist them; that the South not only cannot be conquered in this way, but that if she could, she would not deserve to be free!

That such a speech should be delivered in public assemblages in Chicago, and receive the repeated and enthusiastic cheers of the audience—and that the speaker should neither be mobbed nor imprisoned in one of the Northern Bastiles, by order from Washington, is matter of surprise, and proves that a revolution has occurred in public opinion there, great in its magnitude, and powerful in its force. Were not Lincoln and his spies afraid, they would soon shut up Merrick in a dungeon, where he would suffer all the horrors of the Northern prisoners.

We also placed before the reader, vesterday, an abstract from Mr. Vallandigham's last speech in the United States Congress. His programme for peace and restoration proposes a withdrawal of the Union troops from the Southern Confederacy as precedent to a treaty. It is somewhat gratifying that Mr. V., as a leader of the Northern peace party, should con-Mr. Merrick tells the Puritans what they are and and restoration proposes a withdrawal of the Union troops from the Southern Confederacy as precedent to a treaty. It is somewhat gratifying that Mr. V., as a leader of the Northern peace party, should connect that measure with his plan. It is well that it should be started, and that the people there should begin to consider it as one indispensable precedent to the establishment of peace. To that complexion they will have at last to come.

That the jealousy of New England and the impatience of her tyranny is growing stronger daily in the great valley of the Upper Mississippi is plain. That it may become sufficiently deep and widespread to overwhelm New England and break up the Northern Unionmust he regarded as probable by all who have conserved the course of events, and studied the commercial interests and relations of the Northwest. The Pharaohs of the land of the Furitans will essay to bind the cords tighter upon their tribute payers of the Upper Mississippi, and this will make them impatient of their bondage. Their unrelenting oppressors will continue their impositions until they rise and throw off the yoke, and set up for themselves, as Mr. Merrick says.

For us of the South, we must continue to administer the medicine we have with such success given for some time to the Northern Hydra. It will soon lay out the monster—an event which promises infinite good to mankind.

lay out the monster—an event which promises infinite good to mankind. NEW ENGLAND OUT IN THE COLD. Henry Ward Beecher, in one of his late speeches, undertakes to ridicule the threat of some of the undertakes to ridicule the threat of some of the Northern Democratic papers, that New England may be left by other Northern States out in the cold. He boasts that she will not stay out if she is put out, but will poke her long nose into any arrangement that may be formed for any such purpose. We have no doubt of the capacity of Yankee impudence, and so long as we can keep them out of our lown horders it is a matter of comparative indiffer

we have no would not the capacity of I tankee impudence, and so long as we can keep them out of our own borders, it is a matter of comparative indifference what other country has the benefit of their companionship. But it may be questioned whether the rest of the North, after the agency which New England has exerted in bringing about the division of the country, and her persistent purpose to make all the rest of mankind tributary to her own will and interests, have any intention of permitting such a root of bitterness to attain any further ascendency in their councils.

The Puritan breed would not be contented in heaven itself, unless they could rule supreme. They never have been contented under any Government, whether that of England, or of Holland (where they enjoyed entire religious liberty), or of the United States, till their policy and principles were permitted to become dominant. What that country has become, under their influence, every country will become in which they are permitted to have sway, and the Democrats, at least of the North, appear to be aware of the fact. Already the name of Yankee is becoming almost as detestable in some portions of the North as in the South. A vast majerity of the people of this continent would rejoice to see them left to vegetate upon their own barren rocks, the scorn and loatning of all civilized mankind.

GENERAL HOOKER mankind.

GENERAL HOOKER.

A friend who saw the paragraph in this paper touching this Union general, sends us the following note about his antecedents. As the writer is familiar with them, he speaks by the card. This general, who made so plain a bid for the command of the Army of the Potomac, by the air of consequence with which he declared he never approved of the manner of Burnside's advance, appears to be no great things after all. He seems to have quite a nack at self-inflation, for, shortly after the battle at Fredericksburg, he indulged in some sentiment about the horrors of war, and affected to sigh for his plains and his "cattle" in California. We are assured he has neither a "top" nor a "tail," (in grazier parlance,) nor a thimbleful of earth or blade of grass to call his own. But let our correspondent tell his story: to call his own. But let our correspondent tell his story:

Editors of the Dispatch: In your issue of yesterday (Friday) you alluded to the new star just appearing above the military horizon of King Abraham's dominions, and asked, in purport, upon what food that here fed to make him "fighting Joe Hooker?" Being familiar with his antecedents during the past ten years, it may be interesting to some of your readers to be briefly told them. "Joe" Hooker resigned his commission in the regular U. S. army eight or ten years ago, and, imagining he had at last discovered his vocation, undertook the cultivation of potatoes in the beautiful Suleun Valley of California. He failed in this, and applied himself most industriously to borrowing money of all who would lend it to him, and drinking whisky whenever and whorever he could obtain it. In this he was eminently successful. cessful.

