ED 417 ARCH STREET. ASSORTMENT Es' FURS. ion of the public is invited. self-in ET FURNITURE. URNITUBE AND BIL-BB & CAMPION. o. 361 SOUTH SECOND STREET, heir extensive Cabinet business, are appeared artisle of ARD TABLES and a full supply, Inlahed with the PPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIOMS, and by all who have used tham to be inish of these Tables, the manu-tair numerous patrons throughout halilar with the character of their col? one DRUGS HOEMAKER&CO. Mortheast Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADRLPHIA, BALE DRUGGISTS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR. AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. ZINC PAINTS. ers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. .-JOHN C. BAKER, mist, has removed to 713 MARKET firstion in saked to JOHN C. BA-VISITO DE MARKET VISITO DE MARKET STREET DE MARKET VISITO DE MARKET VISITO DE MARKET DE MARK creasing demand and wide-spread figures low, and afford great ad-ling in large quantities. JEWELRY, &c. HAN! VARIETY OF ABOVE guality, and at moderate prices. ARR & BROTHER, Importers, HESTNUT Street, below Fourth. BRIAGES. 1863. IAM D. ROGERS. sight Carriage Builder, PHILADRIPHIA PEACHES.—12,000 LBS. or sale by BHODES & WILLIAMS. 187 South WATER Street.



VOL. 7-NO. 144.

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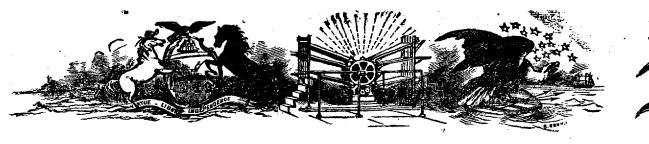
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Having purchased largely of these goods at the

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We offer the following leading makes:
90-inch Bartalett,
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10-4 Pepperill,
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And other makes.

94, 10-4, and 11-4 UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS.
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We can furnish these goods in all sites and qualities.
We have several lots in LOW-PRIOED GOODS that are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the well-

Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb Quilts,
In 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 sizes
House-Furnishing Linen Goods.
Linen Shertings, all widths.
TOWELS, from \$2 to \$7 per dozen.
NAPKINS, all Linen, \$1.62.
Barnely Damask, Power Loom, and other stan Table Linen.

Persons about purchasing Linen Goods would do well to examine our stock. We invite comparison. Ho trouble to show our goods. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., Northwest corner Eighth and Market Streets. jalő fmw tjyl BALMORALS. CHEETING, and SHIRTINGS of every good make. Wide, leached, and Brown SHERTINGS by the yard or plees. Pillow Castings, Bleached and Brown Muslins of every yidth and quality.

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Pillow-Case Linens,
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Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
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PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
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Baimoral Skirts, \$12.

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Biack and white-stripe Balmoral Skirting by the yard,

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Circulars and Sacques, of all kinds of Cloths, at low yellows. nices.
Fancy Silks, 21 to 25.
Fancy Silks, 21 to 25.
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Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH St.
1 Lot All-wool Shaker Flannels. 62%c. worth 30s. no 26

SPECIALLY INTERESTING! EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEM.
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Superb Long Broach Shawls.
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Good Flannels, Shaker, Welsh, Ballardvale, &c.
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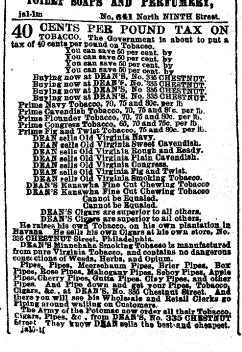
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anthorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to continu totice will be given of discontinuance. ABOUT TWO HUNDERD MILLIONS remain unsold and this amount is scarcely sufficient to furnish a basis or the circulation of the Mational Banking Associations low being formed in every part of the Country. But a hort time must elapse before this loan is wholly abpeing quite active.

