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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

Resistance to the Rebel Conscription.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864. ARMY OF THE CUMBERGAND. Correspondence of The Press. ]

HEADQUARTERS 12TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1961. This morning, at suprise, a long train of wagons had formed into column extending half a mile across the broad plain west of Tullahoma. It was composed of teams from the infantry, artillery, and cavalry commands stationed at this place, and was going into the country on a foreging expedition. In a few days we expect to see it return well-laden with hay and grain. By this means the animals of the corps are always well provided for; besides, it gives the boys an opportunity to get beyond the ines, relieving them for a time from the monotony of "winter quarters," and as there is a possibility f meeting an enemy, it is not without its excitements and dangers. THE MULBERRY MURDERS.

It was while one of these expeditions was out that the crime known as the mulberry murders was comseized by rufflans, and three of them shot and thrown nto a stream. All efforts to arrest the perpetrators of this horrible deed, or to obtain intelligence of their whereabouts, have been unsuccessful. The most reliable information implicates some of the citizens, and it is evident that such outrages are tolerated, if not sided and abetted, by all of Lincoln county. The tax of thirty thousand dollars laid upon the inhabitants within ten miles of the place where the murder was committed is not as severe a punishment as seems to be descreed, but is, perhaps, as much as it is wise to impose by promiscious assessment. General Slocum is charged with the duty of collecting this sum. He is an officer whos executive abilities well qualify him for securing the full amount. A list, embracing the names of one hundred and forty residents within the district specified, has been procured. If no additions are here-after made to this, the average required to be paid by each person will be about two hundred and fifteen dollars. This money is to be distributed to the fa milies of the murdered men. It is also determined that, if the offenders are hereafter caught, they are to be summarily executed. RE ENLISTMENTS.

The subject of re-enlistments still occupies attention. The following veteran regiments, not previously mentioned, have already departed, or will do so in a short time: 109th Pennsylvania, 5th Ohio, and 78th and 102d New York. All the regiments of this corps, except one, that have served two years, and have, therefore, the privilege of re-enlisting, have done so. It is also a remarkable feature of General Slocum's command, that many who have lately joined the old regiments as recruits have gone home on the condition that they are to re-enter the service as soon as two years of their present term expire. This stipulation has been put into a form that is binding on the parties CANVASSING. It is recommended in a Northern journal that this period of inactivity be employed by the politician

n canvassing the question of the next Presidency Whatever may be done in civil circles, the soldier have not forgotten this interesting theme. Heated discussions may be heard in quarters, at the dépôts or wherever the troops assemble. They recognize the probabilities of Abraham Lincoln and George B. McClellan being rival candidates. The hope is frequently expressed that they may have an oppor-tunity to teatify that they are not as blindly attached to McClellan as his partisans would have the country believe. The Army of the Potomac well knows that its reputation was injured through the inabili-ties of its first commander. Mr. Sambo Contra band, who has seen service at Manassas, on the Pe ninsula, and in the West, says: "I use to tink dat McClelium was de greatest man liben', but to hear de soldiers talk, I tink he dun dead, an' gwan up."

M. S. L.

JUST PUBLISHED—1112 at the Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. By Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, D. D. Price, 10 sents. Published by W. S. & ALFRED MARTIEN, 606 CHESTRUT Street. fights of the Christian People.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By Wm. Thackeray. With repels are trying to do. But they have a scheme of mitchief on foot, and it is well to give a little of its history.

About the middle of December it became evident to parties at Detroit that there was something brewing in Canuckdom, over the river. Squads of desperate, gaunt-looking fellows were constantly arriving by the Great Western Railroad, bearing the unmistakable appearance of Southern rebei refugees. These infested Windsor and Sandwich and Malden, and other Canadian towns on the Detroit river, seeming to be part of an organization with an object in view, and on more than one occasion, when some of the crew would get in their cups, significant threats would be dropped as to what was in store for "the d—d Yankees over the water," or the drunken threat would take a more open ayowal, that the Johnson's Island prisoners were to be

nincant threats would be dropped as to what was in store for "the d— Yankees over the water," or the drunken threat would take a more open ayowal, that the Johnson's Island prisoners were to be rescued.

These facts gained such substantial shape before the minds of the Detroit officials that information was sent to Washington, and, acting thereoz, meanies of two classes were taken, both to know what the rebels were doing, and to take heed that their plans, be those what they might, should fail.

Under the first, a competent scout was sent from Detroit down the Canada side of the river. About the 26th of last month he reported that in all from seven hundred to twelve hundred desperadoes were gathered at various points in Canada, under rebel leadership, and under a concerted plan to attack and overpower the Johnson Island guard, and rescue the rebel prisoners; that these fellows were being gathered from throughout the provinces, where they had fied from the South, and were desperate by actual want, were the excellent and suitable material to carry out rebel plans. They were about haif of them armed only indifferently well, but arms were continually arriving. This was conclusive proof that the rebels intended mischief on our border, intending the blow for the relief of the prisoners off this city. This was the nature of the information sent to Washington, acting upon which additional precautions were ordered to be observed by the commandant here.