To the annoyance of the members of the Pacific Club of San Francisco, he became a constant uninvited visitor. Gen. Ed. (Alleghany) Johnson (then major in the U. S. army), feeling a sympathy for his former, now fallen, companion in arms, made him his wagon master in an expedition against the Indians, and even in this capacity it was understood his ability was not superior to the position.

When this star shall have risen and had its day, it will go down in darkness blacker than the heart which pulsates within his breast.

M.

SHOT FOR DESERTION. SHOT FOR DESERTICN.

In the prison items of The Dispatch was recently given an account of the arrest of one George W. Todd, a member of the 2d Louisiana Regiment, and his incarceration for desertion in Castle Thunder. A few days since Todd was sent to his regiment, near Fredericksburg. After getting among his old comrades, he commenced soliciting various members to let him escape again. He applied to four in this way, two of whom assented to the propositions he made. The other two refused, and one of them being on guard when he attempted to take his last unceremonious leave, discharged his musket at the fuceremonious leave, discharged his musket at the fu-gitive, and broke his arm. This stopped his loco-motion, and he was immediately taken in custody and arraigned before a drum-head court-martial, by whom he was sentenced to be shot instanter. The sentence was carried out in a few minutes after be-ing promunged against the culput. ng pronounced against the culprit. THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE, ETC.

From the Memphis Bulletin, Jan. 19 1 (From the Memphis Bulletin, Jan. 19]

General Simon Buckner is in charge of the troops and fortifications at Mobile, and the work of preparation for assault is in progress. There were only about 20,000 troops in Mobile proper, though it was understood that there were others in easy supporting distance.

Commodore Ed. Randolph is in command of the rebel fleet, which consists of four wooden gunboats, and one iron-clad ram in the harbor of Mobile. The gunboats lay above the confluence of the Ala-bama river and the channel used to reach the city in periods of low water. Fort Gaines, on the west side of the entrance of the harbor, mounts four heavy guns, and contains ust seven hundred men.

Fort Morgan, on the east side of the harbor enrance, mounts eight guns, and contains fifteen hun-A heavy battery, casemated, has been placed on the southwest corner of Pinto's Point. It consists of four Dahlgrens, three rifled cannon, and three of four Dahlgrens, three rified cannon, and three 32-pound guns.

The ground at Pinto's Point is generally swampy, but the rebels have piled it, and filled it in with earth, so that it is now tolerably firm.

Upon the shell road, leading from Mobile to the beach, west of the light house, is a battery of six guns bearing upon the entrance into the harbor.

Below the gunboats, at Dog river bar, spiles have been driven, extending a quarter of a mile each side of the channel. At the centre of these spiles a schooner tilled with stone is anchored, ready to be swung around into the stream, souttled and sunk,

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whenever the blockading fleet passes Forts Morgan and Gaines.

The authorities do not place much reliance upon the forts to resist our fleet, and hence expect to do their heaviest fighting at the point where the schooner is now placed to be sunk.

West of Mobile, a series of earthworks, of considerawest of home, a series of earthworks, of considerable extent, have been constructed, but they have no guns mounted upon them; but outside of these, extending to "Three-mile creek," above Mobile, there are formidable breastworks. There are also redoubts at a village four miles above Mobile, and at a point where the Three-mile creek crosses the railroad. Such is a detailed and intelligible description of the commanders, the forces, the fleet, and the de-fences of Mobile. They are by no means so formifences of Mobile. They are by no means so formidable as had been supposed, and with only tolerable effort, there is no reason why they should not be overcome and the city captured.

It was understood that Gen. Buckner had threatened to destroy the city in the event that he could not successfully hold it, but there were not a few—particularly the property-holders—who opposed it. There are also not a few who claim foreign protection, and they, too, also protest. What the decision will be remains to be seen when the Union troops shall compel him to surrender or leave it—an event which, it seems, has long since been regarded as possible, if not probable.