As it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfalling resources in the duties on imports, internal revenues, and in the issue of interestbearing Legal Tender Treasury Motes, it is nearly cortain that it will not be necessary for him for a long time to come to issue further permanent Loans, the interest and principal of which are payable in Gold. These considerations must lead to the prompt concin-Twenties" will sell at a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-thirty" Loan, when it was all

SIX PER CENT. LOAN,

the interest and principal being payable in coin, thus It is called "Five-Twenty." from the fact that whilst he Bonds may run for twenty years, yet the Governent has the right to pay them offer gold at par, at any time after for years. The interest is paid half yearly on the first days of N ember and May.

ble to bearer and issued for \$50, \$100, \$600, and \$1.000; or Registered Bonds of similar denominations, and i sities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax or them is only one and a half per cent, on the amount of lars per annum. Insome from all other investments. pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income. Banks and Bankers throughout the country will con-

tinue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail or therwise properly attended to. The Treasury Department having perfected arrangements for the prompt delivery of Bouds, Subscriber will be enabled to receive them at the time of subser bing, or at farthest in FOUR days. This arrangement Will be gratifying to parties who want the Bonds on pay ment of the money, and will greatly increase the sales.

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ME PLUS ULTRA
MUNCE MEAT,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
APRING GARDEN AND PRANKLIN STREETS,
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Leather Rolling Mills,
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Standing Systes, Punch and Sets Combined,
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sewed work, to be had at manufacturers prices, at

Dealers in Shoe Findings, 20 M. 721715 St.

Agents for Hillon's Inscelbis Company

449-189.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

General McClellan's Report. dditional Correspondence with the President and Secretary of War.

I made on the 6th and 7th close personal recon-noissances of the right and left of the enemy's posi-tions, which, with information already acquired, convinced me that it was best to prepare for an as-sault by the preliminary employment of heavy guns and some stege operations. Instant assault would have been simple folly. On the 7th I telegraphed to the President as follows: HBADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 7, 1862. To the Pretident, Washington, D. C.:

To the Pretident, Washington, D. C.:
Your telegram of yesterday is received. In reply
I have he honcy to state that my entire force for
duty amounts to only about (85,000) elghty-five thousand men. General Wool's command, as you will
observe from the accompanying order, has been
taken out of my control, although he has most
cheerfully co-operated with me. The only use that
can be made of his command is to protect my communications in the rear of this point. At this time
only fifty-three thousand men have joined me, but
they are coming up as rapidly as my means of transportation will permit. Please refer to my despatch
to the Secretary of War to night, for the details of. portation will permit. Please refer to my despatch to the Secretary of War to night, for the details of my present situation. GEO. H. McCLELLAN, Major General.

GEO. H. McCLELLAN, Major General.
On the same day I sent the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN,

April 7, 1862—7 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Signish, Secretary of War:

Your telegram of yesterday arrived here while I was about examining the enemy's right, which I did pretty closely. The whole line of the Warwick, which really heads within a mile of Yorktown, is atropgly defended by ditches, redoubts, and other fortilinations, armed with heavy and light guns. The approaches, except at Yorktown, are covered by the Warwick, over which there is but one, or, at most, two passages, both of which are covered by strong batteries. It will be necessary to resort to the use of heavy guns and some siege operations before an assault. of heavy gums and some stage operations assault.

All the prisoners state that Gen. J. E. Johnston arrived at Yorktown yesterday, with strong reinforcements. It seems clear I shall have the whole force of the enemy on my hands, probably not less than (100,000) one hundred thousand men, and probably more. In consequence of the loss of Blenker's division and the 1st Corps, my force is possibly less than that of the enemy, while they have all the advantage of position. less than that of the enemy, while they have all the advantage of position.

I am under great obligations to you for the offer that the whole force and material of the Government will be as fully and as specially under my command as heretofore, or as if the new department had not been created.

Since my arrangements were made for this campaign, at least (50,000) fifty thousand men have been taken from my command. Since my despatch of the 5th instant, five divisions have been in close observation of the enemy, and frequently exchanging sith instant, five divisions have been in close observation of the enemy, and frequently exchanging shots. When my present command all joins, I shall have about (85,000) eighty-five thousand men for duty, from which a large force must be taken for guards, scouts, &c. With this army, I could assault the enemy's works, and, perhaps, carry them; but were I in possession of their entrenohments, and assailed by double my numbers. I should have no fears

salled by double my numbers, I should have no fears as to the result.

Under the choumstances that have been developed since we arrived here, I feel fully impressed with the conviction that here is to be fought the great battle that is to decide the existing contest. I shall, of course, commence the attack as soon as I can get up my slege train, and shall do all in my power to carry the enemy's works; but to do this with a reasonable degree of certainty, requires, in my judgment, that I should, if possible, have at least the 1st Corps to land upon the Severn river and attack Gloucester in the rear.

