The Press.

VOL. 6.—NO. 154. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863. THREE CENTS.

THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOLLARS FOR THREE MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.
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Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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ja27-6m PHILADELPHIA.

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"BAG"
MANUFACTORY.
BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES,
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ALSO,
SEAMLESS BAGS,
Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net cash on delivery.
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SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, NO. 10,
FOR SALE BY
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SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
se26-6m

ATLANTIC COTTON MILLS.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
CHARLES AMORY, JR., & CO.,
AGENTS,
205 CHURCH ALLEY,
PHILADELPHIA. ja3-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

STILL THERE!
AT THE OLD STAND,
628 CHESTNUT STREET,
Second floor, opposite Jayne's Hall,
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 private families and hotels, by the day.
Machine stitching done at short notice, in any quantity.
Machines repaired and operators taught.
de25-3m HENRY COY.

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SEWING MACHINES,
For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes,
810 CHESTNUT STREET.
ja13 3m

THE WILCOX & GIBBS
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale by
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
se27-tf 715 CHESTNUT Street.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
DEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET,
Agent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S
PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING
CLOTHES-WRINGER,
Believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use.
It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Handkerchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very much less time.
N. B.—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.
no3-3m

THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER.
"PUTNAM
"SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER"
Is warranted to be superior to any other in use.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER.
BECAUSE,
1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less time.
3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by twisting.
4th. It helps to *wash* the clothes as well as *dry* them.
WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE ONE OF THIS KIND,
BECAUSE,
FIRST. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.
SECOND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.
THIRD. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.
FOURTH. The patent fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.
FIFTH. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-half to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without the least alteration.
RETAIL PRICE:
No. 1, $6.00..........No. 2, $5.00.
☞ Agents wanted in every county.
☞ Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt with.
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"WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"
OF
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St.,
ja13-tuths tmh8 Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now 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 patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au23-6m

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
no27-3m

A. OPPENHEIMER,
No. 231 CHURCH Alley, Philadelphia,
CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF
ARMY CLOTHING
Of Every Description.
ALSO,
TENTS,
HAVERSACKS,
PONCHOS,
CAMP BLANKETS,
KNAPSACKS, and
BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS.
MATERIAL BOUGHT FOR CONTRACTORS.
All goods made will be guarantied regulation in size and make.
N. B. Orders of any size filled with despatch. ja7-tf

5 CASES 30-INCH BLACKSTONE UMBRELLA CLOTHS.
For sale by MATTHEW BINNEY'S SONS,
ja3* BOSTON, Mass.

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SCOTCH PATENT
SILVER-CLEANING POWDER,
Warranted free from acid, and *the same* as used in the houses of the nobility and gentry of Scotland. It is unequalled for cleaning Gold and Silver Plate, Looking Glasses, etc. Prepared by A. H. CARSON, waiter, from a recipe given me by the head butler to the Duke of Athol.
For sale by
HAZARD & CO., Twelfth and Chestnut streets,
I. TOWNSEND, Thirteenth and Chestnut streets,
T. BLACK, 1401 Chestnut street,
W. H. NAULTY, 1800 Chestnut street,
J. CLARK, Fifth and Prune streets,
And wholesale by WILLIAM PARVIN, 1204 CHESTNUT Street, and
CASWELL, MACK, & CO., Chemists,
Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New York,
And Thames street, Newport, R. I.
All orders addressed to A. H. CARSON, Western Sub Post Office, Philadelphia. ja20-tuths 2m

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CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS,
ja29 126 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PELLEVOISIN BRANDY.—AN INVOICE, in Bond, for sale by
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ja29 No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, LININGS, &c.,
Comprising a large and complete stock of goods for
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT REASONABLE PRICES.
COOPER & CONARD,
ja24 S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STS.

SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.—
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 Napkins.
Together with Towels, Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Nainsooks and Plaid Muslins, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Shawls, Merinoes, closing out.
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.
Silk and Linen Hdkfs, nice assortment. At
JOHN H. STOKES',
ja 21 702 ARCH Street.

EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
26 South SECOND Street,
Have reduced the pricesof
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoes,
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. de23-tf

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES.
1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
A full assortment always on hand at LOW PRICES.
Just received, lace-trimmed Embroidered and Mourning Muslin Bows and Neck-Ties, for the house and street. Also, all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 15 cents.
Also, all descriptions of Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, Gents, and Children, at
WHOLESALE PRICES. ja8-tf
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.
Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mousselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Black Bombazines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flannels,
Broche Shawls,
Fine Blankets,
Crib Blankets.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
no11-tf CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE A LARGE assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Rich Fancy Silks; Plain Silks, choice colors.
Plain and Figured Black Silks.
Plain and Figured Rep Poplins.
Plain and Figured Merinoes.
Plain Solferino Cashmeres, at 37½c, 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 Cloth.
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.
de13 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street.

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.
Large Crib Blankets.
Fine Cradle Blankets.
ja1 EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS,
York Premiums, Forestdales,
Edward Harris, Bay Mill, and
Other good makes Shirtings.
104 Utica, Waltham, and Pepperell Sheetings.
FINE LINENS
At nearly old prices.
Cheap Damask Cloths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkins, Fine Towels and Doylies.
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.
COOPER & CONARD,
ja24-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have a fine stock of
GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.
Good Large Blankets.
Good Linen Sheetings.
Good Muslin by the piece.
Good Unshrinking Flannels.
Good Fast Colored Prints.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Quality Black Silks.
Good Assortment Colored Silks. ja1

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

606. ARCH STREET. 606.
FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER EMPORIUM.
Full Assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT MODERATE PRICES.
G. A. HOFFMANN,
Successor to W. W. KNIGHT.
ja3-stuth 3m 606 ARCH STREET. 606.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the making of Shirts, Collars, Drawers, &c. ja24-tap4

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja17-tf Four doors below the Continental.

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JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES.
DEALERS IN
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PORTRAIT,
PICTURE, and
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
de31-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

1,000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS.
1,000 do. {GRAY, RED, AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS.
500 do. {ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS.
500 do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS.
1,000 do. DENIM OVERALLS.
10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS.
For sale by
BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,
ja13-1m Manufacturers, 217 CHURCH ALLEY.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,
GAS FIXTURES, &c.
STORE, 710 CHESTNUT ST.
MANUFACTORIES,
821 CHERRY Street, and FIFTH and COLUMBIA
ja23-1m Avenue.

517 ARCH STREET.
C. A. VANKIRK & CO.
Have on hand a fine assortment of
CHANDELIERS
AND OTHER
GAS FIXTURES.
Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of
FANCY GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Please call and examine goods. de13-ly

EVANS & WATSON'S
SALAMANDER SAFE
STORE,
16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand.

DR FINE, PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last twenty years, 219 VINE St., below Third, inserts the most beautiful TEETH of the age, mounted on fine Gold, Platina, Silver, Vulcanite, Coralite, Amber, &c., at prices, for neat and substantial work, more reasonable than any dentist in this city or State. Teeth plugged to last for life. Artificial Teeth repaired to suit. No pain in extracting. No charges until satisfied all is right. Reference, best families. ja19-3m

HENNESSEY BRANDY.—AN INVOICE in bonded stores, for sale by
CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS,
ja27 No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE St.

The Press.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

Gold is Up and Exchange is Up.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Your correspondent, "W. D.," is not satisfied with the communication on the subject of the price of gold, which appeared in your paper of the 28th. The author of that article is no stranger to the facts connected with his subject, and for the benefit of "W. D." I will furnish a little explanation.

A ton of pig iron is now worth $32. The raw materials from which it is made cost as follows:

3 tons iron ore in the ground, at 50 cents......$1 50
2 tons coal in the mine, at 50 cents............1 00
1½ tons limestone in the mine, at 10 cents.........15

Per ton of iron..........................$2 65

All the rest is labor, and the manufacturer's profit. The cost of this raw material was, therefore, said to be of "comparatively little value." The cost of labor at the furnaces is well known to be greatly increased. It was always from eight to ten times the cost of the materials. At many of the iron works a ton of sand is worth nearly as much as a ton of iron ore, and sometimes more.