Jefferson I. visited Mobile on the 29th, and de-Jenerson I. visited Mobile on the 29th, and de-livered there a speech to an audience not exceeding 150, including men, women, and negroes. He spoke from the balcony of the Battle House, and his re-marks, strangely enough, did not elicit much, if any, enthusiasm. enthusiasm.
At Meridian, previous to the assault upon Vicks-At Meridian, previous to the assault upon Yicksburg, there were only about 3,000 troops. All these were moved up to Vicksburg promptly, when Gen. Sheman made the attack upon that place.

The rebels evidently regarded the attack on Vicksburg as a "big thing," for as soon as it was known all the machinery, tools, implements, etc., at Columbus, Mississippi, for the manufacture of guns and ammunition, were hurriedly placed on cars, and started for Meridian. Here the same cars were needed for carrying troops for the succor of Vicksburg, and the machinery was thrown out on the ground in a heap, and the cars devoted to meet a more pressing necessity. It is understood that the machinery was to have been removed to Alabama, perhaps Montgomery or Selma. At last accounts, there were only about three hundred raw militia at Columbus, and some of these declared they had no need of lint or bandages, by which it was inferred that they should run away from all danger.

It was understood that Samuel Tate, late President of the Memphis and Charleston Road, had entered into a contract with the Rebel Government to build the resilvant manual card Science and Sci ered into a contract with the Rebel Government to build the railroad between Meridian and Selma, that the work was near completion, and that all the rolling stock of the Charleston Road is now on that line. Extensive fortifications have been erected on the Alabama river—perhaps at Selma—on which it was designed to fall back in case of defeat at Vicksburg or Mobile.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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PERSONAL.

nted as anxiously desiring the advance of

Bartow's battalion of cavalry is the only force along the Mobile road, which leaves it in rather an exposed condition. The people along that road, especially beyond the West Point Station, are represented.

- John M. Wimer, ex-mayor of St. Louis, was so severely wounded at Hartsville that he died a few days afterward. It is said that he was shot in the eye during the battle, put in an ambulance with Emmet McDonald, and that the two died side by side. John M. Wimer had been a citizen of St. Louis duing twenty-five years, in which time he filled many public offices-postmaster, mayor, sheriff, president of Pacific railroad, president of Commercial Insurance Company, and judge of the county court. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance as required by an order from the provost marshal, he was placed nder arrest and sent to Alton prison, from which he dug out and effected his escape. For a time it was understood that he was in Canada, but quite recently he appeared to have been at Pocahontas, Arkansas, raising a regiment for service in the rebel army. His zeal in the rebel cause led him into danger at Hartsville, and he died the dishonored death of a traitor.

- Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee, (who must be a lineal descendant of Scott's "gifted Gilfillan." has been launching out, in his sermons, against Glasgow correspondent of the Montreal Herald says that the preacher denounces the Secesh general as "a miserable caricature of Oliver Cromwell; a man who wrote sentimental poetry, and preached sermons and made prayers before his soldiers on behalf of the most diabolical plant of hell that existed in this world. The sympathy felt for him by many in this country (he said) was disgraceful to it, and did not relieve the deep damnation of public reproach which his conduct so richly deserved." - A young native Californian, by the name of Santiago," or James Watson, left there on the last steamer as a volunteer in Captain Reed's 'Hundred from California." This is the first instance, we believe, of a native Californian joining the Union army. A friend informs the Alla, from & personal acquaintance with the young "native" for everal years past, that he will make his mark, and

also be found one of the most useful in the command. Young Watson was born in Monterey, California, and is now about twenty-two years old; has lived for the last ten years in Bolinas township, Marin county; is athletic and active, expert with the lasso, and one of the best horsemen and vaqueros in the State. - Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the N. Y. Times, had brother in one of the New York regiments, and went in pursuit of that brother's remains. The circumstance is very funny. Several days ago Mr. other's Corpse is at Dene Plains." He hastened to the army as quick as steam could carry him, to perform the last offices of affection. Arriving at Belle Plain he was a good deal astonished to find

his brother not only alive but in vigorous health.