My present strength will not admit of a detachment sufficient for this purpose without materially impairing the efficiency of this column. Flag Officer Goldsborough thinks the works too strong for his available vessels, unless I can turn Gloucester. Geto. B. McCllelllan, Maj. Gen.

On the 7th day of April, and before the arrival of the distince of Generals Motors. On the 7th day of April, and before the arrival of the divisions of Generals Hooker, Richardson, and Casey, I received the following despatches from the President and Secretary of War: Washington, April 6, 1862-8 P. M. General G. B. McClellan:
Yours of 11 A. M. to-day is received. Secretary
of War informs me that the forwarding of trans-

of War informs me that the forwarding of transportation, ammunition, and Woodbury's brigade is not and will not be interfered with. You now have over one hundred thousand troops with you, independent of General Wool's command. I think you had better break the enemy's line from Yorktown to Warwick river at once. This will, probably, use ime as advantageously as you can.
A. LINCOLN, President. WASHINGTON, April 6, 1002—2 F. MA.

General G. B. McClellan:
The President directs me to say that your despatch
to him has been received. General Sumner's corps
is on the road to join you, and will go forward as
fast as possible. Franklin's division is now on the
advance toward Manassas. There is no means of
transportation here to send it forward in time to be
of service in your present operations. Telegraph
frequently, and all in the power of the Government
shall be done to sustain you, as ceasion may require.

Secretary of War.
The stable of April I had acquired a pretty good Washington, April 6, 1862-2 P. M. By the 9th of April I had acquired a pretty good knowledge of the position and strength of the energy's works, and the obstacles to be overcome. On that day I received the following letter from the President:

that day I received the following letter from the President:

Mashington, April 9, 1862.

Major General McClellan:

Mix Dear Sir: Your despatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, do pain me very much. Blenker's division was withdrawn from you before you left there, and you know the purpose under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it—certainly, not without reluctance. After you left, I ascertained that less than twenty thousand unorganized men, without a single field-battery, were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Marassas Junction, and part of this even was to go to General Hooker's position. General Banks' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was diverted; and having taken a trip up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, I could not have it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This presented (or would present, when McDowell and Sumner should be gone) a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit order that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of army corps, be left entirely secure, had been neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell.

I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction; but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was aubstituted for it, of sourse I was constrained to substitute something for it myself, and allow me to ask: Do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond, via Manassas Junction, to be entirely open, except what resistance could be prevented by less than twenty thousand unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the numbers of the troops now with you. When I telegraphed to you on the 6th, saying you had over a hundred thousand with you, I had just obtained, from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said from your own returns, making 168,000 then with you, and en route to you. You now say you will have the 500 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can the disorepancy of 23,000 be accounted for?

As to General Wool's command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do, if that command was away.

I suppose the whole force which has gone forward

your own would have to do, if that command was away.

I suppose the whole force which has gone forward for you, is with you by this time, and it so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay the enemy will relatively gain upon you; that is, he will gain faster-by fortifications and reinforcements than you can by reinforcements alone. And once more let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am powerless to help this. You will do me the justice to remember that I always insisted that going down the Bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, was only shifting, and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal entrenchments, at either place. The country will not fail to note, is now noting, that the present equal entrenchments, at either place. The country will not fail to note, is now noting, that the present healtation to move upon an entrenched enemy is but the story of Kanassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written you, or spoken to you, in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act.

But you must act. Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN. Secretary Chase and Soldiers' Bounties.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Senator Fessenden, relative to appropriations for soldiers' bounties, is published. The War Department, he says, estimates that fo, 600 veteran volunteers have been or may be enlisted from the armies in the field. Besides these there are volunteers to fill up old regiments, and estimating their number at 50,000, there will be 100,000 men requiring bounties amounting to \$28,750,000, of which sum about fifteen million dollars will be required during the present year. If these figures are correct, filr. Chase is of opinion that appropriations to that extent may be safely made, but he goes on to say:

"I must not omit, however, to observe that any additions to the appropriations demanded by existing estimates enhances the difficulty of obtaining the vest sums required to satisfy them.

"The first duty of the Republic to its soldiers and sallors is prompt payments and sure supplies. Payments cannot be prompt nor supplies sure if appropriations exceed the probability of certain provisions.