This officer is Colonel W. L. Pierson, of this city, a gentleman of great worth and standing, appointed and commissioned by Governor Tod expressly for the post he has been filling notably well since the first establishment of the prisoners' camp here. He has by dint of his vigilant and thorough supervision of every detail, and the most careful employment of his forces, made his guard of 300 men the adequate guard of ten times that number of chafed and desperate men, many of them commissioned officers in the rebel service. But it was seen that the most desperate men, many

the Queen's dominions in Canada West is about twenty miles, but by means of the stepping stones of interposed islands gives us no single wider water space than nine miles, the distance from Kelley's Is-land (of vinous fame) to Pelee Island, distant about one mile and a half from the point of that name, So that the water distance between United States soil and that of Canada is between Kelley's Island and Pelee Island.

that the water distance between Kelley's Island and Pelee Island.

And now for the reason that our war excitement does not "winter kill," as the farmers say. Precisely because it has a winter basis. The whole water distance between the points above named, thanks to the late cold weather, is frozen so solid that a team of elephants tandem might be driven from Sandusky to Point Pelee. And it is upon this bridge of ice that the rebels now base their hopes. There are from 2,000 to 2,500 rebels and rebel mercenaries collected on Point Pelee and on Pelee Island, hungrily looking this way, and eager for a dash on Johnson's Island.

The excitement among the prisoners on Johnson's Island is intense; but the best military men among them are the least affected, for they know the utter madness and futility of any such scheme as crossing on the los to their rescue. We have now here, under General Terry, over three thousand men, and the disposition of this force, and of the heavy artillery, is such that were ten thousand men, and the disposition of this force, and of the heavy artillery, is such that were ten thousand men to attempt the rescue, by the route indicated, not one of them would return back alive, but all would find, in the words of the old song—

"We've got too far from Canada, Run, boys, run."

The troops now here, under General Terry, constitute a nortion of General Sedgwick's old cores.

of known temperature. The results gave for the crude petroleum an evaporatic of 10.38 pounds of water per pound of oil, or in the proportion of 23,206.4 pounds, per ton; and for the mean of the best anthracite.coal 5.1 pounds of water per pound of coal, or in proportion of 11,424 pounds water per ton of coal—being a higher evaporation in favor of the petroleum of 103.1 per cent, in the same boiler—with a percentage of 114.3 in favor of the oil in the time required for generating steam. These results are remarkable, but the engineers who conducted the experiments fail to report upon the comparative cost of using coal or oil. Until this part is decided, the important question of economy remains undetermined. The seport recommends a continuance of the investigation.—N. Y. Evening Post. SALE OF A VALUABLE COPPER MINE.—The "Adventure" copper-mine, with all its appurtence, was sold by austion, at Pittaburg, on Tuesday. The mine is situated in the county of Ontongran, Michigan, and is regarded as a very valuable property, consisting of eight hundred acres of land, with a large amount of valuable improvements, including machinery, &c. It was purchased by D. T. Oharles and Thomas F. Mason, for the sum of \$110,000, one fourth cash.

Emigrat ion to the United States. THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA. TRE LONDON TREAMS.

(From the London? \*\* INBELAND.\*\* (I) RELAND.\*\*

(From the London? \*\* INBELAND.\*\* (I) INT. LANDON'S SAIR MESSAGE to the Federal Congress contained a pas. \*\* Age which, though apparently of slight interest comp. \*\* Text with their statements of the manifesto, deserv. \*\* \*\* Attentive notice and reflection on this side of the Allantic. \*\* If again, \*\* said the Fresident, \*\* said to your consideration the expediency of estable.\*\* All Allantics, \*\* If again, \*\* said the Fresident, \*\* said a said to the consideration of the control of the con THE HOUSE OF JEFF DAVIS ROBBED AND FIRED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA,
Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.
Gen. Sullivan has just informed Gen. Kelly, from
Harper's Ferry, that his scouts have returned with
Richmond papers of the 22d inst. These papers say
that Jeff Davis' house was robbed and fired. This
is very significant. The fire was discovered in time
to save the building.
Major Quinlan, of the 1st New York Cavary,
who commanded the secuts, reports bands of men Major Quinlan, of the 1st New York Cavalry, who commanded the scouts, reports bands of menforming to resist the rebel conscription.

Dr. Snyder, of Romney, a man of well-known secssion proclivities, has just been arrested by order of Colonel J. M. Campbell, in command of the post at Cumberland, on charges not yet made public. Dr. Sryder was arrested whilst in the act of preparing to go without our lines. On the prisoner were toung several letters, some of them addressed to persons in the rebel service, and others addressed to ladies and gentlemen known to be rebel synapathizers. These letters treat on military, family, and business subjects, and some of them show been what straits opulent families of Virginia have been to indice and gentlemen known to be rebel sympathizers. These letters treat on military, family, and business subjects, and some of them show to what straits opulent families of Virginia have been reduced by causes incident to the rebellion.