The original message had been, "Your brother's corps is at Belle Plain," - The Legislature of Western Virginia on Friday elected Judge Lemuel J. Bowden, of Williamsburg. Eastern Virginia, Senator to succeed Mr. Willey, whose term expires the coming 4th of March. If may excite some surprise that Mr. Willey was not re-elected, but it is sufficient to say that numerous letters were received by members of the two houses from that gentleman positively declining to be a candidate for re-election. -General Couch, of Massachusetts, who, it is reported, has been appointed to the command of one of the grand divisions of the Army of the Potomac, s a native of Taunton. The 7th Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers was raised under his auspices, and left for the seat of war July 12, 1861. Gen. Couch is a graduate of West Point, and has partici-

pated in many of the most important battles of the

war, with credit to himself and beneficial results to

the country. - General George C. Morgan, an eminent lawyer of St. Mary's county, Md., died, at Leonardtown, on the 14th inst., in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was one of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of Maryland, and by his legal acumen and discriminating judgment contributed much to the perfection of that instrument. He filled other offices of public trust with equal ability. - When Lord Seymour died in Paris, a short time since, it was found that, by his will, he had be queathed half a million of francs to one of his misresses, and an annuity of ten thousand francs to her besides. The avaricious creature, not content with such a fortune, is suing in the courts for more, alleging a codicil, and much of the old lord's sad life is delectating those who read the tribunal reports. -George D. Prentice says: "Let those who talk of conciliating the South read Jeff Davis' message. They might march toward the South with olive branches enough to be mistaken, like the branches borne by the troops of Macduff, for Burnam forest, and still they would be met only by bullet and bayonet." - A relic of the past has come to light in Boston,

Hancock, in 1793, showing that he paid sixty dollars for two packs of playing-cards, to be used at a - Colonel Robert Johnson, son of Governor Andrew Johnson, raised and organized a full regiment of cavalry from loyal Tennesseans. The regiment was reviewed at Louisville last week, preparatory to marching to the field. - The sum necessary for the erection of a statue to Prince Albert having been collected in Saxe Coburg, the Grand Duke has approved of the spot chosen by Queen Victoria for its erection, in the market place at Coburg. - A girl soldier has been discovered in the camp

illustrative of the depreciation of Continental cur-

rency. It is a receipt taken by Governor John

of the 10th Ohio Cavalry at Cleveland. She gave her name as Henrietta Spencer, said her home was in Oberlin, and that she enlisted to avenge her father and brother who fell at Murfreesboro. -First Lieut. Frank Stanwood, 3d Regiment United States Cavalry, has been promoted to the rank of captain, and is with the regiment at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, serving under Gen. Grant. - In the Jefferson county (Ky.) Circuit Court, on the 19th inst., the case of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, for manslaughter, in killing Gen. Nelson, was continued until the next term. - A young girl, named Elizabeth Beatty, shot and killed a man named John McCormick, who had effected her ruin, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 23d inst. - Clement L. Vallandigham has announced, in a

letter, his determination to go before the Ohio Democratic State Convention as an applicant for the nomination for the office of Governor of that State. - Albert Maretzek, the brother of Max, and the nanager of the Santiago Opera Troupe, died lately in Jamaica, of yellow fever. He was well known in musical circles here, and much respected. - A report that Mr. Froude is about to relinquish the editorship of Fraser's Magazine is contradicted on authority in the English papers - The officers of the Irish brigade have presented o Gen. T. F. Meagher a gold medal as an appreciation of his services in the cause of the Union. - The Parisians are trying to get up a chess match

between Morphy and Kolich, the Hungarian chess - Prof. O, A. Brownson (white man), Fred Douglass (colored man), and T. W. Brown, a Cayuga chief (red man), are lecturing in Chicago. -John B. Gough is announced to deliver a course of twelve lectures in Cincinnati.

THE MINOR PLANETS. - Fewer additions have THE MINOR PLANETS.—Fewer additions have een made to the zone of minor planets during the last year than in that immediately preceding; yet the progress of discovery still continues. Five have been added during the year, three of which have been found in the United States of America; The first called Feronia, was found by Safford, in Airerica, in May, 1861, but was not proved to be a new planet until several months afterwards. The next was also found in America, by Tuttle, in April, 1862, and has been called Clytie. The next was found in Marseilles, by Tempel, in August, 1862, and has received the name of Galatea. The fourth was found in America, by Peters, in September, 1862, but has not been named. The fifth was discovered on the continent, by D'Arrest, a noted astronomer, in October, 1862, and has received the name of Freia. These discoveries bring the number of the bodies now to 76. That discovered at Paris, in 1860, by Chacornac, which remained so long without a name, has since been called Olympia.