"The estimates herefolors submitted require from Secretary Chase and Soldiers' Bounties. "The estimates heretofore submitted require from

printions exceed the probability of certain provisions.

"The estimates heretofore submitted require from loans for the last seven months of the insay year if64, \$352.226,633, or \$50.318,079 a month. If vigor, and decision, and carnestness in the work of suppressing the robellion shall be attended with marked progress toward its consummation, these large amins, and the additional summ required for bounties, can probably be obtained at reasonable rates.

"But the whole of these additional sums, as well as every other amount added to expenditure beyond estimates, should be raised by taxation. No uncertainty can be safely allowed to attend the question of prompt payment. Delay of payment and doubts as to its certainty chill the ardor of the best soldiers, create dissatisfaction in the minds of dealers with the Government, enhance prices of supplies, and invite deterioration of their qualities.

"I tust, therefore, that the Committee on Finance will accompany say report that may be made of the resolutions referred to it with some resolution pledging the faith of Congress to raise by taxation, beyond the site, 628,500,35 heretofore estimates as the proportion of this year's disbursements to be provided for in this mode, every dollar which may be appropriated beyond the estimate submitted at the commencement of the session.

"All considerations of prudence and economy require this legislation. It will be impossible to raise to y taxation, in the report submitted at the commencement of the session."

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"All considerations of produce and economy require this legislation. It will be impossible to r

"Secretary of the Treasury,"

THE King of Sweden, on a recent journey in Gothland, stopped at a hotel—the Palmer (Swede)—and wrote his name in the book of visitors, "Charles, literary man." In Sweden, literature does not get its ten thousand pounds sterling a year, and the landlord smiled at the man he had before bowed down to. The next day his guests left, and he received the following note: "Sir, my brother, I intended to stop a week, but perceiving you did not much respect a literary guest, it was as well that a literary guest should leave you. I am, my brother, 'Charles, King of Sweden, and literary man." His Majesty has poetical claims of no small value, and the heart of a poet, as all will say who read this.

CAPTURED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE. Letters of the Confederate Agent, Lamar. Speculations in Gold, Bonds, Cotton, Shipbuying, Love, War, and Politics.

A GENERAL EXPOSURE OF CONNIVANCE IN NEW YORK, Negotiations for a French Pro-

A NEW YORKER HELPING THE BEBELS-A "WOMAN A NEW YORKER HELPING THE BEBELS—A "WOMAN IN THE CASE."

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.

MY DEAR CHARLEY: Your favor of the 4th inst. is before me. It gave me pleasure to learn that you had arrived safe and was enjoying yourself. My friend Commack is here, and stays with me at Glen Cove, L. I. He wishes me to be remembered to you; will find you if he goes to England. I have not received your letter sent to the care of G. B. C. I have written him a line this morning, asking him to forward the same to you at Glen Cove. I have called at his office, but no Carhart to be found. There are parties here from Alants, Georgia, making an effort to carry out your suggestions in reference to taking in and bringing out a cargo. They have consulted me, and if their plans accord with my opinions I shall go in. When I see your letter, now in the hands of Carhart, I may get some new idea, as I fancy something is said of the enterprise in that communication. If the Yankess want all I shall not go in; but if equity is their guide, if shall take a quarter interest for you and myself, and send a man at once to your father, giving him all the particulars.

\* \* IN THE CASE."

send a man at once to your tather, giving him all the particulars.

I will deliver your message to Dick Busteed. The draft took place yesterday, and I presume is still going on. Up to this time there has past how touble, and from the fact of General Dix having the mailtary force in and about the city, I fancy there will be no disturbance. Briggs has been seen, but I can't find him. I do not believe he will show himself in New York again. If, however, I can't find him. I do not believe he will show himself in New York again. If, however, I can't find him I will get the three M.; I suppose it was Confederate money. As regards the clothing, boots, &c., if he don't pay I will turn him out naked. Charley, I can't say anything in reference to the was that will interest you. Charleston I don't believe will fall still I am often wrong; this week, I think, will tell the tale; the whole force is now at work, as you will perceive by the New York papers. There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac. I will see Susan and Carhatt. If you should be short let me know and I will send it at once. If you can give me any point about stocks do so. Gold I am confident will go to fifty in three months. Don't fail to write me. I wish I was with you. Truly yours,

Oam. has made an engagement with his lady love and her stare, for himself and the subscriber to disp Don't fail to write me. I when I was with your Truly yours, N. O. fROWBRIDGE.