One letter that the prisoner was smuggling out is worthy of particular attention. It is dated from the office of Drs. R. and J. Hunter, physicians, at No. 832 Broadway, New York, and treats of something forwarded to Miss Mary Wilson, of Virginia. The letter in itself contains nothing of a directly contraband character; but, from the fact that the Government must look with suspicion upon all persons whose letters are thus found upon rebel mail carriers and rebel sympathizers, the cause of this public notice will be conserved.

Another letter tells us a screet or two in regard to a dashing rebel officer, Gen. trimore. The letterwas written on the 21st, by a young lady of distinction in Baltimore, and is addressed to Edward L. Gittings, of the rebel Gen. Jones' brigade. It says:

"Mr. Williams, a gentleman from near Edwards' Ferry, says he saw Gen. G. and his brother at Leeshurg last week, sleigh-riding with Miss Hampton." Or course the General will sleigh-ride with the girls whenever he can get a chance to do so.

The weather coultnues pleasant and mild. henever he can get a chance to do so. The weather continues pleasant and mild.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. HEADQUARTERS, HILTON HEAD, Jan. 23, 1864. REMOVAL OF DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS. REMOVAL OF DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
On Saturday last, the major general commanding,
and staff, with all their furniture and baggage, left
Folly Island in the Ben Deford, Captain Hailett,
and came to old headquarters at the Head again,
where they now are. Brigadier General A. H. Terry
commands the northern district of the department,
with headquarters at Folly Island. General Seymour will command the southern district, headquarters here.

It is understood that the negro troops in this department will soon be brigaded together, and that some of these days we shall have a Uorps d'Afrique organized. It will be long before the latter is accomplished, as recruiting goes on slowly, and the field is circum-cribed. The following General Order is the first step in the movement. Uaptain Burger is the very man for the place. He has great executive ability, is a capital organizer, and thoroughly understands the various duries pertaining to the Adjutant General's Department. It is fortunate that Gen. Gimore was able to find the man for the place. The General Order is as follows: A CORPS D'AFBIOUR.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, C. U., Jan. 19, 1864.

I. Captain W. L. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant
General, is hereby relieved from the operation of
General Orders No. 87, series of 1863, from these
headquarters, assigning him to duties in connection
with the Engineer Department, and is assigned to
duty in charge of the bureau for enlisting and organizing colored troops in this department. All reports and correspondence relating thereto, requiring
to be sent to these headquarters, will be addressed
to him.

to him.

II. Major J. W. Abert, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is hereby announced as assistant engineer, and will relieve Capt. Burger in his duties connected with the correspondence and orders relating to the Engineer Department,

By command of Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore.

ED. W. SMITH, Assist. Adjutant Gen.

THE SOUTH.

two years, 1862 and 1863, together, we shall incr that some 200,000 persons emigrated from Liverpool to the States—a supply from which only a moderate contribution could be made to a levy of 1,500,000

The Cobden Court Martial.

[Punch has of late years lost its independent

humor, and the ready jester has become an appur-tenance of the London Times. In the following

Fool:]

The Court Martial of Public Opinion, which has been sitting for so many days to try Mr. Richard Cobden upon the charges below stated, having concluded its inquiry, and having decided upon its sentence, and the latter having been duly referred to Mr. Punch for approval, the result may now be published.

The Court of Public Opinion, with the approval of Mr. Punch, doth find the said Richard Cobden guilty on the first charge, but with extenuating circumstances.

The court doth find the said Richard Cobden guilty on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th charges.

The court doth wholly and honorably acquit the said Richard Cobden on the 6th charge, but considers that he is indiscreet in addressing a certain kind of language to those whom he describes as the most illiterate people in Europe.

SENTENCE.

language to those whom he describes as the most illiterate people in Europe.

SENTENCE.

The court cannot help taking into consideration the eminent service rendered by the said Richard Cobden in the matters of the Corn Laws and the French Treaty. It also makes allowance for his infirmity of temper, and for a certain petulance and arrogance produced by his having attained public dictinction without the usual previous preparation. It is mindful of the fact that his mind has not been cultivated by classical or logical education, as shown by his declaration that the number of a journal called the Times was worth "all the works of Thucydides," and his subsequent declaration that he never reads the said journal. Taking all circumstances into consideration, the court doth pronounce the following sentence, namely:

That the said Richard Cobden do cause the Times newspaper to be regularly delivered at his house, and do regularly read the same (advertissments, beging letters, and epistles from persons excepted) for one year. That he do discontinus the perusal of his own journal, the Norming Star, until that journal of religion and prize fights ceases to be an imitation of the vulgar press of America. And that the said Richard Cobden do, at all leisure hours, and convenient seasons, try to cultivate a little joility and good feeling, and a belief that a publicist, even though he writes like a gentieman, and not like an American journalist, may possibly be as good a feliow as the said Richard Cobden would have been if he had not been spoiled.