If W. D. thinks that $100 should purchase exactly the same sum of sterling coin every year, and at all times, he must have imagined a sort of currency capable of buying commodities always at the same price. If such a currency were possible, it should purchase cotton, wool, iron, coal, and other articles, at the same price as before the rise in these took place, from results of the war, totally unconnected with the currency.

It happens that the author of the communication of the 28th, sends to a friend abroad $1,000 yearly, and that he has also his experience of facts in that line. He has recently had to pay fifty-two per cent. premium on exchange. The fact which stared him in the face, was that exchange had risen; so the price-currents informed him, so the dealer in exchange told him. He who denies this plain fact, and asserts that the currency has fallen, does not state a fact which he can prove, but sets up a theory or impression which he cannot prove. Foreign exchange is even more fluctuating, and with wider variations than domestic exchange. Who ever expected that gold, or any other currency, would purchase at all times, and independent of changes in price, the same sum of exchange, foreign or domestic?

It would be well for W. D., and every one entertaining similar notions, to reconsider patiently the grounds upon which their opinions are founded. Especially let them notice the two great facts that gold and exchange have risen to their present quoted rates.

Are those people who deny that gold fluctuates in price, going to deny this privilege to other commodities? Surely every article has its own fluctuations for reasons peculiar to itself. The currency will have a hard time if it is to go up and down at every variation in the value of gold, exchange, cotton, or iron, more especially as some of these articles will go up whilst others are going down.

Very respectfully, yours, C.

Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The Sanitary Commission in Washington issue, I believe, to discharged soldiers a card which is recognized by the railroad companies as entitling them to half fare. As the railroad companies issue no through half-fare tickets, when the invalid comes to the Washington Dépôt gate he is put into a car which does not run through Baltimore from the Camden-street to the Howard-street Station. This generally causes them to miss the connection, or else they hurry across the city in their anxiety to get home, carrying a load too heavy for them in their enfeebled condition. Having noticed the increased suffering the discharged and invalid soldiers are subjected to on this account, I beg to suggest that, for the accommodation of such cases, a special car be run through from Washington to Philadelphia.

Another consideration commends this plan greatly, viz: that the want of cleanliness consequent upon camp life makes the present system of mingling the sick soldiers with the general passengers very objectionable. It would greatly add to the comfort of the sick if they could be provided with even cheap bunks in the proposed car, and this timely rest might indeed save many a life.

I am, respectfully, yours, H.
JANUARY 29, 1863.

Treason.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: If in the history of the rebellion there has ever been one period more than another in which it behooved all honest and loyal men to unite more earnestly and closely together in support of the Government, it must be now, when treason is so shameless, bold and, defiant. The Government has dealt too leniently with traitors. We are beginning to see the effect of this; we shall probably see more. There is nothing that so much induces a respect for authority as *feeling* it. Butler gave treason a lesson in New Orleans. Mumford's insignificant and worthless life probably saved hundreds. It was a wholesome lesson and was well heeded. It becomes necessary, then, for loyal men to be active and vigilant, to demand respect and obedience to the Government, and to punish treason summarily wherever it dares show itself.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,
SUBSCRIBER.

The Anderson Cavalry—Captain Palmer Appointed Colonel.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30.—Captain Palmer, of the Anderson Troop, is now here, and has been appointed colonel of the Regiment of Anderson Cavalry. He will leave for Tennessee immediately, where, it is believed, his arrival will quickly restore discipline and good order to his regiment. The order to increase the original troop to a battalion, subsequently to two, and finely to three battalions, was issued by the Secretary of War at the urgent solicitation of General Buell, then commanding the Department of the Cumberland, whose chief of staff, Colonel J. B. Fry, says, in a letter of January 26th, which we have seen, that General Buell desired and intended this regiment to be attached to his headquarters in the field, to act as escort and for special service in his department, and, in order to insure its fitness for these particular duties, expressly stipulated with Captain Palmer that the men recruited for the regiment should equal in intelligence, spirit, &c., those belonging to the original Anderson Troop, who had performed the same service in the most satisfactory manner for nearly a year. Colonel Fry adds that, had General Buell remained, the Anderson Cavalry would undoubtedly have filled the position referred to, but that, on his retirement, the only thing to be done, since commanding generals always select their own escorts, was to urge General Rosecrans to assign the regiment to the same position with him. This General Rosecrans promised to do, and it is Colonel Fry's opinion that it would have been done as soon as they were equipped, &c., had not the late difficulty occurred. It should be added in this connection that General Rosecrans himself says in a letter to Governor Curtin, dated 19th January, that he had always intended, and still intends, to use this regiment at department headquarters, as originally understood between the men and Gen. Buell. But as they only reached Nashville on the eve of a march and a battle, he directed that, for the time being, they should follow him as part of the reserves. He states also that they are precisely the kind of men he required for the work at headquarters, and trusts that they will repair their most grievous fault of not marching with their companions. In regard to the complaint of a deficiency of officers, it should be stated that the regiment had more than the average of regiments of the regular army, and that it is not generally the case that men complain of a deficiency in this respect, particularly before a battle, as the more the vacancies the greater the chance of promotion. The order of the War Department authorizing the regiment, provided that the officers should be taken from the original troop wherever capable, on the nomination of General Buell. This general nominated only enough officers to take the men out to Louisville, preferring to wait awhile for the return of Captain Palmer before making any appointments absolutely necessary. Subsequently, other nominations were made by General Rosecrans, but a complete list was deferred until the regiment should reach Nashville, at which time, as stated, the general was too much occupied to attend to it. It is confidently expected here that the trouble will be shortly settled, and that the regiment, which is made up of splendid material, will yet redeem its reputation. One thing is proved, that there has been no deception in raising the regiment throughout; that there has been no change intended either by Buell or Rosecrans in the character of its service or position, in consequence of its enlargement, either from a troop to a battalion, or subsequently to a full regiment, and that only the impatience of a portion of the men, on arriving at Nashville, prevented their entire wishes and expectations from being very shortly consummated, and after the mutiny occurred, a simple explanation of the facts would, no doubt, have disposed them immediately to return to duty, but for the unwise sympathy and interference of their friends at home.

The Governor, at the request of the Legislature, will accompany a committee of both branches to Washington, to present to Congress the interests of the Government and the State in the establishment of a navy yard at League Island. They will leave this evening, and remain in Philadelphia from Saturday until Monday.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The "Vanderbilt" off on a Four Months' Cruise after the Pirates Alabama and Florida—The Storm, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29.—The Vanderbilt sailed from Hampton Roads this forenoon, and went to sea at half past ten o'clock.

The Baltimore mail boat Georgiana, due at 7 A. M., did not arrive till half past 2 P. M.

A heavy westerly wind has been blowing all day.

CRUISE OF THE VANDERBILT.

U. S. STEAMER VANDERBILT,
HAMPTON ROADS, January 28.

I have to announce to you a complete change in our programme since writing you on the 24th inst. The order to tow the Weehawken and Nahant to Port Royal was countermanded, and a telegraphic despatch received from the Department, directing us to take on board four months provisions. Curiosity was very much excited by this order, and all sorts of rumors were current as to our probable destination, when all doubts were settled by the arrival of our captain, who announced our departure to-morrow, in search of the Alabama. We will stop at Havana, when, if no news is received, we will proceed to Rio Janeiro, and, if necessary, to the East Indies. If the Alabama has gone to the East Indies she will be able to do much damage to our commerce, as there are only two men-of-war on the station, neither of which is equal to her in speed or armament. Her Britannic Majesty's steam corvette Cadmus sailed on Sunday for Charleston, to bring off the British consul, who has been showing his Secession proclivities a little too plainly. The steam sloop Lackawanna arrived on the 26th inst., and the Rhode Island on the 27th. I have not heard their destination. The steam transport Illinois arrived on Monday, and left the same day with two troopships belonging to the Banks Expedition.—*Tribune.*

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Official Report of Major General John Pope on the Operations of the Army of Virginia.

Under date of January 27, 1863, General Pope has sent in to General Halleck his official report of his campaign in Virginia. The document is very long, and we are able to give of it only the most important facts.

GENERAL POPE'S COMMAND.