Cam, has made an engagement with his lady love and her sister, for himself and the subscriber to dina at Deimonico's this the 20th day of August. I don't feel like it. The weather is too warm, and there seel like it. The weather is too warm, and there ain't any good place there, so I shan't go. It would do you good to see him raise his arms, and picture the meeting between his lady and himself, on her arrival there. She is a stunner, and, for fear you won't believe me, I will enclose her carte de visite. Send it back to me without fail: She spent last winter in Havana with a sick husband, since dead. Cam is having a good time, and so did your humble servant before he got here. "He that is robbed, not wanting what is stolen, or knowing it not, is not robbed at all." So I thought I would go in. Of course he thinks her virtuous, and as it will do him no good to inform him to the contrary, I keep shady on the subject. To night he will have lots to tell me. She is one of the F. F. V.'s, and nothing else induced Cam. to take the risk in-soming here.

A NEW YORK REBEL'S OPINION OF MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

New York, Aug. 27, 1863.

My Dear Charley: I wrote you some days since and told you all I thought of at the moment that would be of the least interest. Since writing you we have the report that Sumpter has been crumbled by shot and shell, and I very much fear such is the fact; and in the absence of any knowledge of the detence after the fall of Sumpter, I, like every one around me, am forced to the conclusion that Charleston must fall into the hands of the enemy. It will be hard, indeed, but I still have hope. The people in this country are all of the opinion that, with the fall of Charleston, the war is well nigh its end, and all base their operations accordingly. I am of your opinion, and believe that this war will only end with the independence of the South in some shape. I have great hope that France will at once come to our aid. She will, I doubt not, have settled the Polish difficulty ere this reaches you, and I have been informed that the Polish trouble alone has been the cause of delay on the part of the Emperor.

Can't you see him, and impress upon him the im-

peror.
Can't you see him, and impress upon him the impropriety of allowing twenty millions of people to attack and destroy one-third of their number, who only desire to withdraw from any further association with them? If we had been properly represent propriety of showing eventy minimus of people to attack and desirey one third of their number, who only desire to withdraw from any further association with them? If we had been properly represented abroad from the beginning of our troubles, I am satisfied our ports would now be open. That is all we want. Well, I fancy you will do all you can without any suggestions from me. The Yankees do not like the movements of the rebels in Mexico, and say when they get through with the South they will turn their attention to Mexico. We shall see, From all I can learn, I fear there is some trouble in North Caroline; but I fancy nothing of a serious nature. Let me know about the grain crop of Europe. I learned to day from Mr. Parsons that Briggs paid Mr. Putnam the three thousand. Mr. Parsons showed me Putnam's receipt for the amount, dated 20th April. Consequently I shall hop on Briggs so far as that amount is concerned.

The clothes, boots, &c., I am after. I have agreed with Mennot for a colt of Isogan's to match yours, so you will in two years have a pair. Cammack is here with me; he will not go abroad this fall; wishes to be remembered kindly to you. Dow is not in the city. The 2,000 prisoners at David's Island are all doing well, and are well taken exe of. Wina-box you think of Georgia and South Carolina bask notes at thirty-five cents on the dollar for greenbasks? How high will gold sell for greenbasks by the 1st of January, 1864? Give me your views. If yoa can find a twenty-five year old (P.) for sale in Paris, buy for me; mine is taxed beyond its shifty.

DEAR FRIEND: Yours, from Halilax, came to hand, but a long time after it was written. I noted with interest all you say, and in reply would say that many things of importance could be done here between us, could the means only be provided, which cannot be raised here. Nothing is impossible with proper means and energy. The latter we would not lack, but the former must be had. I cannot go into particulars at this time, as I expect to be in Europe very soon—say in O

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To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. Marira copy of the Paper will be given.

they were to emerge from the carth, the General prepared to light a match. As the lurid glare fell tyon their countenances, a seene was presented we tich cannever be forgotten. There were crouches seven brave men who had resolved to be free. They

Emperor would recognize us in a short time. \*
CHARLIE [LAMAR].

