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

EIGHTEEN CERTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOL AARS FOR THESE MONTHS-invariably in advance for the Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Maried to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dol-COMMISSION HOUSES. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

220 CHESTNUT STREET. Offer for sale, by the Package-PRINTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND PRILIS, CANTON FLANNELS. COTTONADES, CORSET JEANS. SILESIAS, NANKEENS. COLORED CAMBRICS, SEAMLESS BAGS.

BLACK DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES. UNION CLOTHS, SATINETS. PLAID LINERYS, NEGRO KERSEYS. KENTUCKY JEANS. SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, INFANTRY CLOTHS. ARMY FLANNELS, 10 and 12 ounce DUCK, &c., &c. de6-mwf3m

CRIGG & HARMSTEAD, No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR RANGED

80,000 DOZEN HOSIERY

AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IM-PORTATION. THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 48 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. TOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, ja27-6m , PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA "BAG"

MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c. ALSO, SEAMLESS BAGS,

Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for net wash on delivery. GEO. GRIGG.

No. 219 and 221 CHURCH ALLEY. COTTON YARN.

SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10. FOR SALE BY PROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES. STILL THERE! AT THE OLD STAND, 628 CHESTNUT STREET, WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. WHRELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. WHELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to brigate families and hotels, by the day,

Machine stitching done at short notice, in any quantity. Machines repaired and operators taught.

GENRY COY.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes 810 CHESTNUT STREET. THE WILCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINES
have been greatly improved, making it
have been greatly improved, making it
have been greatly indicated to the second ready for sale
and with Selfadjusting Hammers, are now ready for sale
py
HIRBANKS & EWING,
715 CHESTNUT Street, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. DOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, nnection with their extensive Cabinet Bus manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, nd have now on hand a full supply, finished with the NORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which e pronounced by all who have used them to be supeale pronunced by all who have used them to be superby to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufaturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their surfat. 517 ARCH STREET.

O. A. VANKIRK & OO. AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornand Mica Shades, and a variety of WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and ware adapted to every branch of the business, where a sometimal database scales is desired. FAIRBANKS & EWING, apio-11 MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST. CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, &c STORE, 710 CHESTNUT ST. MANUFACTORIES, \$21 CHERRY Street, and FIFTH and COLUMBIA Avenue.

F. G. ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS. The best in the world for number and the B. M. S.

The best brand Silk Finished VELVET RIBBONS.

Sole Agent.

BENJAMIN M. SMITH,

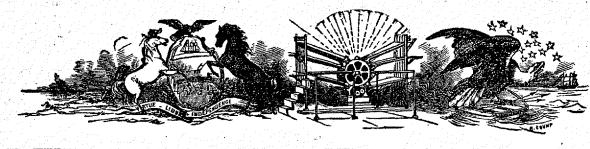
155 BUANE Street, near West Broadway,

New York.

CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, NOS. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, fler for sale the following goods in bond of their own Offer for sale the following goods in bond of their own importation, viz: Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, in half pipes, quarters, and octaves.

Burgundy Ports, in quarters and octaves.
Oporto Ports, in octaves.
Triple-Anchor Gin, in pipes and three-quarter pipes.
Jamaics Rum, in puncheons.
Bey Rum; in puncheons and barrels.
Claret, in casks and cases.
Also, the following, for which we are the sole agents:
CHAMPAGNE.—The celebrated brands of "Gold Lac", and "Gloria."

"And "Glorie."
Purrey & Biarnes' Imperial French Mustard.
"Olives.
"Capera."
"Capera." CARD PRINTING, NEAT AND



VOL. 6.—NO. 161. PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS. Owing to the depressed condition of trade last Spring and Summer, quantities of DRESS GOODS were sold at LESS, THAN IMPORTATION COST,

At which time we were induced to purchase, and have carried over a larger stock than usual, which is now ar-ranged, and marked at such prices as will effect rapid Purchasers who will anticipate their wants must realize advantages, as the increase of DUTY AND EXCHANGE will advance the price of this character of goods WHOLESALE BUYERS WILL FIND DESIRABLE GOODS IN OUR STOCK. TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS. PARIS PRINTED BEREGES, BLACK BEREGE ROBES

BLACK HERNANIS, PLAID VALENCIAS PLAIN BEREGES, FANOY DRESS SILKS. AND NECOTAS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO. 450, 452, AND 454 NORTH SECOND STREET ABOVE WILLOW. NOTICE!

the alterations in our store than we anticipated, it will THURSDAY MORNING,

THE 12TH INSTANT. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 South SECOND Street CASSIMERES.

CLOTHS, LININGS, &c.,

omprising 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. MUSLINS BELOW THE MARKET agents.

Among the stock will be found New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Torresdale, Allewagen, and 

Country Storekeepers was a Linen goods at old prices.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
1021 MARKET Street CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK AT AND UNDER COST PRICES.—
Saxony Plaids and Poil De Chevres, at 20 cts.
Best American Delaines, at 20 cts.
All imported Dress Goods at cost prices.
These goods are all really cheaper than Calinoss

These goods are all really cheaper than Calicoes.

Plain Silks, rich colored the Silks solid colors.

Plain Silks, rich colored Silks, solid solid Silks.

Rich styles Fancy Silks, solid Silks, rich styles Fancy Silks, solid Silks, rich silks, solid Silks, rich silks, solid Silks, rich silks, solid Silks, solid Silks, rich silks, solid Silks, so SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.—
All the best makes of Calicoes.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Linens.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes a of Napkins.
Together with Towels, Crash, Disper Huckaback, Bird
Bre, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Shawls, Merinoes, closing out.
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.
Silk and Linen Hdkfs, nice assortment.

JOHN H. STOKES',
ja 21

TO2 ARCH Street. CPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.

EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
26 South SECOND Street.
Have reduced the prices of
Fancy Silks,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoes,
Beautiful Colors of Rops or Poplins.
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Fine Low Beeth Salso.

Fine Long Broche Shawls, Open Centre Long Cashinere Shawls, Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls. 44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET E. M. NEEDLES. Linens, white goods, laces, 3

EMBROIDERIES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.

Crib Blankets. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS York Premiums, Forestelles, Edward Harris, Bay Mill, and Other good makes Shirtings, 10-4 Utics, Wattham, and Pepperell Sheetings, 10-1 Utics, Wattham, and Pepperell Sheetings, Result of the LINENS At nearly old prices.
Cheap Damask Gloths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkins, Fine Towels and Doylies,
BLACK ALPACAS,
Fine Colored Alpacas,
Prints, Delaines, Cheap Reps.
All-wool Rops at Cost.
Balmorals—Good Skirts, full size, \$3.
Closing out Winter Cloaks and Shawis,
Closing out Boys' Winter Clothing
ja24-tf S. Recorner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

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

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS. Large Crib Blankets, Fine Cradle Blankets, EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and AROH. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,)

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which be 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,

.000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS. do. {GRAY, RED, AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS.

do. SASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS. do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS. do. DENIM OVERALLS. 10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS.