General Pope assumed command on June 26 of the Army of Virginia, which then consisted of three corps, under Generals Fremont, Banks, and McDowell. In addition to these three corps, a small and unorganized force under Brigadier Gen. Sturgis was posted in the neighborhood of Alexandria, and was then in process of being organized for field service. The forces in the intrenchments around Washington were also placed under Pope's command. All the disposable movable forces consisted of the three corps first named. Their effective strength of infantry and artillery, as reported to me, was as follows: Fremont's corps, 11,500 strong; Banks' corps, reported at 14,500, but in reality only 8,000; McDowell's corps, 18,000—making a total of 38,000. The cavalry numbered about 5,000, but most of it was badly mounted and armed and in poor condition for service.

DEFENCE OF HIS "ORDERS."

Of his preliminary order, he says:

The order requiring the troops to subsist upon the country in which their operations were conducted, has, with a wilful disregard of its terms, been construed greatly to my discredit, as authorizing indiscriminate robbery and plunder. Yet the terms of this order were so specific as to the manner and by whom all property or subsistence needed for the use of the army should be seized, and the order is so common in the history of warfare, that I have been amazed that it could have been so misinterpreted and misunderstood. It is, therefore, submitted here for the calm examination of the Government and the public. I believed then, and believe now, that the policy there laid down was wise and just, and was well calculated to secure efficient and rapid operations of the army, and in case of reverse to leave the enemy without the means of subsisting in the country over which our army had passed, and over which any pursuit must be conducted. *The long delay and embarrassment of the army under General Lee, in its subsequent movements toward Washington, occasioned largely by the want of supplies taken from the country under this order, fully justified its wisdom.*

PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

It was fully determined before I left Washington to take the field in Virginia, that the union of the armies of Virginia and of the Potomac was absolutely essential both to the safety of the national capital and to the further successful prosecution of the operations against Richmond. The mission of the army under my command, therefore, was to cover as far as possible the front of Washington, and make secure the valley of the Shenandoah, and so operate upon the enemy's lines of communication to the west and northwest of us as to force him to make such heavy detachments from his main force at Richmond as would enable the Army of the Potomac to withdraw from its position at Harrison's Landing, and to take shipping for Aquia Creek or for Alexandria; and if, as was feared, the enemy should throw his whole force in the direction of Washington, it became my duty to resist his advance at all hazards, and so to delay and embarrass his movements as to gain all the time possible for the arrival of the Army of the Potomac behind.

General Pope now gives details of the main operations ordered by him, to prepare the way for the greater; several successful cavalry raids upon the Virginia Central Railroad; the successful movement on Culpeper Court House and beyond, toward Gordonsville; and, lastly, the expedition ordered under General Hatch to capture Gordonsville and destroy the railroad toward Charlottesville. This failed through the incapacity of General Hatch.

PORTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCAPE OF JACKSON.

When the rebels crossed the Rappahannock, on Pope's extreme right, Jackson's corps advanced, and by some excellent manœuvring, Pope inserted his forces between Jackson and Lee, and would have entirely cut off the Stonewall general's retreat if Fitz John Porter had not failed him at this critical moment. The report says:

While this attack was going on the forces under Heintzelman and Reno continued to push back the left of the enemy in the direction of the Warrenton turnpike, so that about eight o'clock in the evening the greater portion of the field of battle was occupied by our army. Nothing was heard of General Porter up to that time, and his forces took no part whatever in the action, but were suffered by him to lie idle on their arms, within sight and sound of the battle during the whole day. So far as I know, he made no effort whatever to comply with my orders, nor to take any part in the action. I do not hesitate to say that if he had discharged his duty as became a soldier, under the circumstances, and had made a vigorous attack on the enemy, as he was expected and directed to do, at any time up to eight o'clock that night, we should have utterly crushed or captured the larger portion of Jackson's force before he could have been by any possibility sufficiently reinforced to have made any effective resistance. * * *

I believe—in fact, I am positive—that, at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, General Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed then, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson, and to have fallen upon his rear; that, if he had done so, we should have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet, and that the army of General Lee would have been so crippled and checked by the destruction of this large force as to have been no longer in condition to prosecute further operations of an aggressive character. I speak thus freely of the strange failure of General Porter, not because I am more convinced of its unfortunate results now than I was at the time, but because a full investigation of the whole subject, made by a court martial, has fully justified and confirmed that opinion.

THE LAST BATTLE—GENERAL KEARNEY.

Just before sunset on the 1st the enemy attacked us on our right, but was met by Hooker, McDowell, Reno, and Kearney's division of Heintzelman's corps. A very severe action occurred, in the midst of a terrific thunder-storm, and was terminated shortly after dark. The enemy was driven back entirely from our front, but during that engagement we lost two of the best, and one of the most distinguished of our general officers—Maj. General Kearney and Brigadier General Stevens—who were both killed while gallantly leading their commands and in front of their line of battle. It is unnecessary for me to say one word of commendation of the two officers who were so well and widely known to the country. Words cannot express my sense of the zeal, the gallantry, and the sympathy of that most earnest and accomplished soldier, Major General Kearney. In him the country has suffered a loss which will be difficult, if not impossible, to repair. He died as he would have wished to die, and as became his heroic character.

WITHDRAWAL TO THE ENTRENCHMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

On the morning of the 2d of September—the enemy still continuing his movement toward our right—my whole force was posted behind Difficult creek, from Flint Hill to the Alexandria turnpike. Although we were quite able to maintain our position at that place until the stragglers could be collected, and the army, after its labors and perils, put into a condition for effective service, I considered it advisable, for reasons explained to the General-in-Chief, and set forth herewith, that the troops should be drawn back to the entrenchments in front of Washington, and that some reorganization should be made of them, in order that earlier effective service should be secured than was possible in their condition at that time. I received orders about twelve o'clock on the 2d of September to draw back the forces within the entrenchments, which was done in good order and without any interruption by the enemy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Battle of Berwick's Bay—Rebel Iron-clad Steamer Cotton Blown Up—Affairs in New Orleans—The Pirate Florida, &c.

New Orleans advices state that General Grover was at Baton Rouge with a heavy force, some twenty regiments. His command was composed largely of green troops, and he was drilling them. There was a strong force at Carrollton, under General Sherman.

Major General Banks was still in New Orleans. He had reiterated General Butler's order taxing certain rebel merchants for the support of the poor; had cautioned the public against offering insult to the soldiers, and in several acts had indicated a vigorous administration.

The *Delta* of the 17th inst. says:

"The news from Berwick's Bay, last evening, brought official confirmation of the total destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer Cotton in the Bayou Teche, by the land and naval forces under the command of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. She was blown to atoms, and there is an end to this formidable vessel, which has been a kind of stumbling-block in the way of the advance of any forces on the Teche. Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days' time. The rebel force is smaller than was at first supposed. General Weitzel has ascertained that it consists of only 1,100 infantry, about 1,000 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery."

Jacob Barker has appealed to the Major General several times for permission to revive the *Advocate*, but General Banks will not permit the publication of that rebel sheet again.

Business was dull. The market was overstocked. Coffee was cheaper in New Orleans than in New York, and the same was true of other commodities. There were a great many speculators from the North, but they were doing little or nothing. Until the Mississippi was fairly open, there would be no general revival of trade.

Gen. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, had addressed a large Union meeting in New Orleans, on the night of the 14th. Mr. Durant, the lawyer, followed in an able speech. The meeting was very largely attended, and all the speakers went for the Union, negro or no negro.

The transport ships Pocahontas, Aquilla, Lucinda, T. O. Brady, and bark Guerilla have arrived at New Orleans.

The steamer George Washington, with New York dates to the 10th, arrived out on the 20th, and her news was issued at once in an extra sheet from the *Delta*.

The public receptions given to General Butler, and the endorsement of his administration by the President, had given the Union men great satisfaction.

NEWS FROM GALVESTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The Harriet Lane is blockaded in Galveston bay. The rebels are fortifying the island, and fitting out the Harriet Lane, and large numbers of rebel troops are concentrating on the island to resist our attack. Com. Bell's fleet is large, and amply sufficient to retake Galveston, but his desire is to recapture the Harriet Lane, and not to destroy her.