A New Gretna Green.

A New Gretna Green.

General Destitution—Hostility to the Conscription—Outlawry of General Alexander Stephens Lying Ill. The New Rebel Plot Against Johnson's Island.

THE ICE TO SERVE AS A BRIDGE FOR THE ATTACK.

A Sandusky correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:

Just now a bridge of solid ice forms our connection with the adjacent foreign parts, being the Island of Pelec, Canada West, the broken off prolongation of Point Pelec, and there, beyond all question as well as beyond reach or interference of our arms save through diplomacy, the rebels are setually forming and gathering their ragged class with the avowed purpose of recruiting and releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island, off the city of Sandusky.

Probably a meaner and more dangerous class of prisoners were never at any time elsewhere got together in the war. They are, in fact, the lesser leaders and smaller lights of the rebellion—several brigadiers, many colonels and lesser officers, and, altogether, they would count up very handsomely on the cartel of exchange. The rebells wish to release them, they themselves burn to be released, and, per contra, this Government has taken such measures that they cannot be released by aught the rebels are trying to do. But they have a scheme of mitchief on foot, and it is well to give a little of its history.

About the middle of December it became evident the rebels are controlled to the rebels are reprised to the research of the care officers. About the middle of December it became evident to the service every person in the "Confederatory" over the age of sixteen years, is literally carried to the research of the principal condition of affairs at the South who resently escaped by means of a passport permitting their packets, where his friends resided, a few days since. Historye, where his friends resided, a few days since. Historye, where his friends resided, a few days since. Historye, where his friends resided, a few days since. Historye, where his friends resided, a few days since. Historye, where his friends resided, a few days since. His is account of the condition of affairs at the South whore research to fine conditi A gentleman who has spent several years in Ma-

only hope now is that the Federal army will deliver us from our troubles; for, without that intervention, we must perish." The utmost destitution averywhere prevails; actual starvation is at the doors of hundreds of the poorer classes, and even those who supposed themselves, from their possession of large means, beyond the reach of want, have found themselves reduced to comparative powerty. The rebel authorities are enforcing the conscription in ail parts of the South with pitliess energy, forcing into the ranks men of all ages and conditions. Even gray-haired old men, so enfeebled by age that a month's privations in camp or field must put them in their graves, are snatched up by the officers of conscription, and the proposition recently made in the rebel Congress by Senator Brown, to force into the service every person in the "Confederacy" over the age of sixteen years, is literally carried out. This wholesale conscription has necessarily occasioned the greatest suffering, leaving entire families and communities without any means of defence or subsistence, and producing chaos and missry everywhere.

The greatest ignorance is said to exist among the people generally as to the condition of affairs at the North. They are told that our people are subjected to a cruel despotism; that the Government means to destroy the entire population of the South; and that were the Southern people at this moment to abandon their context they would be punished by the zeveret pensities that malignity could invent. But even this, we are told, would not prevent a desertion of the rebel cause by the great mass of people were opportunity afforded them; they would gladly run all risks, and cheerfully submit to the worst that might await them, if they could only excape the rigors of rebel rule.

The Rebel Papers, ETC.

In the Confederate Senate on the 18th a resolution was passed approving the action of the Government with regard to the outlawry of General Butler, and the determination of the rebel saurborities to hold no communication

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1864.
My DEAR Sir: Your very kind letter of Dec. 5, directed to me at Little Rock, reached me at this place to day.
You will perceive it was a long time going, for it

place to-day.

You will perceive it was a long time going, for it had not reached me when I left home, on the 19th December. It seems long, but think of one year ago. It could not have gone there at all. Now, it is not so far to Arkansas. And we are getting still nearer. And warm as has been the embrace of our "wild Western State" and your great metropolis in bygone years, and bitter as has been the terrible struggle in our nation, our people, just preparing to write up the decree of divorce from negro slavery, will rush to meet you with a warmer and more cordial embrace than ever.

With proper assistance our State will be again in full fellowship with her sister States in four months; and under an anti-slavery Constitution. I have no interest in misrepresenting. I am no politician. I would not have an office. I mean what I say. I believe I am an honest man. I want peace—a permanent peace—a speedy peace. It cannot come but by the sword. Oh, how bitterly it wrings my heart to say so. Yet it is so, and this is likewise true, that the more men in the field, the more determination and unity displayed, the shorter the struggle, and the less suffering and sorrow inflicted.

I do not deny that I love the South; that every blow inslicted on it agonizes me; but I love my country, and love order, and love republican institutions, and would have all preserved, and I see but one way to do it. The war must be pressed with vigor, the redeemed territory reorganized, and its shattered society built up. And, above all, we must let negro slavery be removed at one. Its death will be new life to our nation. To the poor and to the capitalists, it opens up a new country, that is like the discovery to them of a new contineat.