For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., Manufacturers, 217 CHURCH ALLEY. CASES 30-INCH BLACKSTONE UMBRELLA CLOTHS. For sale by MATTHEW BINNEY'S SONS, ia3\* BOSTON, Mass. THAMPAGNE AN INVOICE OF Gomet "and 'Grescent" Champagne Wine, to ar-ive per ship Carl, and for saleby JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, fee 202 and 204 South FRONT Street, Special Correspondence of The Press.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

Gold and Government Credit. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The morning papers of the 29th ult. published an article to prove that gold is up and currency is not down—that currency is not in excess, but that üs paying and purchasing power is fully equal to gold before the suspension, and that the rise in gold is an independent event, totally unconnected with the general cur-

These assumptions are advocated with ability and

fortified by a reference to prices current, now and before the issue of Government currency. We are told that but one class of men can resist the force of these facts—the class of theorists who believe that gold has the extraordinary quality of neither rising nor falling in price, and, which, the writer says, "unhappily for our national finances, is neither small nor insignificant, destitute desither influence nor ntelligence, and who are at this moment exerting an influence on public affairs so mischievous tha ven not rebel armies more threaten the safety of the intry." The writer, in view of this, invokes all to beware of falling into such errors, which, "the story of opinions," he says, "shows, may be indulged in honestly." There are many, perhaps, who will applaud, yet there are still many who cannot read the article without feeling a regret, that such marked

ability, enticed from the beaten track, is thus en

isted in arguments so specious, and that a line of rought so capable should discard the influences of experience and authority. Viewing it as an impressive invocation for all to adapt themselves to errors existing through illdged legislation as a paramount duty, it invites a ndly criticism, and such shall be bestowed upon it. Gold is up, and currency is not down. Is it? Let us see. Before suspension, any one presenting at bank four hundred and eighty-five dollars in currency might have received one hundred sovereigns. With these ne could have paid a draft on him for one hundred nds sterling. If he has held them until to-day, they will still pay the draft, and no more. The sovereign therefore, is to-day four eighty-five, and has not panged value. Now, if he has neglected to do this, or has parted with the sovereigns, he must pay seven hundred and seventy-eight, as four hundred and eighty-five dollars will purchase but fifty-seven sovereigns. Reverse the case: One hundred pounds terling will buy seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars in currency to-day; a week ago, seven hun-dred; a month ago, six hundred and fifty, and so on. Before suspension, it would have bought but four

desires to purchase three houses at five thousand dollars each—his check for ten thousand dollars, before the suspension, if the proceeds of it had been retained, will procure him the houses.

Again: The telegraph informs us that legal tenders a San Francisco are forty per cent, discount for old—that is to say, a dollar in currency is down to sixty cents of money. Here we see the producer and commercial arbiter—California and London—as well as our own experience, reject the proposition that gold is up, and nothing is left us but to infer that currency has caved. Its paying and purchasing power, therefore, is certainly not the same as before the suspension. Plainly, gold is the measurer, and is neither up nor down, just as the yardstick, the bushel, or pound weight, the length, size, or gravity of which do not vary with the fluctuations of com-

dred and eighty-five dollars. The same person

Gold may, by alloy, keep pace with paper, but until this is done paper must adjust itself to the immutable quality inherent in gold. though it may take one or more of the paper dollars to do it, and when such promises are "our general currency," it is too much to assume that there is any rise in gold or that this "depreciation is an in-dependent event totally unconnected with gold," In a word, gold is " in statu quo ante bellum." If at the commencement of the rebellion, in place of using its credit on demand, the Government had

substituted its pledged faith; if it had exhausted the next best credit within reach first, it would not now be requisite to consider whether the four hundred milons of legal tenders are in excess of the public that the power to regulate should accompany the power to circulate. They have ever opposed a currency issued by authority and accepted that based upon confidence, and just so long as well-placed confidence is the main element of civilization this must be the rule. Hence, circulation is in excess when it is not restricted or retired after having performed the function incident to it. Real estate is instanced as not having been affected by these issues. If trust worthy information may be relied on, this is, to some extent, an error; but it will be quite time enough to speak when the million of men in the field, out of its influence, exchange their tents for homesteads. In its present condition, it is a matter of opinion how much it has, and only a question of snow it affords no profit to its holder if it be not

ikened to a stream, upon whose sides factories and forges have sprung up. We know it will not do to trust the stream unrestricted—one day it must be nusbanded, another will bring a sweeping torrent, hus undermining enterprise and honest thrift; yet, restrained within bounds, used as backwater, it is an element of prosperity. So with currency. The aws of trade having defined a value to the products the loom or the forge, its mission is to float it to Holding these views, it will, perhaps, be claimed that they are the sentiments of that class of theorists o whom allusion is made. Barring the influence and are the teachings of those whose opinions on finance have, since the foundation of the Government, been

relied upon at all times when a reconstruction of a shattered currency was indispensable. They are of that class, which, looking upon the precious metals as the keel of the ship of commerce, believe disaster must follow in any venture which is conducted on any other foundation. They belong to a race of men who have given their substance and lives for the common good, and all the glory of the past is intermately connected with finance as wanting in a loyal appreciation of the great money needs of the Government. The truth will show this to be clearly unjust. No class have as yet met the demands of the times with greater unselfishness, and when the history of this rebellion is written, their timely action will mark the initial point from which the Govern-

ment gathered power to suppress it. As an essay upon relative values, the article which has drawn out these remarks, with some omissions, might pass unnoticed. As it stands, it is open to the charge that error, unconscious beyond doubt, has leavened the context to the extent that it appears in jointed state of the times loses the influence it might cious metals shall indicate some limit to human wishes and expectations; and this cannot be

the "back track must be taken," until the point of departure is reached near which a new structure of credit may be erected. The Government currency only stands in the way of this, and it should be funded cost. what it may. National credit and private enterprise must no longer be vexed and goaded by it. No one can expect a specie circulation will at once fill its place, but that which shall follow has the earned and aggregated means of the people to support it. Mr. Sherman's bill, now before the Senate, if it meets these requirements, may accomplish much good but the fatal error must be discarded that a statute enactment, by any legislative magic, can convert the poverty of the nation into a source of supply.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant. what it may. National credit and private enterprise Publications Received.

fune 10. When complete, in two volumes, this will be the best Year-Book ever published.

From J. K. Simon, 33 South Sixth street, Part XXVI of "The Rebellion Record," edited by Frank Moore. Its illustrations are portraits, on steel, of Moore. Its industrations are portraits, on steel, or Commodore Theodorus Barley and General Hooker, in command of the Army of the Potomac. The chronicle of events comes down to the middle of last June. The "Rumors and Incidents" also contain numerous war-lyrics, squibs, and facetize. Four volumes of the work have been published, and after the first of April, single numbers will not be sold, and the price of each volume will be advanced fifty cents.