We hear from the United States consul at Matamoros—Mr. Pierce—that 1,300 Unionists are all organized on the Rio Grande, near Brownsville, into two cavalry regiments. They have horses, and about one half are armed. Also, the consul writes that about 1,500 more are ready to join the Union ranks as soon as arms and ammunition are furnished. The announcement that Banks' expedition was destined for Texas, and that Gov. Hamilton was en route with a large force for the relief of the State, has produced this organization.

These manifestations in Western Texas show that Gov. H. has not been mistaken in the strength and heroic determination of the Union men in that portion of the State.

THE PIRATE "ORETO."

The New Orleans *Delta*, of the 20th, has the following letter:

OFF MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.—There was a great commotion among the blockading fleet off this harbor last evening. The rebel steamer Oreto, which has been lying in Mobile Bay for some months, succeeded in escaping to sea in the presence of seven blockading vessels. The R. R. Cuyler, one of the fastest steamers, immediately gave chase, and was gaining on her, when the two disappeared in the distance. The Cuyler was firing at her continually during the chase, from her long-range guns, and as she was gaining rapidly, great hopes are entertained that she will bring the audacious rebel to. The Oreto is commanded by Maffit, formerly of the United States Navy.

The other day, the British consul came out of Mobile under a flag of truce, and went on board the Susquehanna, to await communication with an English ship. Toward nightfall, a rebel armed vessel, filled with men, came out under a flag of truce. She was hailed, and responded that she wanted to see the British consul. A boat was sent aboard, but the commander of the rebel vessel would not give further explanation of his audacity than he wanted to see the British consul.

It is just to say that the British consul, who, during this "interlude," was on board the Susquehanna, refused to see the rebel commander, and declared that he could not account for his assumption and presumption in asking for him.

Undoubtedly the rebel boat came out with the intention of surprising the blockading fleet, just as the Buffalo Bayou rebels surprised the fleet at Galveston, January 1, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Expedition up the Ogeechee River—The Iron-clad Montauk gone to cut out the Nashville and Fingal—The recent Captures of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron—The First South Carolina Native Union Volunteers—General Saxton's Opinion of Colored Troops—The Missing Boat's Crew of the Rhode Island.

PORT ROYAL, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.—The steamship Star of the South leaves here for New York to-day, much to my regret, as I hoped to send by her an account of an expedition in which the monitor Montauk is the chief actor, and of the result of which I shall probably this evening have the particulars. The Montauk left Port Royal harbor early on Saturday last, in tow of the gunboat James Adger, bound for the Ogeechee river, a small stream emptying into Ossebaw sound, about twenty miles south of Tybee Island. Her object, I am told, is to destroy or capture the rebel blockade-running steamer Nashville, which has been waiting a chance to get to sea ever since last fall with a cargo of cotton.

As the Nashville is under the protection of a shore battery, and of the ram Fingal, otherwise called the State of Georgia, there is likely to be some fighting, in which the Montauk will have an excellent opportunity of testing the destructive capacity of her fifteen and eleven-inch Dahlgren guns. Yesterday one of the most melancholy and opaque of fogs hung over this entire region all day, and under its cover it is likely that the obstructions which have been put in the river were removed, and the torpedoes and other infernal contrivances rendered harmless.

By-the-bye, the highly distinguished position of superintendent of torpedoes in the Confederate service is filled by one Ives, brother of Dr. Malcolm Ives, the celebrated Fort Lafayette correspondent of the New York *Herald*, formerly a lieutenant of engineers in the United States service, and treasurer of the Washington Monument Fund, when every post office in the country was supplied with a box, into which the patriotic had the opportunity of depositing pennies, when pennies were more plentiful than now, to be used in constructing that national work. It may not be out of place just now to inquire what Ives did with the money, which must have amounted to a very handsome sum, as it has never been accounted for, and the contributors would be relieved of the suspense which they feel respecting the manner of its expenditure, even should the unpalatable fact come out that these funds had been devoted to the service of the Southern Confederacy.

So much parenthetically, and, returning to the fog, I can only say that should it turn out that the Montauk's mission was aided by that damp and murky visitor, we shall hereafter look more kindly on its presence. This morning the sound of heavy guns was heard far away to the southward of Fort Pulaski, which Colonel Barton, commanding the garrison, interprets as the action taking place. We expect the Montauk back to-morrow, with the Nashville in tow, or the report of her destruction and that of the Fingal also, to prevent them falling into our hands, and her low iron-floored decks covered with guns taken from the batteries on shore. Everybody is immoderately sanguine down here since the advent of iron-clads and the promise of active operations in the department.

The sloop-of-war Powhatan arrived on Saturday evening from the blockading fleet off Charleston, and reports that on the night of Saturday, the 17th inst., two vessels attempted to run through the fleet. One was the schooner Ottewan, with a cargo of naval stores, and she is now in this harbor a prize to one of the cruisers. The other was the steamer Huntress, having a full cargo of cotton on board. The night being dark, the steamer had a fair chance of avoiding the blockading fleet, and got a good start before she was discovered. Chase was given, however, and in the eagerness of the Captain of the Huntress to escape, he caused the engineer to feed the furnaces with rosin or other inflammable stuff, and the vessel consequently took fire, and was consumed. Her crew were all picked up by boats from the Quaker City.

The steamer Matanzas, Capt. Liesgang, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe, with the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York regiment on board, forming the first part of the reinforcements for Gen. Hunter's command.

The following communication, from General Saxton, concerning the First South Carolina Volunteers, has just come into my hands:

BEAUFORT, S. C., January 25, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that the organization of the First Regiment of South Carolina volunteers is now completed. The regiment is light infantry, composed of ten companies of about eighty-six men each, armed with muskets, and officered by white men. In organization, drill, discipline, and *morale*, for the length of time it has been in service, this regiment is not surpassed by any white regiment in this department. Should it ever be its good fortune to get into action, I have no fears but it will win its own way to the confidence of those who are willing to recognize courage and manhood, and vindicate the wise policy of the Administration, in putting these men into the field, and giving them a chance to strike a blow for the country and their own liberty.

In no regiment have I ever seen duty performed with so much cheerfulness and alacrity. As sentinels, they are peculiarly vigilant. I have never seen in any body of men such enthusiasm and deep-seated devotion to their officers as exists in this. They will surely go wherever they are led. Every man is a volunteer, and seems fully persuaded of the importance of his service to his race. In the organization of this regiment I have labored under difficulties which might have discouraged one who had less faith in the wisdom of the measure, but I am glad to report that the experiment is a complete success. My belief is, that when we get a footing on the main land, regiments may be raised which will do more than any now in service to put down this rebellion.

I have sent a regiment upon an expedition to the coast of Georgia, the result of which I shall report for your information as soon as it returns.

I have the honor also to report that I have commenced the organization of the second regiment, which is to be commanded by Col. Montgomery.

I am, sir, with great respect,
R. SAXTON, Brigadier General.

So well satisfied is Gen. Hunter, also, that the negroes will make good soldiers, and that their services in that capacity will be of more value to the Government than in any other, that he has determined, I am informed, to enlist all the able-bodied black fellows now on the various plantations, and let them fight for their liberties. Cotton-producing, though very important, must be deferred for the present; and while the men are fighting, their wives are to raise corn. Corn may be produced on these islands with very little outlay, either of labor or care, and the change is likely to prove a great advantage to the Commissariat Department.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE RESCUE OF THE BOAT'S CREW OF THE RHODE ISLAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—It will be remembered that one of the boats belonging to the United States steamer Rhode Island, which was sent to the relief of the crew of the iron-clad Monitor in her recent disaster, was, in the gale prevailing at the time, separated from the rest, and supposed to be lost. Since then, however, the boat and her crew have arrived at Beaufort, North Carolina, and the following report from the commander of the Rhode Island, detailing the statement of Acting Master Brown, who commanded, has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C., Jan. 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report Mr. Brown's statement to be in substance as follows:

After having made two trips to the Monitor he started on the third, and after leaving the Rhode Island he saw the red light burning at the flag-staff of the Monitor, and apparently about one mile distant; as the wind and sea were against him, he made but little progress, yet he continued gaining until within a quarter of a mile of the Monitor, when the light became extinguished. It appeared to settle gradually in the water as he approached her, and then it disappeared. When he approached to what he supposed to be the position of the vessel, he could perceive no other trace of her except an eddy produced by the sinking of the vessel. He remained near that position as long as he deemed prudent, in order to rescue any of the crew who might be in the water, but found none. He then started for the Rhode Island, which then appeared to be about two miles distant, the weather being overcast, attended with a slight rain; wind hauling to the northward; soon after he lost sight of the Rhode Island, but afterwards saw the first, second, and third lights she burned headed for her, and finally lost sight of her lights. This is the last he saw of the Rhode Island. He then made a drag of the boat's mast, by which he kept her head to sea, and the men on the lookout for signals. As none could be seen he then pulled to the northward and westward, finding the sea to be too rough to pull directly to the west, hoping to fall in with some of the numerous coasting vessels. He kept the crew pulling all night in order to overcome the great strength of the current, considering that if they did not exert themselves to do so they would be out of the track of all vessels. At daylight he discovered a schooner some four or five miles away from them. He also mentioned seeing a small boat some distance off, with two or three men in her, seeing her as she rose two or three times upon the waves and then disappearing. At this time they were very much taken up with the management of their own boat, the sea being very irregular and coming from all quarters.