Thanks for your words of cheer, and generous sympathy and encouragement. I do heartily appreciate it.

Yours truly,

E. W. GANTT,

A New Gretna Green.

[From the Wheeling Intelligence.]

It is well known that from time immemorial our neighboring town of West Alexander, Pennsylvania, has been regarded as the Gretna Green of this section of country. Our friend, Esquire J. E. Mayes, of that place, has furnished us with an ancient book in which his father, now deceased, kept the record of the "runaway marriages" solemnized by himself during the thirty-odd years that he acted as magistrate. From October eth, 1811, to June, 1844, Esquire Isaac Mayes married at West Alexander 929 couples, most of whom were united against the consent of parents. At least one-half of the number were from this city and county, and among the names recorded in the book we notice many of our citizens who are now quite prominent in the social and commercial world, and whose sons and daughters have lived, bloomed, loved, and gone and followed the example of their parents. Mr. Mayes, Sr., was, in many respects, a very remarkable man. At the time of his death, in 1844, an obituary notice appeared in the Washington Reporter, of which the following is an extract:

The subject of this obtunary was born in Adams county, Fa., March 6, 1777, a year after the Daclaration of Independence; and when but a boy, his parents removed to this county was disturbed by the maraudings of the savage. He had lived for 58 years in this township, 32 of which were spent in public services, as a justice of the pace, to the general satisfaction of the community. It is said that none of his "judgments" were ever reversed in the county courts. To the litigious and quarrelsome, he tendered many salutary advices; and though the infexible advocate of justice, when called to act in the capacity of a judge, yet he would often interpose between disputants, as a peacemaker. To the poor he often showed his generosity and sympathy by forgiving his fees, and frequently used all the precaution in his power to prevent litigations and the accumulation of ost on those "sued at the law," He was a man of strictly te among them are the least affected, for they know the utter madness and futility of any such scheme as crossing on the loc to their rescue. We have now here, under General Terry, over three thousand men, and the disposition of this force, and of the heavy artillery, it such that were ten thousand men to attempt the rescue, by the route indicated, not one of them would return back alive, but all would find, in the words of the old song—

"We're got too far from Canada, Run, boys, run."

The troops now here, under General Terry, constitute a portion of General Sedgwich's old corps, and they are stout and tried fellows, who are spoiling to see the ragged rebs come across the loc. There would be such a skating match as the world has never seen. The defences of Johnson's Island; comprise a strong posting of guards and batteries along the lake shore of the peninsula that forms the bay within which Johnson's Island is nestled.

TRE USE OF PETROLEUM IN THE NAVY.—Chief Engineers Wood, Whipple, and Stimers, of the olls of Experiments upon a process for using petroleum of experiments upon a process for using petroleum of its full first the colls, and as nearly as possible under precisely the same conditions and circumstances; and scourate determinations were made of the best quality was used in the same boilers at letters the colls, and as nearly as possible under precisely the same conditions and circumstances; and scourate determinations were made of the best quality was used in the same boilers as for time, pounds of water evaporated per pound of coll respectively, from water there of the form of the fellowing down and the family with the proper means of subsistence, far beyond what the laws would have allowed her.

Second. From February 20, 1861, when the separation of the same year, I continued to reside in the same by the same of the same subject of the same year, I continued to reside in the same of the same process for using petroleum of twenty pounds pressure of steam. Anthracite coll in the same subject of the pr The Cora Hatch-McKinley Case.

citizen; am fully competent to transact any business "in my line," and simply ask permission to spend the remaining sortion of my life in quiet, and attend any place of public instruction I please.

Very respectfully,

WML McKINLEY, 106 Chatham street, New York. THE LATE GENERAL LYTLE.—A correspondent writes to the Boston Courier: "I cannot refrain from sending you the following bit, an extract from a private letter received from a relative of the late William H. Lytle, of Cincinnati. It will speak for tracif:

William H. Lytle, of Cincinnati. It will speak for itself:

"Cousin Will's sisters were much affected by the kindness with which his remains were treated by the Confederates. A Confederate surgeon, who identified him, cut off some of his hair to send to his sisters. They also sent his private papers, watch, chain, and money. They had his grave marked with a slab, and when the metallic coffin was sent for the body, placed it tenderly in it. They had covered the wounds in his face, first with green leaves, then with lace-not and a fine cambric handkerchief. His remains were escorted to the lines by sixteen Confederate officers, uone under the rank of colonel,"

ession. The Editor's Drawer is unusually full his month. There are thirty-nine engravings in this umber. No magazine can approach this. Harpe s on sale at Eippincott's, Peterson's and the othe We learn from the announcement page at the end

the number that among Messrs. Harper's forthming publications are Capt. Speke's "Journal o the Discovery of the Source of the Nile," uniform with their African cries; Professor Long's History of the Decline of the Roman Republic; Dr. Lyman Beecher's Autobiography; The Wife's Evidence, a novel by W. G. Wills; Annis Warleigh's Fortunes, a novel by Holme Lee; Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Caxtoniana, and a Popular Hand-book of the New Testament, by G. C. McWhorter. No. 6 of Harper's Pictorial History of the Gress