Frasher. Trenkolm 5: Co., Liverpool:

GENT: \* \* \* There are no prospects of peace,
nor of raising the blockede; the latter can be effected only by European Powers, and their intentions
will be known on your side before they will be promulged here, and you must govern yourself accordingly, by obtaining steamers adapted to the regular
trace, and of large class—preserving the titles in
safe hands of some neutral Power, to avoid loss by
capture.

safe hands of some neutral Power, to avoid loss by capture.

The tide of battle has turned against us everywhere. Lee was repulsed with heavy loss at Gettysburg; Pemberton. surrendered Vioksburg, and that compelled Gardner to give up Port Hudson. In the two we lost 35,000 men (prisoners), beside 15,000 left by Lee. Lee is on this side of the Potomac, and has recently suffered a loss of 200 to 300 at Manassas, out of Wright's Brigade. Exchange and gold have gone down to fabulous rates—15 to 14 for 1.

I am, &c., G. B. (LAMAR), President.

BEGOTIATE FOR THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

Messrs. H. J. Hartstein and C. A. L. Lamar:

GENTLEMEN: \* \* \* When you go to Paris call on Mr. Slidell, and tell him from me to negotiate for the French protectorate; in case of necessity the people will gladly socept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France, and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we could eclipse the world.

I wrote you that Captain Markin had been sent to Montreal for a steamer, and if he do not succeed he will take his funds, some \$14,000, to Europe, to cooperate with you. He will explain his plans to you, and if you can get a suitable vessel for that trade send him out with her immediately.

Exchange is 12 to 14 hundred for 100, so you see how cotton must pay; but goods will not cover costs. The crops are good, and there will be plenty of meat and bread. Hogs are raised largely, and I hope to see prices more moderate. \* \* \* \* B. LAMAR.

FURCHASING BOATS IN COPENHAGEN AND SOOT-

FURCHASING ROATS IN COPENHAGEN AND SCOTLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Cot. 21, 1863.

DEAR CHARLIE: I have agreed with Messus Faucett, Preston, & Co. to go onjwith the two boats 220 feet long, 26 feet beam, and 11½ hold, for £48,000—same as before, except that one boat is to be done by the 3th January, and the other by the 20th February, and I am to pay £10,000 in Confederate 8 percent, bonds, at 27 cents on the dollar, the bonds to be delivered here before the boats are completed. What think you of my trade? Captain Maffit and Mr. Allen leave to-morrow morning for Copenhagen, to see the boats; the one is 210 feet long by 25 beam, and to run 16 miles per hour. They will be gone about a week. Lasone also goes to Scotland to-morrow to look at another fast boat for us, in case the Swede boat don't suit. I am hurrying him up as fast as possible, so as to get Captain Maffit at work. Major Rawlings is sick—has the monkeys after him, but not very bad. I will come up Saturday night to see you. Will you be able to get ready to go with me on the steamer next week?

NONLY ONDE HONEST GOVERNMENT AGENT—A PERELY-EXPERSEED OPINION—GENERAL SWINDLING.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER: Your letters of the 9th and 30th of July are the only ones I have had from you up to this time. The one of the 9th reached me but a day or two since. I find it impossible to do anything with cotton, as the Government is our competitor upon a basis of 2½ cents per pound at any seapart, free from all taxes and other charges. They are issuing bonds; in other words, agreeing to deliver consciency by anything I can write—though you have, as I know, a liberal opinion of them on that subject—the amount of swindling going on all the time, and conducted by Government agents. Capt. Bullock is the only one whose name is untarnished. Some of them have made large fortunes. One has a summer residence out of London, and winter one just out of Paris. Dought, it is said. and presented him by the

the other. Massit is to command her, and goes to Sweden to morrow, with an engineer, to examine and buy her, if she is what is represented. Boats suitable have to be built as a general thing, and the demand for them is so great that they literally command the prices. Boats that were contracted for four months ago, and now being saished at a cost of £13,000, are selling like hot cakes at from £20,000 to £25,000. Such boats as I wanted, viz: 350 feet long in beam, and II feet hold, with £50 horse power, and guaranteed to steam not less than seventeen miles, are worth from £29,000 to £30,000.