After losing sight of the schooner already referred to, Mr. Brown saw a large ship close hauled, the wind being from the northward and eastward. He had approached sufficiently near to see the men upon her decks, but she passed on without noticing his signal. He then pulled directly in for the land, which he estimated was about ten miles distant. This was about 9.30 A. M., on the 21st ult., and about an hour afterward he made a schooner to the leeward. He got up the crew's coats for sails, and peaking his oars to assist, ran down for her, and at 11 A. M. ran alongside. The schooner proved to be the A. Colby, Captain H. D. Harriman, of Bucksport, Me., bound to Fernandina, with bricks for Government use.

Mr. Brown and his crew were received with the greatest degree of attention, and taking the boat on board, the captain was requested to land the officers and his men at Beaufort, N. C., which he consented to do, and in running in for the coast with a view of ascertaining more correctly his position, being without observation, struck on the Diamond shoal, off Cape Hatteras, causing the schooner to leak very badly.

The same night the vessel anchored under the land near Cape Hatteras Inlet. On the following day went on board the United States ship Miami, Capt. Townsend, reporting to him the situation of himself and crew, who despatched twelve men to aid in assisting the schooner, and the same afternoon they started for Beaufort, reaching there on the morning of the 2d inst. Upon arriving there Mr. Brown reported to Capt. Drayton, the senior naval officer, requesting that himself and crew might be permitted to remain on board the A. Colby, to assist the captain in keeping his vessel afloat until a certain amount of the cargo could be removed and he be placed in a position to work his vessel with his own crew, remaining there until the 5th instant, when he went on board the storeship Wm. Adger, Captain Carley, by whom Mr. Brown and his men were treated with every degree of kindness and attention, and upon the arrival of the Rhode Island the following day rejoined his own vessel.

Mr. Brown speaks of Captain Harriman in the following terms: "I cannot say too much in praise of Captain Harriman, who did all that could be done, and thought nothing of the trouble to which we necessarily put him, by so altering his original voyage, and although all he possessed was in the schooner, yet he told me when she struck, that he would willingly lose all to save any one, and that, if he should lose his vessel and cargo, he should never regret having taken us on board. Very respectfully, STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commander.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Admiral Porter's Address to the Officers and Men of the Mississippi Squadron—The Great Victory at Fort Hindman—Arrest of a Notorious Guerilla Chieftain—Capture of a Rebel Guerilla Camp in Missouri—Four Confederate Captains Taken, &c.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S ADDRESS.

MOUTH OF THE ARKANSAS RIVER,
January 17, 1863.

To the Officers and Men of the Mississippi Squadron:

The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to thank his officers and men for the handsome manner in which they disposed of Fort Hindman on the 11th January. In no instance during the war has there been a more complete victory, and so little doubt as to whom the credit belongs. Our iron-clads and gunboats knocked the fort to pieces, dismounting every gun they had (eleven in all), while our light-draught vessels and the ram Monarch cut off the retreat of the enemy, throwing them back upon the army, who captured them by hundreds.

This is the history of the affair in a few words. I cannot withhold the credit to my officers and men, even at the risk of hurting the sensibilities of others, and I am sure that our brave soldiers will not desire to take away from us the credit of doing what they would finally have accomplished themselves.

I regret the dead who have fallen in the defence of our glorious flag, but they died as heroes should die. We should all be ready to do the same when our country needs the sacrifice. Let us show these rebels that there is no such thing as defeat expected by the navy.

You have proved on this occasion that mud forts and railroad iron casements will fall before the well-directed fire of American sailors. And if I place you muzzle to muzzle with the foe, it is to save and insure a certain victory.

"Three cheers for the Union."

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

CAPTURE OF A HARDENED WRETCH.

[From the Lexington (Mo.) Union.]

We understand that a man by the name of George Hardenbrook, from near Lone Jack, Jackson county, who some time ago murdered two soldiers near Lick-skillet, Jackson county, in cold blood, is to be turned over to the civil authorities in that county.

Hardenbrook confessed that he and ten other men, one of whom is now dead, went with three Federal soldiers, after they had been disarmed some ten miles from Lone Jack, to the headwaters of the Sny, where he expected to meet with Quantrel, who would execute them. But when they got to the place Quantrel was not there, and they took the soldiers from the road about one hundred and fifty yards, where they intended to kill all three; they, however, only killed two, the third having made his escape. This man Hardenbrook was captured a few weeks ago, and, after the whole thing was proven on him, he confessed it, as above stated.

CAPTURE OF REBELS IN BOONE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS 61ST REGIMENT, E. M. M.,
COLUMBIA, MO., January 22, 1863.

GEN. S. R. CURTIS—SIR: Late yesterday evening a body of troops under my command, whilst on a scout, and some nine miles from my headquarters, found a Confederate camp, with tent and all the necessary appurtenances thereto, containing eight Confederate captains. The camp was situated in a very brushy country, consequently they escaped from their tent, my men following, and eventually succeeded in capturing four of them, after a brief resistance. We got all their arms, camp equipage, &c. The lateness of the attack prevented us from capturing the whole of them. My men camped on the ground, and are scouring the country in the vicinity to-day. We also succeeded in capturing two of Porter's men, last night, in addition.

I regret to say that two of my bravest troops got seriously wounded in the fight before we captured the four rebel captains. They never surrendered until they had exhausted all their shots; they being armed with double-barreled shot-guns, in addition to navy revolvers.

You can now see why I object to this indiscriminate release of bad men from prison, and why you should not permit banished men to return here.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. DOUGLASS,
Colonel Commanding.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Proceedings in the Rebel Congress—Trial of United States Officers by State Courts—Reorganization of the Rebel Navy—Conditions of Negotiations for Peace—Cruel Punishments in the Army—Rebel View of Peace Rumors.

We have received Richmond papers to and including the 27th inst., from which we extract the following:

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1863.

TRIAL OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS BY STATE COURTS.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether an officer of the army of the United States, acting under the authority of that Government, can be made liable to punishment as a criminal for violation of the criminals laws of a State by a State tribunal, when turned over to State authority by order of the President."

Mr. Yancey said he was in favor of retaliation, but we should take care that what measures we adopt for retaliation shall be effective. He was at first favorable to the President's order to turn Union officers over to the State authorities to be tried by the State laws for inciting servile insurrections; but, on mature reflection, he had been led to doubt the policy, expediency, and justice of this course. When they shall come to be tried before the State courts the judges may decide that they are not liable under our State laws. They would then have to be discharged, and we shall suffer in public opinion for having threatened a retaliation which we did not carry out. We cannot try by State courts officers of the United States for arson and highway robbery, and there is a grave doubt whether they can be tried for exciting slaves to insurrection. He was in favor of retaliation, but desired that the system should be certain, fixed, and effective. If the plan proposed by the President could not be carried out, the sooner it were known the better.

The resolutions were adopted.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the navy of the Confederate States, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE HON. ALLEN T. CAPERTON.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, presented the credentials of Allen T. Caperton, which being received, and that gentleman having been duly qualified, took his seat upon the floor of the Senate chamber.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing statements of the Register, showing the amount of treasury notes issued under the several acts respectively, authorizing the same, to the 13th day of October, 1862; to the 31st day of October, 1862, inclusive; to the 30th of November, 1862, inclusive; and to the 31st of December, 1862, inclusive.