From W. B. Zieber, the January number of Black-suddenly scarce, and to-day the brokers have been

wood's Magazine—American reprint. It contains, among other articles, the commencement of a story by Bulwer, the conclusion of Mrs. Oliphant's "Chronicles of Carlingford," the beginning of "a Sketch from Babylon," a Tale of London Life, a curious ccount of progress in China, and the usual quantity of anti-American diatribes. From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, "The Lady Lisle," a novel by Miss Braddon. It is a republication, by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York. We may fairly describe "Lady Lisle" as a readable book, but inferior to "Aurora Floyd" and to "Lady Aud ley's Secret," by the same writer. The plot is involved, and full of improbability. The villain of the tale, one Major Granville Varney, reminds us too much of Count Fosco, without his pinguidity. The character of Sir Rupert Lisle, a thoroughly lowminded rascal, is well sustained, from first to last. We observe that, in this reprint, as in some others which we have lately seen, the title-page is made to count as the seventeenth instead of the first page. This taking credit for sixteen pages more than the actual number in the volume is wholly unjustifiable and we shall point it out, for special condemnation, in every instance that it comes before us. From Petersons we also have, published by them selves. "An Authentic Exposition of the 'K. G. C.." Knights of the Golden Circle, or a History of Sercession from 1834 to 1861.?.. The historical part is correct as to facts, but we have no means of ascer-

taining whether the disclosures as to initiation of

members and working of lodges be equally accurate,

though presented as a revelation by a member of

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1863. THE REVOLUTIONARY SOHEME of the strong Secession party, who now feel confident of having this State and city fairly under their for Deliverance, &c. spurs, is approaching a decisive coup d'état as swiftly as current circumstances will permit. Slowly, but surely, the master spirits are breeding a lawiess reactionary spirit against the war for the Union in the crude minds of the dissatisfied masses, and each new day brings some fresh demonstration of covert trea-son against the Government, and some bolder show-

ing of hands by the audacious cabal. Yesterday, each daily-paper editor in the city received the following mysterious note: "When York, February 5, 1863.

"Dear Sir: Believing that the diffusion of political information at the present crisis is of great public importance, we respectfully invite you to consult with us on the subject, on Friday (to-morrow) evening, at 80'clock, at Delmonico's, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, room No. 4.

"Very respectfully, yours,
"W. B. Duncan, A. Belmont,

NEW YORK CITY.

A. Belmont,
S. F. B. Morse,
John F. Agnew,
Samuel J. Tilden,
Loring Andrews,
Henry Young,
A. S. Jarvis." Only one reporter from the loyal portion of the oress succeeded in passing the Cerberus who scrupa-ously guarded the symposium of treason (for such it was) from the intrusion of any uncongenial loyal soul who might be likely to unfold a tale in print, but the observing powers of this one heretic was sufficient to procure a tolerably correct estimate for the public of the society for "the diffusion of politithe two plethoric names heading the signatures to the note, were only represented at the meeting by appelogetic letters; but there were twenty four sinister nens of editorial and financial respectability in parlor No. 4, and they made up in treasonable venom what they lacked in numbers. James Brooks, of the notorious Express, made the opening speech, dealing in his usual flery slang against the Administration and his native New England, and soundly abusing Dr. Bellows for preaching a loyal sermon "subversive of all law and order and liberty." Then followed the lawyers, S. J. Tilden and George T. Curtis, in harangues

of the same sort, supporting the logic of Brooks, and asserting that by it alone the country could be saved, "unless by revolution!" A Mr. Mason made a feeble effort to vell the true object of the meeting, y childishly saying that its aim was to "aid our riends in New Hampshire in their approaching election, by the diffusion of knowledge and other-wise." The idea was all very well for Mr. Mason; but it will take a much smarter man to make the decent portion of the public believe that such men as the editors of the World, Express, Journal of Com-merce, and Observer, (all traitor sheets,) and the various representatives of capital present, would have a secret meeting like the above only for the purpose of aiding their fellow-conspirators "in New Hampshire." The real aim of these designing characters. who formed themselves into a permanent organization before adjourning, is to concentrate a strong money-power and all the influence of four or five disloyal papers upon a systematic corruption of popular sentiment, with a view to an early disloyal evolution at the North. Another of the numerous antennæ of domestic ason was also put forth, as though by precon-

certed plan, last evening, AT TAMMANY HALL, where a mass meeting of so-called mechanics was held to urge measures in prevention, of the importation, by our manufacturers, of workmen from Europe, and to talk fresh nonsense against that nightmare of the more ignorant Democracy—the inspatched a gang to the Tribune office after Mr. Greeley, and actually worried that nervous journalist into a visit to the platform, and an unpremeditated speech, such as a man might make on the eve of his execution. Of course, Mr. Greeley's remarks were only provoked that they might be abusively controverted, and the spirit of the meeting was-that anything the present Administration might do rage upon the rights of the mob, or, as they put it "the rights of the poor workingman."

THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE NUE LAW is formally pronounced unconstitutional by his honor Judge Barnard, whose contemptuous opinion of the press, and recent defiant secession from a long-standing political partnership with Fernando Wood,

of the day. The decision was rendered to-day in the AN ACTRESS'S PHOTOGRAPH has been used during the week with humiliating effect upon the susceptible moskness of a young lawyer, well known in uptown society. The actress s a performer well known in New Orleans and the West, though more recently a soubrette at one of those of numerous other good-looking members of the theatrical profession, are kept for sale at a popu-lar photographic gallery. A woman of questionable responded to his final demand for his fair correspondent's picture, by procuring one of said actress's cartes from the gallery and sending him that, though still coyly withholding real name and address. On referring to the back of the picture, the lawyer who is no theatre-goer, nor familiar with the wis dramatic, discovered by whom it had been executed, and went to the gallery for information. He was informed that the carie was of Miss F. B.—, the actress, and by means of this clue the professional gent was soon enabled to find the hotel of the lady. Going thither with all eagerness, he sent up his card, and presently the bewitching Miss B—gave him an interview in the public parlor. Rather abashed at the publicity of the scene, the gentleman pleasure he had felt in being honored with the epistolary regards of Miss B—, and great was his horror and mortification when the actress indignantly denied ever having written to him or heard of him the sending of her picture. It is needless to add that he felt himself cruelly hoaxed, and closed the interview as soon as he could falter a suitable apology for his intrusion. My object in narrating this affair uses. It is not a pleasant idea that the portrait of one's sister, or sweetheart, can be cheaply pur-

chased at any time by strangers for the furtherance of disreputable intrigues, and womanly delicacy cer-tainly demands that such a contingency should be GENERAL BURNSIDE departed in the 11.30 train last evening for the naional capital, modestly shunning the attentions o so generally "received with loud cheers," by appearing in the simplest civilian dress. Certainly there is no estentation about "Honest Old" Burn-