I am about to contract for a second boat to be built, to be paid out of the earnings of the first guaranteed by cotton in the Confederacy; but I see no reason why I should remain to see her completed. Mir. Lasone—who will also own one-half—will see her. I am very anxious to get home. I purchased the secret to make powder out of plaster and hot water, and the man is expected every day here to impart the secret. It will be worth millions to the Government and as much to me. It can be made in ten minutes and shoots wet slimest as well as wheatry. This I have seen. It may, though be another Benzole catch; but before I payhim the money I am to make myself and be perfectly satisfied of its merits; then, if I am fool enough to be humbugged, I ought to lose my money. I, Governor Bowers, and the inventor, will own the patent for the Confederate States. Have a caveat filed at once at Richmond. It is made out of nothing but plaster—such as all the houses in Paris are built of—and boilling water!

I have not seen nor heard of Captain Martin. I presume he purchased a boat in Canada. I would like very much to see him, as I think him the best man I know for the business. It is impossible to contract to have boats delivered in Bermuda. Earl

THE REBEL PRESS.

An Ovation to Gen. John Morgan in Richmond-His Escape from Prison and Adventures During Flight-A Remarkable

Be with Pierrejoot House, Brooklyn, where I will be suite of petit; but do not mention my over name in the RR. Chee'res, Court truly, a Court truly, and the RR. Chee'res, Court, the Court truly, and the RR. Chee'res, Court, the Court truly, and the Court of the best arisin in Paris, from the appearance of the best arisin in Paris, from the appearance of the best arisin in Paris, from the appearance of the best arisin in Paris, from the appearance of the best arisin in Paris, from the appearance of the best arisin in Paris, from the appearance of the loss arising the truly and the court, would prefer to live serving that, or any other, rather than live under Yanker rule, Today of the recommendation of the truly, which is would be the truly and the theorem the truly and truly and the truly and truly a

interminable.

After twenty-three days of unremitting labor, and getting through a granite wall of six feet in thickness, they reached the soil. They tunelled up for some distance, and light began to shine. How glorious was that light! It atmounced the fulfilment of their labors, and if Providence would only continue its favor, they would soon be free. This was the morning of the 26th day of November, 1863. The next night, at twelve o'clock, was determined on as the hour at which they would attempt their liberty. Each moment that intervened was filled with dreadul and well as the sure of A THE YOURGEST OFFER-VILL REET CHARHY DATE (LAKES) SQUIRELY LIVE and 28th of the Sith day of Novembers, 1983. Specially street the hours at which they would attempt their liberty.

A The Date of the Sith day of Novembers, 1983. The property of the hours at which they would attempt their liberty.

A The had small tot, and have some now on hand; one of the hours at which they would attempt their liberty.

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A The had small tot, and have some now on hand; one of the street of the hours at which they would attempt their liberty.

A The had small tot, and have some now on hand; one of the hours at which they would attempt their hands of the hours at which the street of the hours at which the would be read to have a suppress, and stiple attempts to make the work at the time of the street of the hours, and the street of the hours at which the would be read to have the hours at which the would be some froulds if you the said that the time to locate the hours at which the would be some froulds if you the said that the time to locate the hours at which the work to the hours at which the work to the hours at which the said that the hours at which the work to the hours at which the said that the hours at the hours at which the said that the hours at the hours at which the said that the hours at the hours at

think the Emperor will recognize us in a few days or weeks. He has done this much already. He has authorized the arming of the iron-clads building in this country for us. A Frenchman claims those on the Mersey. What will prevent their being brought here, armed, and sent out, if the Emperor is favorable to it? Duke de Manuy, the Emperor's half brother, told some ladies, night before last, that the

BLOCKADE CAN ONLY BE BAISED BY RUROPEAN POWERS. SAVANNAH, July 20, 1868. Messrs. H. J. Hartstein and C. A. Lamar, care of Messrs. Frasher. Trenkolm & Co., Liverpool:

ground, that the dog should give the alarm—they could bat die.

But few moments were spent in this kind of apprehension. The hour had arrived, and yet they same. Fortunately—yes, providentially—the night had suddenly grown dark and rainy; the dogs had retired to their kennels, and the sentinels had taken refuge under shelter. The inner wall, by the aid of a rope ladder, was soon soaled, and now the outer one had to be attampted. Cartain Taylor (who, by the way, is a nephew of Old Zock), being a very setive man, by the assistance of his comrader reasked the top of the gate, and was enabled to get the rope over the wall. When the top was gained they found a tope extending all around, which the Ganeral famediately cut, as he suspected that it might lead into the Warden's room. This turned out to be correct. They then entered the sentry-box, on the wall, and changed their olothes, and let themselves down

mediately cut, as he suspected that it might lead into the Warden's room. This turned out to be correct. They then entered the sentry-box, on the wall, and changed their clothes, and let themselver down the wall. In sliding down the General skinned his hand very badly, and all were more or less bruised, Once down, they separated, Taylor and Shelton going one way, Hokersmith, Bennett, and McGee another, and General M. and Captain Hines proceeding immediately toward the depot.