This statement shows that up to 31st December, there were issued treasury notes, total $440,678,510; redeemed, $30,192,479.50; outstanding, $410,485,022.50.

The amount of stocks and bonds outstanding on 1st January, 1863, was $145,230,770.

OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents, sent into Congress, explains the operations of this office during the past year.

The number of applicants during the year was one hundred and forty-seven; the number of caveats issued during the year was sixty-four; the number of patents issued during the year was seventy-five; the number of United States patents and assignments of United States patents in whole or in part, recorded and revived, one hundred and seventy-eight.

Amount of money received, $9,186.98; amount of money on hand January 1, 1862, $2,812.62; total, $11,999.60. Amount of expenditures, $9,391.83; balance in Treasury, $2,607.77.

The patents issued were distributed among the several States of the Confederacy as follows:

To citizens of Virginia, 20; Mississippi, 10; Alabama, 8; Georgia, 7; Louisiana, 6; Texas, 6; South Carolina, 5; North Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 5; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 1; Kentucky, 1.

CONDITIONS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The pending question was the resolution introduced by Mr. Crockett, of Kentucky, with reference to the conditions on which peace should be negotiated.

Some desultory debate occurred. Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, indicated the claims and interest which Maryland would have in such a negotiation, as the faith of Congress had been pledged that peace should not be concluded without securing to her a free election of what her position should be. He expressed continued faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the people of Maryland, and thought that no more prejudice should attach to the position of this State than to that of Kentucky and Missouri. He ridiculed the idea of a Border Confederacy. He was not in favor of any political confederation with the States of the Northwest. He had been misrepresented in this respect. He was in favor of a military league, offensive and defensive, with any of the Northwestern States that would lay down her arms, and he would assist and protect such State against the power of the Lincoln Government. He thought that, by proper influences and methods, the Northwest could be disjoined from the New England and the Middle States, in this war, in less than sixty days.

After touching a number of topics in connection with the probable event of a negotiation for peace, Mr. Foote said he was not prepared to discuss the whole subject within the confines of the present resolution before the House, but that he would, at a future time, submit some enlarged resolutions on the subject.

The consideration of the resolution was finally postponed until next day.

CRUEL AND UNNATURAL PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution of inquiry, touching the proceedings of certain courts-martial, and requesting the Secretary of War to state under which of the rules and regulations for the government of the army of the Confederate States, private L. B. Seymour, Company E, 50th North Carolina Regiment, was sentenced for desertion, to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back every three months for the period of the war; to be branded in the left hand with the letter D, and to be put to hard labor in Richmond, with ball and chain, for the balance of the war.

Mr. Perkins—I desire to know whether such punishment as that indicated in the resolution is, in accordance with law or not. If there is any law to justify it, then I say such law is a disgrace to us, and outrages the commonest sentiments of human nature. The case referred to in the resolution was only one of a number of the same sort. He had been informed that the like disgraceful and inhuman punishment had been adjudged in ten cases by courts-martial.

Mr. Perkins also introduced a bill *to prohibit flogging and punishment by the lash in the army.*

The resolution passed, and the bill was returned.

EXEMPTIONS.

The House took up the special order, the bill to authorize exemptions from military service. The pending question was the amendment of Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, to the effect that no person shall be enrolled who has a substitute in the army furnished in accordance with orders heretofore issued by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, opposed the entire system of conscription as unconstitutional. He said that, during the Mexican war, the present head of this Confederacy had declined a brigadier generalship on the ground that the President could not rightfully confer it; that the troops of the different States were distinct, and had the constitutional right of the election of their officers. The correspondence had been sent to him by Mr. Jefferson Davis, who was desirous to obtain the opinion of the speaker on the constitutional question, which, however, the speaker omitted to give, as he was not prepared to commit himself. He had rather be a "naygur" than a victim of the conscription law. [Laughter.]

FOOTE'S PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The following joint resolutions have been offered by Mr. Foote, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

The people of the Confederate States of America having, in the progress of the pending war, most clearly demonstrated their ability to maintain by arms the claim to separate independence, which they have heretofore asserted before the world, and being inflexibly resolved never to relinquish the struggle in which they are engaged until the great object for which they are contending shall have been finally accomplished; in view of the fact that a great political reaction in opposition to the bloody and unnatural war now in course of prosecution, has displayed itself in several of the most populous and influential States of what was once honorably known as "The United States of America;" and, in view of the additional fact that, even among the avowed opponents of despotism, and the recognized friends of peace in the North, a grave and deplorable misapprehension has of late arisen in regard to the true condition of public sentiment in the South touching the question of reconstructing that political Union once existing under the protection of what is known as the Federal Constitution. Now, in order that no further misunderstanding of the kind referred to may hereafter prevail, and in order that the unchangeable determination of our Government and people, in reference to the terms upon which alone they would bring the sanguinary struggle to a close, may be made known, the Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve as follows:

1. "There is no plan of reconstructing what was formerly known as the Federal Union, to which the people of the Confederate States will ever consent. Wrongs too grievous and multiplied have been committed upon us and upon our most cherished rights, by a united North, since this unprovoked and most wicked war commenced; a majority of the people of the Northern States have too evidently shown themselves to be utterly incapable of self-government and unmindful of all the fundamental principles upon which alone Republican institutions can be maintained. They have too long submitted patiently to the iron rule of the basest and most degraded despotism that the world has yet known; for too long a period of time they have openly and unblushingly sympathized with the lawless and ferocious miscreants who have been sent into the bosom of the unoffending South to spill the precious blood of our most valued citizens; to pollute and desecrate all that we hold in especial veneration; to rob us of our property; to expel us from our homes, and wantonly to devastate our country, to allow even of the possibility of our ever again consenting to hold the least political connection with those who have so cruelly outraged our sensibilities and so profoundly dishonored themselves, and in association with whom we feel that we could not expect that freedom which we love, that self-respect which we are determined ever to cultivate, and the esteem and sympathy of civilized and Christian nations.

2. "While the Confederate States of America are not at all responsible for the existing war, and have been at all times ready to participate in such arrangements as would be best suited to bring it to a close, in a manner consistent with their own safety and honor, they could not yield their consent to an *armistice* of a single day or hour, so long as the incendiary proclamation of the atrocious monster, now bearing rule in Washington city, shall remain unrevoked; nor could the Government of said Confederate States agree to negotiate at all in regard to a suspension of hostilities, except upon the basis of a formal and unconditional recognition of their independence.

3. "Whenever the friends of peace in the North shall grow strong enough to constrain Abraham Lincoln and his flagitious Cabinet to withdraw said proclamation, and propose an armistice upon the basis aforesaid, the Government of the Confederate States will be ready to accede to said proposition of armistice with a view to the settlement of all existing difficulties.

4. "Should peace be at any time brought about, the Confederate States of America would freely consent to the formation of a just and mutually advantageous commercial treaty with all the States now constituting the United States, except New England—with whose people, and in whose ignoble love of gold and brutifying fanaticism this disgraceful war has mainly originated; in consideration of which fact the people of the Confederate States of America are firmly and deliberately resolved to have no intercourse whatever, hereafter, either direct or indirect, political, commercial, or social, under any circumstances which could be possibly imagined to exist with said States of New England, or the people therein resident.

5. "The Government of the Confederate States, in consideration of the change in public sentiment which has occurred in several of the Northern States, wherein political elections have been recently held—sympathizing most kindly with those by whose manly exertions that change has been brought about—would be willing to conclude a just and honorable peace with any one or more of said States who, renouncing all political connection with New England, may be found willing to stipulate for desisting at once from the further prosecution of the war against the South, and in such case the Government of the Confederate States would be willing to enter into a league, offensive and defensive, with the States thus desisting, of a permanent and enduring character.

6. "The Government of the Confederate States is now willing, as it has heretofore repeatedly avowed itself to be, whenever the States bordering upon the Mississippi river, or any of them, shall have declared their inclination to withdraw from the further prosecution of the war upon the South (which could it be successful, would only have the effect of destroying their own best market), to guarantee to them in the most effectual and satisfactory manner the peaceful and uninterrupted navigation of the said Mississippi river and its tributaries, and to open to them at once the markets of the South, greatly enhanced in value to them as they would be by the permanent exclusion of all articles of New England growth or manufacture.