side, and he deserves more respect than is necessa-rily due to the military abstractions of gold buttons and shoulder-straps. AN EXCITEMENT reigns in the Eighth ward, arising from the fact that a notorious deserter, named Donnelly, was shot there last night by a deputy provost marshal. The marshal found Donnelly at a public house in Mercer street, and, knowing him to have deserted from his regiment at least three times, attempted to arrest him. The shameless offender made some show of ruffian dead. Although the circumstantial evidence elicited at the inquest to-day is all in favor of the marshal, the jury gave a verdict against him, and he is held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars. GENERAL WOOL,

is still hard at work in his scheme of harbor-fortifications, and heavy guns are constantly arriving for the various forts in the Bay and along the Narrows. As the General is an infantry officer, and not an en gineer by profession, it would seem as though the office could hardly be performed by him with that efficiency so eminently required for it. But the big runs keep coming, and the public are satisfied for

issued to-day by Carleton are, Morford's "Sprees and Splashes," and "Tactics; or, Cupid in Shoulder-Sanzade's novel of "Garret Van Horn," and the Second Series of the "Orpheus C. Kerr Papers." trying to buy them by the thousand dollars' worth for early speculation. ELI THAYER'S MEETING

at the Cooper Institute, this evening, to endorse the proclamation, is being very largely attended. Mr. Thayer gives his views of colonization with his sual earnestness and poetical quotations. 167 - 14**0**0 674 DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Preparations for the Great Expedition—Our

Vessels and Troops all Ready—The Rebels Trembling at our Approach. MEARHEAD CITY, N. C., Thursday evening, Jan. 30, via Fortress Monroe, Feb. 6, 1863.—The waters between here and Beaufort are black with vessels of all kinds, which are only awaiting the abatement of the severe gale which has been prevailing for five days past. Capt. J. E. Slaught, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has completed his arduous labors in fitting out the great expedition of the day. His great nautical knowledge, and general efficiency and skill, command the admiration of all. The rebels are terribly agitated, and trembling with fear. The next gale from the south will bring to your ears the clashing and resounding of arms.
The army is in a splendid condition, and in the very best of spirits, eager for the conflict with all its flat tering prospects of success. Gen. Wessel is left in command at Newbern, with

an adequate force for any emergency.

Supplies for the Rebels now at Monterey— How Blankets are Obtained for the "Chi-valry"—How Some Cotton is Sold in Re-turn—The Unionists of Texas Crying Out The following letters have been prepared for publication. The developments made are important: FROM M. M. KIMMEY, VICE CONSUL AT MONTEREY. "U. S. Consulate at Monterey, Mexico, Nov. 4, 1863.

"DEAR FRIEND: \* \* Where is Col. Hamilton? If in New Orleans, tell him the rebels are buying up eveything here that can be eaten, worn, or that can be used to kill Union men. It is astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods that go from here into Texas. Millions of dollars worth of cotton are sold here monthly; all of withing the cotton are sold here monthly; all of withing the cotton are sold here monthly; all of withing the cotton are sold here monthly; all of withing the cotton are sold here monthly; all of withing the cotton are sold here monthly; all of within the cotton are sold here monthly; all of within the cotton are sold here monthly; all of within the cotton are sold here. astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods that go from here into Texas. Millions of dollars worth of cotton are sold here monthly; all of which is sent back to the rebels by their agents here, in the shape of powder, lead, coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, and, in fact, everything that can be needed by their army. An order is now here for 600,000 blankets, all of which can be had, and with a sufficient amount of money to pay for them.

"J. R. Baylor is getting up another brigade for the invasion of Arizona and New Mexico. He intends to start about January I. An agent is here now buying a wagon train for him. Agents are on the frontler, and as far in the interior as San Luis Potosi, buying up all the wheat and flour that can be had, and are already sending it across the Rio Grande daily. Most of the goods go from here across the river at Port Duncan. Only a few cross at Laredo or Roma. Until this trade is cut off Texas will not feel the blockade, at least the western part. If a Federal force could only be sent to Fort Brown, it would have the effect to stop the trade almost entirely.

"You can hardly have an idea of the way Union men are treated in Texas. They are hung on the slightest suspicion, and by bodies of irresponsible men, who, were they in a country where law was respected, would not be allowed outside of a prison yard, You have probably heard of the way that a small body of Union men were treated by the Texas Rangers and a part of J. McDuff's company, at the head of the Nueces. I learn from a gentleman here, who had a conversation with an officer who was present at the massacre, that twelve passports from provost marshals of Western Texas were found on the bodies of the Union officer who was present at the massacre, that twelve passports from provost marshals of Western Texas were found on the bodies of the Union men killed, by which they were allowed to pass freely-over any part of the frontier. After the affair on the Nucces, another party of twenty Germans were attacked on the Rio Grande, as they were preparing to cross it, by a large party of Rangers. They succeeded in killing a number of the Rangers and driving them back, only having in the party one man wounded slightly. They immediately crossed the river, leaving their horses with the Texans, and throwing their guns into the water.

\* \* "We have here, upon this frontier, about one thousand Union men, who are only waiting for an invasion of Texas to get a chance to join the Federal army.

"Yours truly, M. M. KIMMEY,

"Yours truly, M. M. KIMMEY, "United States Vice Consul." FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT MATAMOROS TO GEN. HAMILTON.

FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

"UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
"MATAMOROS, Dec. 9, 1862.
"It has been rumored that you are in Galveston with a large force, for the twentieth time, and though I know that such is not the case, yet, as I expect you will be there soon, I have not contradicted the report, hoping every day to know that you are on the soil of your own State again, in as good condition as your enemies.
"There is, up the river, a large force of Mexicans who have been driven from Texas, numbering about thirteen hundred, of whom one-half are well armed and mounted, but short of ammunition. They are joined by a few Americans, and they now keep the frontier as far as San Antonio in a perfect ferment. The military commander of San Antonio wrote to Gen. Vidaurri—the letter was published in the Official Bulletin of Monterey—that a large force of Mexicans, belonging to towns in the State of Tamaulipas, had armed themselves to invade the State of Texas, induced and paid by the American consul at Matamoros. Gen. Vidaurri made them a very evasive answer, saying that he had nothing to do with citizens of Tamaulipas, but that he had written to the Governor of that State informing him of the fact. Nothing has been said to me about it, neither do I expect there will be; but I have given them to understand that I have told these parties 'that, as citizens of the United States, they lad a better right to their own property, which they left in Texas, derstand that I have told these parties 'that, as citizens of the United States, they had a botter right to their own property, which they left in Texas, than the man calling himself the military commander of San Antonio.

"Everything continues as usual about here. I am still overrun with refugees; still get as many compliments in the Brownsville Flag. The yellow, feyer has been very bad on both sides of the river, but is now nearly gone.

"I think I have done pretty well so far, having run through the siege, yellow fever, and kidnapping threats without any harm befalling me that can be considered serious.

"The Texans are terribly frightened, particularly since you arrived in the North. They look upon it as the heaviest blow they have received, and they also think that you are aware of everything that is going on in Texas.

"General Butler wrote to me that he should send a steamer here soon to take off all that wish to join, and I have been collecting all that it is possible to collect, and if the steamer does not make her appearance shortly, I shall be obliged to hire a vessel to take them, to save supporting them.