Rebellion of the United States has just appeared Superbly illustrated, well written, and finely printed this is the best contemporary account yet published Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers. The January nursber of the American Exchange and Review, published by Whiting & Co., in this city, has taidily reached up. We notice a decided imrovement in the genoral articles, though we cannot see what connection Nr. Sala's lively description o Pall-Mall, in London, can have with American trade and commerce. The miscellaneous informa

tion, about insurance, mosey, patents and arts, cor

scription, and books, is well put together, and will

be found useful. Of the United States Service Magazine, published by Charles B. Richardson, New York, the first number has come to hand. It is conducted by Mr. Henry Coppée, Professor of English Literature and His tory in the University of Pennsylvania. As a fire? number, it is above par. The most readable paper, by O. G. Leland, treate, with trenslations and quotations, of War Songs and their Influence in History. Dr. M. Jacobs gives a paper, touching in its imple details, entitled "Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburg." It is to be hoped that, in this Magazine, we shall not find the ignoring of the Manes, a most efficient arm of the service, which is the persistent practice of many newspapers. The cial Intelligence is an excellent feature here. That part of the Editor's Special Department, which chronicles events, cannot fail, sometimes, to give old news. The Magazine has an able edit

and is very neatly printed. It may be purchased at any book store. The First Flag on Lookout Mountain. Beidgeport, Ala., Jan. 19, 1864. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: On several occasions, in reading your paper, I have noticed that the 29th Regiment P. V. reits flag on the top of Lookout Mountain. More particularly was my attention called to this matter in reading the elequent address of Charles J. Stille, Esq., delivered on the occasion of the banquet given the 29th, on the 5th instant. Far be it rom me to detract a particle from the just reputa tion of any regiment, more especially from one coming from my own State, and wearing with me the same corps badge, the well-known "White Star." But, sir, in a cause like the one we are at present engaged in, let honor be given where it is present engaged in, let honor to given where it is and well, and, if circumstances had been different, undoubtedly it would have been, as Err. Stille remarks, "first among the foremost to plant their banner on the summit of Lookout Mountain." But circumstances prevented their so doing, and the standard of the 5th Kentucky first crowned old: Lookout's hoary head, and caused that wild, exulter straight states which taken up in Chattenoora.

Lookout's hoary head, and caused that wild, exulting, ringing shout, which, taken up in Chattanooga, passed from line to line, and from regiment to regiment, until the very mountains appeared to join in the general rejoicing, and to lend their conces to swell the cheer of victory.

Surely the gallant "22th" will be unwilling to wear among their laurels one single leat to which they are not justly entitled. Let us, then, give to the 8th Kentucky the praise and credit they struggled so sternly and bravely to win, and rejoice in the consciousness that although Pennsylvania's banner was not the first planted on the atorny heights, yet the one which floated so proudly there was the first of our country, the emblem of our nationality, which all true and loyal men, be they from Kentucky or Pennsylvania, come they from New England or the far West, are atriving to uphold and bear forward to honor and victory.

Very respectfully, "ORDNANCE."

CHARGES.

1. That the said Richard Cobden did gratuitously, and without leave had and obtained, interfere in a question which chiefly affected one John Bright, of Birmingham.

2. That the said Richard Cobden did so interfere in a coase and intemperate manner, bringing unfounded charges against several persons known and unknown, in retaliation for an alleged offence against the said John Bright.

3. That the said Richard Cobden did manifest a desire to degrade the English Press to the level of that of America.

4. That the said Richard Cobden did fabricate an allegation that the English journals are written by a person called "Anonymous," there being no such person in existence.

5. That the said Richard Cobden is in complicity with the said John Bright, and a knot of noisy but obscure individuals, to array class against class, and to persuade the illiterate that they are oppressed.

6. That the said Richard Cobden, in similar comwe copy below was obtained by a Massachusetts officer lately on duty near Brandy Station, Virginia. With many other things which have come to light, it serves to illustrate the sort of "spoutaniety" by hich the earlier steps of treason in Virginia were which the earlier steps of treason in Virginia were marked:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

RICHMOND, June 25, 1861.

Hon. James Barbour, Convention, Richmond:

DRAR Sir: As the only member of the committee of Congress present, charged with the duty of providing a place for their meeting, allow me to ask whether your State will be able to offer us your capitol.

Congress is to meet on the 20th July, and I would suggest to you the propriety of your passing a resolution tendering the use of the Capitol, if you are able to spare it. Very truly, yours,

C. G. MEMMINGER. pressed,
6. That the said Richard Cobden, in similar complicity as above mentioned, desires to arouse the illiterate classes to revolution, in order to a scizure of
the lands of the rich and a division thereof among
the poor.

FINDING.

infion tendering the use of the Capitol, if you are able to spare it.