7. "The course of practical neutrality in regard to the pending war heretofore pursued by the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains has afforded the highest gratification to the people of the Confederate States of America; and it is hoped that the day is not far distant when said States and Territories, consulting their own obvious safety and future welfare, will withdraw from all political connection with a Government which has, heretofore, been a source of continual oppression to them; and when said States and Territories, asserting their separate independence, shall appropriate to themselves the manifold advantages sure to result from such a movement, among which may be reckoned: 1st. Relief from grievous and exhausting tariff regulations, now being rigidly enforced. 2d. Relief from all the discredit resulting inevitably from the prosecution of the present unjust and unauthorized war. 3d. Relief from the pressure of a despotism the most heartless and atrocious ever yet established. 4th. Relief from the crushing weight of taxation unavoidably growing out of the war. 5th. The exclusive use and enjoyment of all the rich mineral lands stretching along the slope of the Pacific. 6th. Free trade with all the nations of the earth, and a future maritime growth and power that has no parallel; and lastly, a monopoly of the trade of the Pacific Ocean.

8. "*Resolved*, That the President be respectfully requested, if he shall approve these resolutions, to cause them to be promulgated and transmitted to the States of the North by such means as he shall deem most judicious, and that he accompany them, if he think it advisable, with such an address or proclamation, expository of the matters embodied therein, as he shall judge most suitable and proper."

Mr. Foote sustained the resolutions in a speech of characteristic power. The resolutions passed, without debate, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REBEL VIEW OF PEACE RUMORS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 27.]

In ancient times it was the habit of Eastern despots to slay incontinently every bearer of despatches. Some sad apprehension seems to possess the minds of those doubtful gentlemen who are constantly slipping across the Potomac at dead of night, and coming to Richmond for the patriotic purpose of espousing the Confederate cause, not by the vulgar method of joining the army, but by the far manlier plan of dodging into the office of the quartermaster general or chief commissary.

Notwithstanding the fervent piety and inexhaustible clemency of our beloved Chief Magistrate, these "night wandering weazels" appear to have a horror of imparting to him anything that might, in the least, discompose his meditations.

During the past week, the arrivals from Washington, Baltimore, and New York, have been unusually abundant. Every traveller on the underground railroad has brought the most cheering intelligence, and, strange to relate, each new comer confirms the story of his predecessor.

Collusion being impossible, and sinister designs out of the question, these Blockaded Nights Entertainments have been readily caught up, believed, and disseminated in this incredulous city. Peace by the first of June is the very least that is promised us by these trans-Potomac story tellers. It is whispered that ex-Governor Pratt has written an astounding letter to the President. The distinguished name of Carroll is given as authority for the most encouraging views, and the outspoken avowals of the trustworthy Robert J. Walker are quoted, and altogether an array of names and of facts is made, such as to produce conviction in the mind of the most "doubting Thomas" among us that the end of the war is at hand.

We are told that Yankee finances are in inextricable confusion—that Chase is in a quandary, Lincoln in a fever, and Seward clean daft. If the financial schemes of Chase are not adopted, Chase will forthwith resign; and if they are adopted, Wall street will be in chaos and open rebellion instanter.

Governor Seymour is as thorough-going a Southerner as Toombs or Cobb; New York city wants Jefferson Davis for its President; Wall and Parker, of New Jersey, are in accord with McClellan, who meditates fearful schemes against the Abolition anarchy at Washington; the Northwest is ripe for revolution; the armies are in mutiny, and only waiting the time of payment to disband, go back home, and hang every Lincolnite on the continent.

This is the substance of the charming improvisations of the latest runners of the Potomac blockade. They are plausible, because—singular and inexplicable coincidence!—Yankee newspapers, just received by flag of truce, have little paragraphs, inserted deftly here and there, which seem to corroborate them. Old women in breeches, who lounge up and down the streets of Richmond, believe these stories and circulate them far and wide, with additions borrowed from their own credulity and lack of common sense.

The President pays no attention to them, his mind, according to the Sanders despatches, being absorbed in efforts to repair the disasters to the Kentucky campaign by "new combinations" and old Generals. But Jerusalem swallows them all.

Happily, the people have a number of solid facts to steady them, and are in no danger of being carried away by the whirlwind of fiction.

They know that several thousand prisoners have been taken at Arkansas Post, and infer that the President will have to resort to "new combinations" in the matter of retaliation, for the enemy have more of our officers than we have of theirs. The fall of Arkansas Post leaves Little Rock open to McClernand. The loss of the State capital may rouse Gen. Holmes from his stupor, but it remains to be seen by what strategy he will bring together Hindman, Rains, and Parsons, and thus prevent them from being cut off in detail.

In Tennessee, Bragg, with an overworked army, is confronting Rosecrans, who is being reinforced with all the recruits from the camps of instruction in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. A report is abroad that General Johnston has returned to Tallahassee, and taken command in person of Bragg's army. We trust the report may be true, but even Johnston will need all his skill to cope with the enormous columns of Rosecrans, unless his command is strengthened. The telegraph this morning brings us tidings of formidable movements in North Carolina, and the enemy claims to have crossed the Rappahannock, preparatory to another battle at Fredericksburg.

These facts show that the sensationists from Washington and Baltimore, when they tell us of peace within ninety days, are but so many Gullivers and Munchausens, who would be kicked back to Washington by any Government less gullible than our own. The Yankee army now in the field is very large. It will be made to fight. When it is whipped, *and well whipped, then, and not till then, we may begin to think of the possibility of peace.*

HOW THE CAPTURE OF THE REBEL OFFICIAL DESPATCHES IS RECEIVED.

The rebel papers are considerably exercised about the recent capture of rebel official correspondence on the person of Major Sanders, and which has been extensively printed in Northern papers. The *Examiner* of the 24th says:

We gave yesterday a review of a mass of correspondence, published in the Northern papers, purporting to be the official correspondence of the Confederate Government with its representatives and agents in England and France, and which it is alleged was intercepted by the capture of a son of Mr. George N. Sanders, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. It is to be regretted, and is a subject of wonder, that this correspondence, when the vessel was taken, was not destroyed or sunk to the bottom of the sea.

As it is, the enemy has been given a full exposition of our affairs, and as much as has been said of information given to the enemy by improper publications in the newspapers, this single despatch-bearer of Mr. Benjamin has furnished to the Yankees an amount of contraband intelligence that could not be gained from all the newspapers in the South for the next fifty years.

It is also to be regretted that Mr. Benjamin, in his correspondence, should have indulged in such weak and offensive speculations relative to the Emperor of France. There was no occasion for it, and its only effect can be to offend and estrange the friendly interest the Emperor has evinced in the success of our cause.

The whole thing is an unfortunate affair, and the character of the information disclosed shows with what singular want of judgment the business of that department has been conducted.

One of the most important disclosures made to the enemy in this correspondence is the fact that the Confederate Government has contracted, to be paid *for in cotton*, for the construction in England of six iron-clad steamers of a peculiar class, combining the capacities of the freighting and fighting ships, in a manner which will enable them to force the blockade.

The *Examiner*, of the 26th, thinks the whole correspondence one of Sanders' jokes, and argues to that effect as follows:

We have published certain alleged despatches, said to have been intercepted by the arrest of Major Reid Sanders. We have examined these papers carefully, and are unable to find in them any matter of importance calculated in the least to disturb the friendly relations existing between the Confederate States and European Powers. If genuine, they have undoubtedly been garbled, either by the suppression of material matter or the insertion of unfounded suspicions towards the French Emperor. It would well comport with Yankee malice to break the force of President Davis' message by the publication of false matter to engender ill feeling.

* * * * * * * * *

The whole batch of despatches, capture and all, may be one of George N. Sanders' practical jokes, intended for some purpose of his own. Those who know Sanders will know that he is very competent to make up the most plausible letters and despatches. We should not be surprised if Sanders had out-Yankeed the Yankees.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Noon-day Prayer Meeting.

ITS DAYS IN THE OLD SANSOM-STREET CHURCH NUMBERED.