"Everybody sends regards. Yours truly,

"I. Plerick, Consul at Matamoros.

"Hon. A. J. Hamilton, New York city."

CALIFORNIA.

A report from the Committee on Ways and Means ys that the amount of silver bullion brought from the Nevada mines in 1862 is stated to have been two hundred thousand pounds, valued et \$6,000,000. It is thought these figures will be doubled during the present year, and in 1866 will reach \$25,000,000. A NOTABLE COUPLE.

There is, selling apples in San Francisco, a blind man named 'Findley, who, with his wife, walked across the plains last summer. Becoming blind, from discase, in Canada, he was advised to seek a more temperate climate, and not having means to pay his passage here, he set out with his faithful wife to walk all this weary way. They shipped their bedding in New York, and set out on their dark and dreary journey, the wife carrying the blankets and leading her husband by the hand. They had thus accomplished 1.400 miles, depending on the way stations for something to eat, and progressing at the rate of twenty to twenty-five miles daily, when the rough at spells, when them up and brought them through at spells, when there was room in their coaches. That man and woman should be treated tenderly by good people of San Francisco.—Sacramento Bee. A NOTABLE COUPLE.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

General George Wright, commanding the "Department of the Pacific," has issued the following stiming order. "The undersigned, commanding the military Department of the Pacific, takes great pleasure in announcing to the patriotic citizens of California, that he has been authorized by the Honorable Secretary of War to call upon his Excellency the Governor for an additional regiment of infenture and covernor of War to call upon his Excellency the Governor for an additional regiment of infantry and seven companies of cavalry, to be mustered into the service of the United States.

"The troops called for are designed for distant service in the field, and will be commanded by able and experienced officers.

"Californians: You have already exhibited a noble devotion to the Union. Ten thousand men furnished by your State, and the magnificent voluntary contributions, in money and supplies, which you have sent forward to aid our sick and wounded soldiers in the East, bear witness to your love for the old flag. goldiers in the East, bear witness to your love for the old flag.

"Knowing, as I do, the people of this State, their love of country, their intelligence, their zealous and holy attachment to the Union, I appeal to them with confidence.

"Respond promptly to the call; rally under the protecting folds of the glorious old star spangled banner, and swear fidelity to the Union.

"G. WRIGHT,

"Erigadier General U.S. A., Commanding."

"Brigadier General U. S. A., Commanding."

THE WAY GEN. HOOKER GOT HIS COMMISSION.

When the war broke out, says a California paper,
Gen. Hooker, then in California, came nost haste to
Washington to offer his services to the Government. Gen. Scott was at the head of the military
affairs of the country, and between that old gentleman and Gen. Hooker was a feud dating back to the
Mexican war. Hence, as everything relating to the
army was referred to Scott, Hooker was suffered to
apply in vain for even a regimental command. Disgusted and mad, he made his preparations to return
to the Pacific coast, and was about to start when the
first battle of Bull Run was fought. There was nothing in that to encourage; so, he went up to the
White House, as the last thing before leaving, to
call on the President, whom he had never seen. He
was introduced, by some mistake of his friend, as
Capt. Hooker, and the following was the conversation that ensued:

Hooker. "Mr. President, I was introduced to
you as Captain Hooker. I am or was Lieutenant
before, at the regular army. When this
tened to make a tender of my services to the Government; but my relation to General Scott, or some
other impediment stands in the way, and I see no
chance of msking my military knowledge and experience useful. I am about to return; but thefore
going I was anxious to pay my respects to you, and
to express my wishes for your personal welfare, and
for your success in putting down this infernal rebellion. And I want, while I am at it, to say one
thing more. I was at Bull Run, the other day, Mr.
President, and it is no vanity or boasting in me, to
say that I am a — sight better general than you,
sir, had on that field!"

After this announcement, Mr. Lincoln concluded
he might venture to trust him with a colonelcy, and
therefore gave, him the command of a regiment.
Since that time his march has been onward.

THE LAND TITLE WAR.

THE LAND TITLE WAR.

In one of the most populous districts of California, in the heart of one of the most productive valleys, occupied by a quiet and industrious settlement, a large number of men, with arms in their hands, have determined to resist a threatened ejectment from their houses, and defend their property from what they allege to be an unjust invasion of their rights under the color of law.

It appears that the county of Sonoma embraces a number of rich and beautiful valleys that are very productive and convenient to markets. The county is bordered by navigable waters, and as early as 1849 it was a source of attraction to emigrants, who settled there with their families, impressed with the belief that these valleys were the public lands of the United States, and therefore subject to pre-emption and settlement. At the time of the first settlement, it was difficult to ascertain whether valid grants to

Delier that these valleys were the public lands of the United States, and therefore subject to pre-emption and settlement. At the time of the first settlement, it was difficult to ascertain whether valid grants to lands existed or not. If grants existed, the titles were inchoate and imperfect. Records were loosely kept, and everything relative to land titles was uncertain. While these richlands were being cultivated by the farmers, they excited the cupidity of the speculators, who, it is alleged, used every effort, by fabricating titles and forging signatures, to get possession of these lands.

The settlers claim that a forgery has been employed to disposess them of their property. They claim that they had fenced the lands, erected buildings upon them, and were in actual possession of them. That the final survey has been confined to lands not indicated upon the maps on file in the courts. That they were prevented from finally obtaining relief, against the confirmation of the survey by reason of a rule of the District Judge, limiting them to ten days time in which to assert their rights, while they live at a long distance from San Francisco, and allege they were taken by surprise through this action of the attorney. On the grant of Silaños de Santa Rosa there are one hundred and fifty families to whom this decision of the court is disastrous and ruinous. Their attitude is belligerent in consequence, and the settlers are now with arms in their hands defying the State authorities. They declare that they have been tricked by law and robbed of their rights, and will accept the alternative of a conflict rather than give up their possessions. All they ask is a hearing of their case and an opportunity to come into court and have a fair trial, and to secure this hearing, and prevent violence, the Attorney General of the United States, in the hope that the latter officer will order another hearing. THE COLORED PEOPLE ON THE PROCLA-At a meeting of colored people, held recently in San Francisco, to prepare for the dawn of liberty to the African race in this country under the Presi-

dent's proclamation, Mr. P. A. Bell offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States has, by a proclamation, issued this first day of January instant, declared the slaves in certain portions of our country 'now in rebellion against the General Government free; and, whereas, said proclamation, together with other sets of the present Administration, disconnects the Government from the institution of slavery, and erases a stigma from the escutcheon of the nation; and whereas, we, the colored citizens of San Francisco, feeling identified with those who have been thus legally enfranchised, and considering that we should give some expression of our opinion on the occasion, do, therefore, resolve:

1. That we congratulate our race, our country, and the world on the event which has given prospective freedom to 4,000,000 of human beings nearly hitherto held in hopeless bondage.