Very truly, yours.

C. G. MEMMINGER.

Grand Reception at Secretary Seward's.

The reception given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Seward was the grandest aftair of the present winter. The guests began to arrive at cight o'clock. The Cabinet was represented by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Senator Sprague, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Senator Sprague, the Secretary of the Navy. The diplomatic corps was represented by Lord Lyons, with Messrs. Elliot, Sheffield, Malet, and Kennedy, of the British legation; Viscount Trellhard, with Messrs. de la Martre and de Bresson, of the French legation; M. de Stoeckl, with Mr. Bodisco, of the Russian legation; Seffor Tassars, with the Messrs. Potestod, of the Spanish Legation; the Commander J. C. de Figaniere Morao, the Portuguese Minister; Baron Granbow, of the Frussian Legation; Count Piper, the Swedish Minister; Colonel de Roasloff, the Danish Minister; Chevalier Bertinatti and Mr. Cova, of the Italian Legation; Mr. Blondel, with M. and Madame Barghmans, of the Beglain Legation; Count Plore, the Austrian Minister; Senor Romero and Marissoal, of the Mexican Legation; Senor Molina, the Nicaraguan Minister; Senor, Senora, and Senorita Barreda, and Senor Molina, of the Parailian Legation; Senor Molina, the Nicaraguan Minister; Senor, Senora, and Senorita Barreda, and Senor Paz-Saldan, of the Peruvian Legation; Senor Molina, the Nicaraguan Minister; Senor, Senora, and Senorita Barreda, and Senor Paz-Saldan, of the Peruvian Legation; and Monsieur Brono, the Hayten Charge.

The Senate was represented by Senator and Nrs. Morgan; Senator and Mrs. and Mrs. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Molina, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. And Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Othell, Mr. and Mrs. Chiston, Mr. Miller, Mr. Wicht

Morrison.

From the Treasury Department, Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden, Register; Solicitor and Mrs. Jordan; Collector Barney, of New York city; Auditor T. L. Smith and Misses Smith, and Commissioner Sarcent Smith and Misses Smith, and Commissioner Sargent.

The Army and Navy were represented, among others, by Generals Milroy, Pleasanton, Benham, Webb, Ramsay, Canby, Martindale and Green; Colonels Barnes, Surgeon General; Andrews, Paymaster General; Fry, Provost Marshal General, and Colonel Cutts, of General Halleck's staff; Majors Breck, McKeever, Miller, and Halpine, A.A. G. Of the Navy there were present Admiral Smith, and Capt. Wise, Chief of Ordnance.

The supper room was open during the entire evening, the tables being spread with an abundance of every delicacy of the season, besides being most tastefully ornsmented.

Mr. Seward never seemed in better spirits nor appeared to be in more perfect health.

Mrs. Seward received her visitors with grace and elegance.—National Republican. The Reconstruction Movement in Arkansas. A letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th inst., in reference to the reconstruction convention in that

to the St. Louis Democral, furnishes the following in reference to the reconstruction convention in that State.

"The convention for the formation of a State constitution is now in session here. Some twenty-sowen counties are represented. In fifteen of them they held their elections at their ordinary precincts, without the presence of a single soldier. The vote is amazingly large for the circumstances. Our county, which voted before the war some eight hundred, cast four hundred and sighty at this election. The election was called by mass meetings. Not one of the delegates but is in favor of eradicating slavery finally and forever. A resolution of instructions to the committee on the constitution has already unanimously passed, ordering them to report a provision for prohibiting slavery forever from the State.

"Many of the delegates have been slaveholders, some large slaveholders, as of all other external agencies, the people spontaneously acting in their own behalf. If the Government will just assist them the State will be back and free in less than four months. Congress and the reverse south an opportunity of volden people of the South an opportunity of ratifying their action? They do not propose to make a Constitution binding at once, but after ratification by the people, who shall have been enrolled in accordance with the President's proclamatica."

COLORED SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON .- A strong | Terrible Accident in Maiden lane, N. Y.

AG Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THREE CENTS. To the getter-up of the Club of on or twenty. as extra copy of the Paper will be given The Magazines.

Harper's Magazine for February is a little later than usual, probably delayed by the engraving of its excellent and numerous illustrations, but yet has reached us five days before the first of the month. The opening paper gives the history of Simon Kenton, the second adventurer and settler in Kentucky—Boone was there two years before him—and an exciting story it is, ably illustrated. An account of clampion of the second adventurer and settler in Kentucky—Boone was there two years before him—and an exciting story it is, ably illustrated. An account of clampion of the second adventurer and settler in Kentucky—Boone was there two years before him—and an exciting story it is, ably illustrated. An account of clamwitten by "Porte-Grayon" himself, artist-author. There are several tales, some poetry, an account of the Siege of Louisburg, in the Anglo-Callic War of 1775, "Four Days at Gettysburg," in our own time. A notice of "Renan and his Book" is preceded by a portrait of Renan, which shows intellect in the expension. The Editor's Drawer is unusually full

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE WAR PRESS

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ton will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

THE MONEY WARRENT Риплавилина, Ган 27, 1364 The morney market is moderately stringent at Cold is rather firm at the close of the heard, the tast cales heing 67%. It, however, Raduated counties able dowing the day, at one time being 68%.