The General had, by paying \$15 in gold, succeeded in obtaining a paper which informed him of the schedule time of the different roads. The clock stuck one, and he knew by hurrying he coult reach the down train for Cincinnati. He got there just as the train was moving off. He at once looked up to see if there were any soldiers on board, and espying a Union officer, he boldly walked up and took a seat beside him. He remarked to him that "as the night was damp and chilly perhaps be would join him in a drink." He did so, and the party soon became very agreeable to each other. The cars in crossing the Schota hyes to pass within a short distance of the Penitentiary. As they passed, the officer remarked, "Thire's the hotel at which Morgan and his officers are spending their leisure." "Yes," replied the General, "and I sincerely hope he will make up his mind to board there during the balance of the war, for he is a great nulsance." When the train reached Xenia it was detained by some accident more than an hour. Imagine his anxiety, as soldier after soldier would pass through the train, for fear that when the sentinel passed his round at two o'dock their absence might be discovered.

The train was due in Cincinnati at 6 o'clock. The capture of the war, for he is a great nulsance." The train was due in Cincinnati at 6 o'clock. The capture of the war is the hour at which they were turned out of their cells, and of course their escape would be the out. The train was due in Cincinnati at 6 o'clock. The General replied, what his he d—I is the use of my

and to run is miles per hour. There will be garded as about a week. Lafone also goes to Sevidant to soon a bout a week. Lafone also goes to Sevidant to Swede boat don't suit. I am hurrying him up as Swede boat don't suit. I am hurrying him up as the Swede boat don't suit. I am hurrying him up as the sat as possible, so as to get Captain Mafirt at work. Major Rawings is sick—has the monkeys after him, the control of Rawings is sick—has the monkeys after him, see you. Will you be able to get ready to go with see you. Will you be able to get ready to go with see you. Will you be able to get ready to go with me on the steamer next week?

Nonly one honser Government agreement A present Swindling for? said the General. "I am waiting for major on the steamer next week?

Nonly one honser Government agreement of the 9th and 30th of July are the only ones I have had from you up to this time. The one of the 9th reached me but a day or two since. I find it impossible to do any thing with gotton, as the Government is our compastitor upon a basis of 2% cents per pound at any seating bonds; in other words, agreeing to deliver of the sum of the stand of the words, and the seating bonds; in other words, agreeing to deliver of the sum out of swinding for in an write-hough yout have, the count of swinding for him of the purchase of one of the sum of the swinding for him. Remained here and shout for three or for the mount of swinding for him. Remained here and shout for three or for the major to the sum of the swinding for him. Remained here and shout for three or for the same of lason Campbell & Co.

That he is living at the rate of \$25,000 a year, I imagine there can be no doubt. With such financial end to the proposition, and such agents to negotiate, and such agents to make the expenditures, how is the Government credit to consummate an arrangement for the purchase of one to make the expenditures, how is the Government credit to consummate an arrangement for the purchase of one of lason Campbell & Co.

That he is living at the

man I know for the business. It is impossible to contract to have boats delivered in Bermuda. Earl Russell has decided, if they are the legitimate property of Englishmen, and are caught by the cruisers of the United States, and they or their cargoes are intended for the Confederacy, the seizure and condemation are proper! I wanted Battersoy to publish his letter to him in reference to the consul, but he is as damned a knave and coward as William, with just the tenth of his ability.

Yours,

C. A. L. LAMAR.

is, I know who that is!" but, catching herself, she stopped short, and passed on with her companions. The general says that his escape was made entirely without assistance from any one on the outside, and, so far as he knows, also without their knowledge of his intention; that the announcement of his arrival at Toronto was one of those fortuitous coincidences that cannot be accounted for; that it assisted him materially, no doubt. In fact, he says that his "wife's prayers" saved him, and, as this is the most agreeable way of explaining it, he is determined to believe it.

The above account may be relied on as correst; and, although much has been left out, yet enough is printed to stamp it as one of the most remarkable escapes in history.