2. We deplore the war which is now devastating our country, and hope the overthrow of slavery of the cause thereof yell care more bring reserved. our country, and hope the overthrow of slavery (the cause thereof) will once more bring peace and inity.

3. We rejoice that out of the evil the Lord, in his 3. We rejoice that out of the evil the Lord, in his judgment, has bought forth good, and, amid the horrors of war and rebellion, is accomplishing the freedom of our race.

4. That we open a subscription for all colored persons of San Francisco city and county, who shall subscribe \$1 or more for the relief of the sick and wounded of the army and navy of the United States, Mr. R. A. Hall offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, did, on the 1st of January, 1863, by the power in him vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, issue a proclamation, as an act of justice and humanity, based on military necessity, giving freedom to all the slaves of certain States and parts of States now in rebellion against the Federal Government; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the colored people of the city anould render all the aid in our power to our suffering country.

Resolved, That we open a subscription for all colored persons of San Francisco city and country, who shall subscribe one dollar or more for the relief of the sick and wounded of the army and navy of the United States.

Resolved, That the amount of money so subscribed shall be published, from time to time, in the Armeal.

The Mormons—Speech of Judge Cradlebaugh, of Nevada. WASHINGTON, February 7 .- During the proceed ings in the House, to-day, Mr. Cradlebaugh, the de-legate from Nevada Territory, not being able to oblegate from Nevada Territory, not being able to obtain the floor, received permission to print his speech, of which the following is the substance:

Having resided for some time among the Mormons, and become acquainted with their collesiastical polity, their habits, and their crimes, he felt that he would not be discharging his duty if he failed to impart such information as he acquired in regard to this people in our midst, who are building up, consolidating, and daringly carrying out a system subversive of the Constitution and laws, and fatal to morals and true religion. The remotences of Utah from

the settled regions of our country, and the absence of any general intercourse between the Mormons and the masses of our people, have served to keep the latter in almost complete ignorance of the character and designs of the former. That ignorance, pardonable at first, becomes criminal when the avenues to a full knowledge are open to us.

The said Mormonism is one of the monstrosities of the age in which we live. It seems to have been left for the model republic of the world, for the nine-teenth century—when the light of knowledge is more generally diffused than ever before; when in art, science, and philosophy we surpass all that ages of the past can show—to produce an idle, worthless vagabond of an imposter, who heralds forth a creed repulsive to every refined mind, opposed to every generous impulse of the human heart; a faith which commands a violation of the rights of hospitality, sanctifies falsehood, enforces the systematic degradation of women, not only permits but orders the commission of the vilest lusts, in the name of the Almighty God himself, and teaches that it is a sacred duty to commit the crimes of theft and murder.

Mr. Cradlebaugh, having spoken of Mormon success, said in less than the third of a century it girdles the globe. Its missionaries are planted in nvery place; you find them all over Europe, thick through England and Wales, traversing Asia and Africa, and braving the billows of the Southern oceans to seek proselytes; and, as if to crown its

and the comment of the shard here occased to seek proceiving and, as If to conventise achievements, it establishes theself in the heart of the world, establishes therein a theoretic government, overriding all others government, putting the laws at world, establishes therein a theoretic government, overriding all others government, putting the laws at the control of the Union. Mr. Chalestong, the created the theoretic government, overriding all others government, putting the laws at the chalestone of the Union. Mr. Chalestong, the created the theoretic government of the Union. Mr. Chalestong, the created the theoretic government of the Union. Mr. Chalestong, the theoretic government of the Union of Union of the Union of Un

Carry at Law a Same Killer at Reception of Gen. McClellan at Hartford. HARTOND (Conn.), Feb. 7:—General McClellan arrived in this city at noon to-day, and will remain till Monday. Salutes were fired and bells rung in his honor, on his arrival, and Asylum street was packed by an immense crowd of people, who loudly cheered the General as he passed,

THREE CENTS.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The former Reports of Mexican Victories not Confirmed—Reported Defeat of General Doblado by General Mejia, of the Mexican Rebel Force—French Officers Disgusted with the Mexican Expedition, &c.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, 1863.

By the French transport Ardeche we have dates to the 24th, and by way of Santiago de Cuba we get dates from Vera Cruz to the 17th instant, brought there by the steamer Louisiana, of the St. Nazaire line. There is nothing of importance; we have many vague rumors, but nothing confirmed save what I wrote you in regard to Tampico. The merchants there, whom I reported to you as having bound themselves under the penal sum of \$24,000 to furnish 2,000 mules, it seems were only bound by \$10,000 to furnish 1,000 mules. They did not fulfill their contract, and forfeited the \$10,000.

Saligny has been named a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, much to the disgust of the French residents, who have no respect for him whatever.

It was reported that Gen. Mejia defeated Gen. Doblado, capturing \$400,000 and a large number of guns—some 2,000 or 3,000—says the Vera Cruzano. Another report is that the French were the victors in a skirmish at Tehuacan. The last dates in Vera Cruz from Orizaba were to the 8th.

It is said that eighty persons have been exiled from the City of Mexico to Morelia, for refusing to pay their proportion of the contribution lately levied.

The French have taken some high-handed mea-

vied.

The French have taken some high-handed measures in Vera Cruz lately. A letter from Vera Cruz informs me that they hung eleven prisoners in the presence of the other Mexican prisoners. The

cause is alleged to have been that they had tried to poison some Frenchmen. Several have been sent to Martinique, and those who would like to express their opinions against the present order of things dare not, having a forced trip to the French Antilles before their eyes.

rizaba. The French officers are generally disgusted with e whole expedition, and would have found some etext for abandoning the enterprise had our

the whole expedition, and would have found some pretext for abandoning the enterprise had our Government refused to allow monarchy to be aided—which it did in allowing means of transportation to be furnished, mules, wagons, &c.

From Puerto Rico we have dates to the 16th. The Boldon Mercanili says that, on the 10th, a steamer was signalled, which was supposed to be a Confederate pirate in search of prizes.

I have heard nothing trustworthy since my last from either the Florids or Alabama. The rumor most worthy of credit is that the latter received four shots from the Hatteras, and that she carried the prisoners from that vessel to Kingston, or rather to Port Royal to the arsenal, where she is to undergo repairs, which will detain her three days at least. I trust that the many vessels in search of her may find her, and there is some probability now that they will.

EUROPE.