The Noon-day Union Business Men's Prayer Meeting, which was started in this city on the 23d of November, 1857, and during the last three years held in the old Sansom-street Baptist Church, Sansom street, below Ninth, is about to close its career in this old edifice. To-day, or Monday at most, the last of these noon-day gatherings will be held in it. Where it will be removed to, or whether indeed it will maintain a continuous existence at all, is yet uncertain.

The meeting yesterday, in view perhaps of this possible dissolution, was unusually large, and the proceedings were a fair average specimen of the spirit and object of this movement from the start.

The chair on this occasion was occupied by Mr. G. M. Loomis, who, after giving out a hymn and reading a portion of Scripture from the third chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, pronounced the meeting open for voluntary prayers and remarks.

The hymn was next sung, commencing

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign."

After the singing, the chairman read the request of a mother for the prayers of this meeting in behalf of three unconverted daughters.

After a brief pause, there was a prayer offered by a gentleman in the audience.

A gentleman in the centre of the house next rose and presented the request of a widow in distress, who was desirous of having some visible token of the Divine favor. She was not only a widow, but an orphan. The same person then led in prayer, earnestly entreating that God, who is rich in mercy, would be to this afflicted soul a comforter, a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless. He also prayed for the destruction of the rebellion and the speedy restoration of the Union.

The chairman then announced the hymn commencing,

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drawn from Immanuel's veins."

The next speaker was a Mr. Story, from Boston. He said that almost every morning, at their daily prayer meeting in Boston, there were strangers from various parts of the country, who gave interesting accounts of what that precious Blood, of which they had just sung, was accomplishing in their own sections. He gave a very interesting account of the religious meetings now being held on board our Government vessels. The speaker was the superintendent of a Sunday school in Boston, in which, he said, the last year had witnessed the most extraordinary workings of God's Spirit, and instanced several marked cases of the efficacy of special, secret prayer in behalf of the unconverted. Two ladies, he said, he had reason to believe had been converted through his own prayers in their behalf.

The venerable Abraham Martin, the Sunday-school patriarch of this city, next rose and offered a prayer in behalf of the Sunday-schools throughout this land, the sailors in our navy, and the soldiers in our army, the President and his Cabinet, the widows and the orphans, that all might be led to Him who alone is able to succor and save. He also prayed for the three daughters brought to the notice of the meeting, and that this meeting, now about to close its sessions in that place, might soon be led to a suitable place to rest its feet.

A person, with a broad, foreign accent, then rose, and announced himself as a stranger, yet he felt that he was welcome. He wished to speak to them some words of encouragement, and he could probably not do so more effectually than by telling them who he was. He was a missionary from Turkey, where he had been laboring uninterruptedly during the last twenty-three years, in the field formerly occupied by the eminent missionary, Henry Martyn, within a stone's throw of whose honored grave the speaker had, for many years, resided. He urged upon all who heard him to pray in the exercise of a living faith. He had three little sons, the oldest nine years of age, all born on heathen soil, and their teachings had been such that they fully believed that what is asked of God in prayer will be received, whereupon he told the following interesting incident: When, a few weeks ago, the battle of Fredericksburg was in progress, the eldest of these boys asked his mother to kneel down with him and a younger brother to pray for the safety of our soldiers. When they rose he remarked to his mother that perhaps their prayer had turned a bullet from the head of Adjutant Dodge, an intimate friend of the family. A day or so afterwards a despatch was received by the friends of Officer Dodge in this city, stating that he had been killed in the engagement. The little suppliant received this intelligence with a sad countenance, but said nothing. On the following day, however, another despatch was received, conveying the information that Adjutant Dodge was not killed, but that he had been thrown to the ground in an insensible condition by a ball having struck an intervening object which saved his life! He had then entirely recovered from the injury, however, and was well. Upon subsequent inquiry, it was found that the *prayer* and the officer's *perilous moment* occurred at exactly the same hour! When the little friend of the Adjutant heard of the latter's safety, he exclaimed in ecstasy of joy, "I knew it, mother; I knew it; I told you so!"

At this point a sallow, eccentric-looking individual, bearing a striking hirsute resemblance to Tennyson's grim Earl of Coventry,

"With his beard a foot before him,
And his hair a yard behind,"

rose in the gallery, and with a degree of vehemence bordering on a yell, roared out a volley of stereotyped sentences, which, we are informed, he takes special pains to rehearse wherever there is a religious meeting of any kind that it is possible for him to disturb. After this attempt to anticipate Gabriel's trumpet had proceeded about three minutes, and the excited individual with long hair was just in the act of thundering forth his final sentence upon the nations of the earth, he was unceremoniously rung down by the moderator.

Prayer was next offered by the Rev. Mr. Allen, a clergyman far advanced in years, who has been a singularly faithful participant in these meetings from their commencement.

The instant the prayer was concluded, an elderly gentleman, evidently at home in "the word," rose and read as follows, from 1st Corinthians, xi:

"Doth not even nature itself teach you, that, if a man have long hair, it is a shame unto him? But if a woman have long hair, it is a glory to her, for her hair is given her for a covering. But if any man seem to be contentious, we have no such custom, neither the churches of God."

While this Scripture was being read, the individual with stentorian voice and long hair shrugged his shoulders and rolled his eyes in apparent agony. On leaving the church, afterwards, he was highly complimented for his boldness by another eccentric individual, known as Tommy Lloyd. The latter's apropos quotation to his friend was, "The righteous is bold as a lion, but the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Mr. Martin announced that a female prayer meeting would be held in the same place, this (Saturday) morning, at quarter before 11 o'clock.

THE ADDRESS OF THE POPE TO THE FRENCH ARMY IN ROME ON NEW YEAR'S DAY was exceedingly complimentary to the part Napoleon has taken in preserving the Pontiff's supremacy in the Eternal City. He opened his address as follows:

I am much impressed, general, by the wishes which you address to me in the name of the French army you command so worthily. I am very glad also to take this opportunity of expressing to you my gratitude for the support you give to the rights of the Church, which are the rights of justice and truth. The French army is glorious on the field of battle because of its valor; it is glorious also in time of peace because of its discipline. But allow me to say that it is more glorious because of the mission it now fulfils—that of defending the Vicar of Jesus Christ against the efforts of revolutionists and the impious, who are the enemies of religion, of justice, and of God.

Thus, my dear children, does God use your arms to prevent the impious from passing beyond the limits they would wish to infringe so as to make of Rome the capital of I know not what kingdom; the impious who have despoiled the Church of her property, imprisoned so many excellent bishops and priests, and thrown into the streets so many nuns who are dying of hunger. But this is not all that they are aiming at. They would wish to possess themselves of the entire dominions of the Church, and take from the holy father the temporal administration, so much needed for the exercise of his spiritual jurisdiction, and even, if they could, wholly destroy the Catholic religion. While from every part of the earth so many efforts are being made to attain this sacrilegious end, you are placed by Providence as a defence for this city, which is justly called the Eternal City—of this city embalmed with the blood of so many martyrs.

PRESBYTERIANS, OLD AND NEW SCHOOL, JOINING HANDS.—The *Pacific* (San Francisco) *Newspaper* is now under the joint control of three denominations, N. S. and O. S. Presbyterians and Congregationalists, and has seven editors—viz: Dr. W. E. Anderson, Messrs. Walsworth, Moar, Strong, Lacy, Brayton, and Kellogg. Each of these gentlemen will edit the *Pacific* for one month in rotation.

THE ALEXANDER CHURCH, of this city, we are glad to hear, under the efficient ministry of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, is prospering. A debt of more than $7,000 has been provided for within a short time, and the fine property of the church is thus made free from all debt except the ground rent.

THE HEIDELBERG CATECHISM.—Rev. Dr. J. F. Berg, of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., has just completed the translation of Van Alpen's very able work on the history and Literature of the Heidelberg Catechism, and its introduction into the Netherlands. It will be put into book form for general use.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS, who labored with much acceptance in this country a year or two ago, is preaching with great success at Byrom Hall, the oldest Baptist church in Liverpool. It is a populous, but abandoned section, and the efforts of Mr. G. are of a missionary and charitable character.

THE BAPTISTS OF EASTON appear to be in a flourishing condition. No less than seventy-eight have recently been added to their communion by baptism.