The stock market was very firm and active, the chief The stock market was very first and solive, the chief reture being Catawissa common, which advanced from 23% to 27 since yesterday's closing quotations; the preforted is steady at 42 bid, 42% acted. Peansylvania Railroad was firm at yesterday's figures; Little Schuylbill advanced %; Schuylbill Ravigation advanced %, closing 2002036; Eiraira and Long Island Railroad were firm at yesterday's prices; Lehigh Coal advanced %. Dorth Ponnsylvania Railroad was firm, no change, as also was Philadelphia and Eric Railroad.

There were sales of Green Mountain Goal Company at There were sales of Green Mountain Goal Company at The day this stock bids fatt to rank groups that it here a future day this stock bids fair to rank among the tichest coal mines, as besides the mines being very weathy the real state and landed presessions of the company are

Sterling Exchange, Five-twenties..... Quotations of gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange. South Third street, second story;
9/20/ziock A. M.
11%
A. M.
12%
P. M.

Glosed 4% P. M Market firm Market firm.

The New York Evening Pest cays:

The loan market is easy at 7 per cent. As Jue-year and two-year five per cont. Ignationalism will chortly be issued in payment of a count legal tenders will chortly be issued in payment of a count and proportion of agen of the larger debts due to contractor an other creditors of the Government, it is important to remember that the gourness are not to be defacted.

The effect of this issue of interest bearing treasury notes is variously estimated, the prevailing opinion being that it will tend to inflate prices and to stimulate especialston. speculation.

The stock market is irregular. Covernments are firm at drailroad bonds strong. Railroad shares are active, but the desire to realize prevents any considerable im-

New York Central Railroad...

47 62%
After the board the market was steady. Illinois Contral closed at 136%@137; Eric at 107%@107%; Hudson River at 139; Harlem at 99%@100; Reading at 116@116%; Michigan Central at 132@132%; Michigan Southern at 85%@83%; Illinois Central serip at 126@123%; Pittaburg at 105%@110%; Galena at 111@111%; Toledo at 134@134%, and Fort Wayne at 85%@87. Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 27. (Reported by S. E. Slaymakes, Philadelphia Exchange. FIRST BOARD.

skira, \$7.50% for extra family, and \$8.50 up to \$10.78 bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour continues scarce; small sales are making at \$6.50 B bbl. There is very little doing in Corn Meal; Brandywine is in bond, and SSA666 B gallon for ires. Boundary with bond, and SSA666 B gallon for ires. Boundary FISH.—Mackerel are firmer; seles are making from store, at \$16.65 at 1.50 for No. 1, \$10.60 for No. 2, and \$7.60 B barrel for No. 3. Codish are selling at \$6.50 at 1.60 for the low firmer. The seles are limited, but holders are firm in their risws. Mess Fork is held at \$20.02 B barrel for old and new. Drassed Hygs are selling freely at \$6.50 at 1.60 for 1.60 at 1.60 for tierces, FRG DE TO TO THE TOWER SHEET SHEE

Nevy York Markets, January 27.
Ashrs are quiet and steady at \$8.75 for Pots and \$10 foc. Flour opened steadily, but closed dull, and a shawe lower.

The tales are 9.60 bbls at \$6.406.70 for superfine tales \$6.607.20 for extra State. \$6.0036.31 for superfine Michigan. Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c., \$7.1007.75 for extra do., including shipping branks of round-hope actra do., including shipping branks of round-hope state of the state of the second state of th Colored Schools in Washington.—A strong effort is in process to establish free schools for colored children in the city of Washington. The following appeal from Rev. Dr. Bollows se's forth the objects and wants of the movement:

TO THE FUBLIC.

New York, January 24, 1884.

The experiment of opening schools ander negro technic for negro children in Washington, which threw the doors and windows into the street, and being deply control than any indigment, give a fair trial to the experiment. Having soquained myself, on a recent visit to Washington, with the character of the men who are moving in the major, where we moving in the major, which the body of one of the concustor, is in the firm of the second force of the concustor, and were felled to the sarth. As soon as they could reconcusted their own people in the mixer, and being deeply concurred their own people in the helf own way to independence and true civilization, I will see that any contributions sent? One of the monut of the concustor of the importance of aiding negro leaders to conduct their own people in their own way to independence and true civilization, I will see that any contributions sent? One of the monut of the concustor of the importance of aiding negro leaders to conduct their own people in the troown way to independence and true civilization, I will see that any contributions sent? One of the monut of the concustor, and were felled to the show object. I shall publish in the Exerting Port the money received, and, when it reaches the sum named, the public will please send no more.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, 59 East Twentieth street.