The "Hansa" at New York, with Dates to the 22d ult.—Amity between France and Prussia—The Greek Question—Death of

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- The steamship Hansa arrived

early this morning, with Liverpool dates of the 21st,

and advices by telegraph of the 22d, via Southamp-

The ship William Mitchell, from Whampos, re-

ports being boarded, Jan. 1, by a Federal war-steamer

pani, 700 miles in length, has been successfully sub-

out £350,000 sterling. It is believed that the requirements of the French Cochin-China expedition are

THE LATEST.

in search of the pirate Alabama.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS.

aford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of a Club of ten of twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

Philadelphia, Fob. 7, 1863,
There was nothing very exciting on the street to-day,
Gold was week, ruling at 186@156½ bid, closing at 186,
Old demands were sheady at 1842. Government securities are looking decidedly better. Certificates of Indebtedness improving A. Money is very plenty, but holders are somewhat stiffer in their demands. The stock market was unsettled early in the day, but recovered and was stronger at the close. Governments were in very active demand again. State fives fell off I Recent., the sixes selling at 115; New City sixes rose to 116; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages were steady at 120 for the 1st and 115 for the 2d; Philadelphia and Eric sixes were firm at 111; North Pennsylvanin sixes at 91; Sunbury and Erie sevens at 114; Erie city sixes at 90; Philadelphia and Sunbury sevens sold at 1684; Huntingdon and Broad Top 1st mon tgages at 101; Allegheny City sixes at 50%; Allegheny county (P. R.) sixes at 60, an advance of 5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent on last sales; Schuylkili Navigation sixes, 1882, rose \$\times\$; Reading sixes were steady. Reading failroad shares opened at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ common rose \$\times\$, the preferred was inactive but stronger at 23; Pennsylvania jumped up to 57%, an advance of 2 dollars per share. Camden and Allentic sold at 10, the preferred at 18, an advance of 3. North Pennsylvania was steady at 11%; Little Schuylkill at 44%; Elmira fell off \$\times\$; the preferred was firm at 50%; Huntingdon and Broad Top sold at 20%; Philadelphia and Erie at 39%; Long Island at 27%; Camden and Amboy at 153; Mine Hill at 54%; Norristown at 59%. Passenger railways were not much in request; Arch street sold at 27%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%, an advance of \$\times\$; Chestent and Walnut at 64%. ixes were firm at 111: North Pennsylvania sixes at 91:

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Governmen

The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, February 4, 1363, and since 1.161

ments of the French Cochin-China expedition are large and continuous.

Napoleon received the Prussian ambassador in great state. The Moniteur states that the ambassador dwelt upon the friendly relations existing between France and Prussia, adding his conviction that the treaty of commerce recently concluded would strengthen the ties of friendship. The Emperor said that since his interview with the King of Prussia he had always desired that their relations should become more cordial. He believed the commercial treaty was the best means of consoli-Mr. Van Dyck, Bank Superintendent of the State of New York, has prepared a table showing what United States stocks and notes were held by the banks of that tions should become more cordial. He believed the commercial treaty was the best means of consolidating the union of France and Prussia.

French Rentes, 691, 70c.

The Turin Stampa denies that financial difficulties compelled the Italian Government to ask the Chambers to authorize the immediate conclusion of the new loan.

The new Spanish Ministry has been formed. Gen. O'Donnell is the president of council and war minister; foreign minister, Serrano.

Fuad Pasha is dead.

The election of the president of the Greek Assembly takes place on the 19th. Fears are entertained leat the present crisis should lead to civil war. Should the Duke of Coburg accept the Greek throne, Prince Alfred would not immediately succeed him on the Coburg throne, as a council of regency would provisionally administer the Government in the duke's name. The Herald says:

on the Cooling throne, as a council of accession would provisionally administer the Government in the duke's name.

On the London exchange short loans were in request at 2½. The minimum discount rate in the open market is 3%@3½ per cent.

The English coast was visited with severe gales on the 19th and 20th.

New York Central shares have advanced 2 % cent.;

Eric Railroad, ½; Illinois Central, ½; United States sixes declined ½; Virgina fives and sixes, ½.

York—crew saved; ship Jane G. Storer, for Kingston—two men drowned. Both ships will be total losses.

The Yorkshire, from Australia, has arrived with £300,000 in gold.

The Times of the 22d says that consols had a downward tendency on Wednesday afternoon, consequent on the idea that the Bank of France may resolve on a fresh advance to six per cent in the rate of discount on the 22d, necessitating a similar step on the part of the Bank of England, which would otherwise not be immediately anticipated. The rate for short loans on the Exchange was 2½.

French Rentes, 70f 5c.

Pennsylvania Railroad has improved ½; Erie Railroad, third mortgages, and Illinois Central dollar bonds, receded I each, and shares of both descriptions ½ each.

The Switzerland National Council has ratified the treaty with France, relative to Dapper's valley.

Two English joint-stock banks have been opened at Vienna.

It is denied that an Austrian Corps of Observation is to be assembled on the Servian frontier.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverfool, Jan. 20.—The sales of Cotton for the past two days have been 5.000 bales, including 2.500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes with a downward tendency, and at a decline of ¼d for Surats.

The advices from Manchester are untavorable, the market closing flat.

Rieldstoff and Wakefield, and Richardson's quote Fiour with a downward tendency, and selling at 220238.

Wheat is easier; red. Western 58 24600 sd.; red Southern 10600 sd.; white Southern 106018; white Southern 116018; white Southern 11 The start of the s

THE LATEST.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—The sales of Cotton to-day are
4,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters, closing unchanged, though there is an upward
tendency.
Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn firm.
Provisions heavy Provisions heavy. London, Jan. 22.—Consols, for money, 9214. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1863. To the Editor of the N. Y. Times: DEAR SIR: In your paper of the 3d instant, I no-tice the following communication, signed "Hay-AN ERROR IN MR. WALKER'S CALCULATIONS.

The communication appeared in your issue of this morning.

I infer, of course, that the mistake was not made by the author of the article, but by Hon. Robert J. Walker, whose proposition is merely restated. I will give you the words precisely as they occur:

"At 60 per cent. premium, he tells us, if our yearly expenses reach \$700,000,000 in paper, this would command only. \$220,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of \$420,000,000 per annum, or deducting reasonably for inferest saved on the proceeds of the operation, the net loss may be stated at \$408,800,000 per annum, from the use of a redundant, and, therefore, depreciated currency."

I was struck with the desire to test the truth of this financial proposition, and immediately proceeded to do so, and found that Mr. Walker had overstated the net loss to the Government to the amount of \$146,300,000. If I might presume to ask for sufficient room in your columns. I could show the existence of the error by an arithmetical demonstration requiring some space; but I will forbear, and will only offer this simple proof, to be worked by others at their leisure: If it take \$160 of paper currency to buy \$100 in gold, how much gold have had a the statement about my article, purporting to be pubstatement about my article, purporting to be pubstatement about my article, purporting to be pub-lished in the *Times* by one of your correspondents, when he could so easily have had access to the arti-January last, in pamphlet form, and circulated by thousands in New York and elsewhere. It was also published in some of the New York papers about the

middle of January, and a few days afterwards in the Continental Monthly itself. My statement was as follows: "Gold now commands a premium of thirty-two tures, paid in paper, reached \$700,000,000, this would the Government to a loss of \$420,000,000 per annum: and at thirty-two per cent. discount, \$224,000,000 per annum."—Continental Monthly, p. 132, No. 14. mium and discount, confounded by "Hayward," is clearly stated by me. My statement is, that if treasury notes fell "sixty per cent. below specie," \$700,000,000 of such notes "would command but \$280,000,000,000," and in the same ratio at "thirty-two per cent. discount." This is precisely correct. The calculation would be, if \$100 in treasury notes, at "sixty per cent. below specie," are worth \$40 in gold, what would \$700,000,000 command in gold? goid, what would \$700,000,000 command in gold? The result is, as correctly stated by me, \$220,000,000, the loss being, as given by me, \$420,000,000. So, also, if \$100 in treasury notes, at "thirty-two per cent. discount," are worth \$88 in gold, what will \$700,000,000 command in gold? The result is, \$476,000,000, which, deducted from \$700,000,000, leaves the loss as stated by me, \$222,000,000.

This is a matter of vital importance, not only to our finances, but as exposing the Government to extreme danger. If our annual expenses are \$700,000,000 in gold, or its equivalent, and this \$700,000,000 in gold, it is quite clear that our finances would soon be overthrown, and our army, in whole or in part, disbanded.

At the date of my article, gold commanded a premium under the proposed augmented issues of legal-tender treasury notes. This progressive depreciation has been arrested, for the moment, in the hope that the proposed new banking and funding system, might be substituted. Should it be otherwise, all my worst predictions will certainly be fulfilled, and the existence of the Government seriously endangered.

Will you blesse correct. "Hayward's" error by The result is, as correctly stated by me, \$280,000,000, endangered, please correct." Hayward's error, by publishing this letter immediately in your columns? If "Hayward's" error has been transferred to other papers, may I not ask them to make a similar correction? ction 1
Yours, very respectfully, R. J. WALKER.

advance of 1/4; Girard College at 28; Thirteenth and Fif eenth improved %; Canal stocks were dull, no trans-ctions taking place, prices remaining steady.

Bank stocks were also dull; Bank of Commerce sold at 33; Girard at 40; Mechanics' at 25½; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 53½. The market closed steady—\$100,000 in bonds and 2,300 shares changing hands.

Decrease.........2,715 ..... 1,555
The following is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia Custom House for the month of January. 1863, compared with the two previous years:

January. 1861. 1862. 1863. January. Merchandise in Warehouse, De-| Merchandise in Warehouse, December 1 | 104, 159 | 785, 625 | 130, 632 |
Received in Warehouse from foreign ports	1,104, 159	785, 625	130, 632
Rec. in Warehouse from for dist's	207, 018	13, 607	26, 365
Withdrawn from Warehouse for consumption	193, 935	332, 007	78, 324
Transportation	20, 003	121	
Transportation	1,723	127	172
Remaining in Warehouse, December 31	1,690, 418	544, 328	33, 675
Duttable goods entered for consumption direct	255, 492	10, 713	62, 256
Domestic productions exported	283, 400	929, 437	1,098, 823
Dutter Received	245, 492	10, 713	62, 256
Domestic productions exported	285, 400	929, 437	1,098, 823

State on the 19th of January. They had the following 130,000 17,669,130

Liverpool, Jan. 22.—The gale has subsided. Ashore, off Liverpool, ship J. H. Elliott, for New York—crew saved; ship Jane G. Storer, for Kings-ton—two men drowned. Both ships will be total

500 do ... 94% |
BETWEEN BOARDS.
1500 U.S 6s 'S1 ... 94% | 1000 Alleg City 6s ... \$75 |
6635 American Gold ... 156% | 1 Girard Bk ... 40 |
664.50 do ... 156 | 9 Cam & Amboy R ... 153 |
1000 Penna 6s ... 115 |

Peunsylvania is selling at \$47 and Heal is nuchanged;

B bbl.

WHEAT.—The offerings are light and prices have declined 2@3c per bushel, with sales of 5.000 good and prime Pennsylvania and Western Red, at 170@172c B bushel, and White at 182@185c; 3.000 bushels Rennicky sold at the latter rate. Rye is seiling in a small way at 57c per bushel. Corn—The receipts are light and prices unchanged, with sales of 3.000 bushels new Yellow at 57c @8c; old Corn is very scarce. Oats are selling at 60@64c for 32 lbs, and light Oats 57c@00 per bushel, measure.

BARK.—ist No. 1 Quercitron is firm, and selling at 50c bton.—The market continues very firm and prices are well maintained; small sales of good Middlings at 90c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bt, cash.

GROCERIES—There is very little doing in Sugar, or Coffee, there being no stock in first hands to operate in. PROVISIONS.—The market continues firm, with sales of new Mess Pork at \$15.50@16, and old at \$14.60 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bto.

EEDS.—Cloverseed is less active, with small sales at \$6.50 up to \$7.20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus.

Substances at \$4.75. Small sales of Timothy at \$2.20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cond hands at \$7.75. Small sales of Timothy at \$2.20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus, and Flaxseed at \$3.25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus.

WHISKY is firmly held; small sales of Ohio bbls at 62c, and drudge at 60c.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:
Flour.

\$3.35 bbls.

Wheat.

\$3.25 bls.

New York Markets of Saturday. Ashes are quiet and firm; at \$5.62% for Pots and \$8.75 for Pearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western, Flour is dult, heavy, and 5 cents lower.

The sales are 6,500 blus; at \$6.90@7.10 for superfine. State; \$7.30@7.55 for extra State; \$8.90@7.10 for superfine Michigan. Indiana. Lowa, Ohio, &c. \$7.30@8.55 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.50@8.75.

Southern Flour is inactive and rather easier; sales 750 blbs at \$7.70@8 for superfine Baltimore, and \$8.25@10.55 for extra do. Rye flour is steady at \$4@5.60 for the range of fine and perfine. Corn meal is dull and drooping; we quote Jersey at 1, 15@4, 25; Brandywine at \$4,90@4,95, and puncheons Wheat is dull, heavy, and one cent lower. The sales re 50,000 hushels at \$1.40@1.65 for Chicago spring; \$1.55 at 50 for Milwaukio club; \$1.62@1.56 for amber Iowa; \$1.6@1.66 for winter red Western, and \$1.70@1.74 for the Michigan. amber Michigan.

Rye is quict at \$1,05@1,12.

Barley is firm at \$1,42@1,08.

Corn is lower, with only a moderate inquiry; sales 55,000 bush at \$2,094 for sound Western mixed, and \$2.092 for usonud do:

HAY is steady and firm at 90\$95, with a moderate business doing.

business doing and the week. To Liverpool, 8,000 business doing and all and lower. To Liverpool, 8,000 busineorn at 324 in bulk; 300 bbis flour at 1s 1924 it 100 bis bacon at 29s, per neutral vessel, 200 bxs bacon 329s, and 200 packages lard at 22s. To London 3,500 busineb wheat at 50, in bags; per neutral, 200 bxss bacon, at 328 64. We notice sales of 24 horsheads prime city at 228 6d. Tallow—We notice sales of 24 hogsheads prime city at 12%. at 12%c.

BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET, Feb. 7.—No sales reported; all descriptions are held firmly, at previous quotations, viz. Rio at 31%@33c. Laguayra at 3/c, and Jaya at 40c B lb.