DAILY POST.

The Union as it was;
The Constitution as it is!

☞ See First Page for Commercial Daily Markets and River News.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7.

THE PORTER COURT MARTIAL.

STRANGE REVELATIONS.

We feel assured that the attentive reader of the proceedings of the trial of Fitz John Porter, can not but be pursuaded that those who have the management of the war upon our side never intended that Gen. McClellan should enter Richmond, as its conqueror. The abolitionists behind the screen, who have since shown themselves in their efforts to break up the cabinet, desired no peace until their schemes for emancipation were successful. Had the President resisted them last summer, as he did the other day, concerning his associates in the administration, Gen. McClellan would, last July have been in the rebel capital, with the stars and stripes waving in triumph upon its vanquished battlements.

Our readers remember his magnificent campaign up to within a few miles of Richmond. When he arrived there he called upon the President, by telegraph, for Gen. McDowell's division to reinforce him.—Instead of receiving McDowell's fifty thousand of a command, he was answered that they were needed to watch Stonewall Jackson's operations in the Shenandoah valley. Our readers remember this circumstance, from the fact that it gave rise to a most bitter controversy by the press of the country endeavoring to ascertain, who was responsible for withholding from McClellan the desired and promised reinforcements. Recent investigations have settled the fatal blunder upon the President himself. Contrary to McClellan's dispatch, announcing the sudden reinforcement of the rebel army in Richmond, the President ordered McDowell to stand inactive, to watch the movements of the furious Jackson. McDowell obeyed orders and remained quiet; but on the morning of the second day, after this order came from Washington, Stonewall Jackson had hastened to the reinforcement of the Richmond army; and at three o'clock had opened the attack upon the division of General Fitz John Porter. We all remember the consequence of this interference with McClellan's plans. He was forced to retreat, and that very circumstance, occasioned by the President's own blundering, was used by the abolitionists against McClellan, and that too, with the President himself, who afterwards removed him to appease abolition vengeance. This was an unpardonable act of treachery upon the part of Abraham Lincoln; to punish a faithful servant for his own bad management, was mean beyond conception.

Immediately the Colonel Pluck of the war, Gen. Pope, was put in McClellan's place, and the first thing he did was to issue a fussy and bombastic address to the army, in which he took especial pains to ridicule McClellan's cautions mode of warfare. After promising to annihilate the rebel army in a single campaign against them, he concluded his bluster in the following terms:

"In the meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them, or lines of retreat, and a basis of supplies. *Let us discard such ideas.* The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of *our opponents*, and leave our own to care for themselves. Let us look *before* and not *behind*. Success and glory are in the *advance*, disaster and shame lurk in the *rear*. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a *glorious deed*, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever."

In order to enable him to thoroughly crush the rebels, the government gave him an army, the like of which the world never saw. McClellan's, McDowell's, Sigel's, Fremont's and Bank's divisions, besides every soldier in Western Virginia were concentrated under Pope, to come down upon and crush the rebels at one fell swoop. What was the result? Why this magnificent army, terrible in numbers was under Pope's command, chased clear out of Virginia, and driven like sheep before hungry wolves. The rebel Lee followed up his advantage, crossed into Maryland and threatened Pennsylvania, when the trembling Administration had in their extremity to appeal to McClellan to again save them and the capital from the exultant rebels. McClellan gathered the scattered forces together; he immediately went in pursuit of the enemy, gave him battle and was victorious.

Gen. Pope, like all mean men, to hide his shame and incompetency, now charged his disasters upon his betters; and in this he has been assisted by nearly every Abolition editor in the country. He instituted charges, impeaching the loyalty of Fitz John Porter, and in this he has been assisted by the editors alluded to. A very thorough and searching investigation, however, not only triumphantly acquits the accused, but fastens incompetency and falsehood upon his accuser. In this investigation Gen. Pope and President Lincoln himself are the principal sufferers.

There is one point in this investigation to which we desire to direct particular attention. It will be remembered that after being charged with treachery by Pope, Gen. Porter produced a telegram from McClellan, urging him (Porter) to render Gen. Pope all the aid in his power. This dispatch the Abolition press immediately denounced as spurious, alleging that it was but an attempt upon the part of McClellan and Porter to hide their treachery Here is the telegram:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 5:30 P. M.
Major General Fitz John Porter:—I ask of you for my sake and that of the country and the old Army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to Gen. Pope in all the operations now going on. The honor of our army now depends upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same things to all my friends in the army. This is the last request I have to make that for our country's sake you will give to Gen. Pope the same assistance you have given to me. I am in the defences at Washington, and will render all protection in covering your retreat should it be necessary.
[Signed,] GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Determined to crush both McClellan and Porter, the court-martial sitting in Washington have devoted all their ingenuity. But truth is mighty; and in all the investigations we have ever read, we have never seen conspirators so completely foiled in their villainies, and justice so triumphantly vindicated, as they are in this trial of Gen. Porter. Mark the following concluding evidence of Gen. McClellan:

Q. Did you, from the telegrams you received, form an impression that Gen. Porter *would not be true to his duty to Gen. Pope?*

A. *I did not.*

Q. As you have already stated that you never entertained a *doubt* that Gen. Porter would be true to Gen. Pope in that campaign, how came *you* to send such a dispatch as that?

A. I sent it in accordance with a request from the *President of the United States*, who sent for me on that day and told me that he understood that there was an unkind feeling on the part of the Army of the Potomac toward Gen. Pope, and requested me to use my personal influence to correct it by telegraphing to Gen. Porter, or to any other friends there. I told him that I did not consider it necessary, but was perfectly willing to do it. I had no doubt then, in my own mind, but that the Army of the Potomac, and all connected with it, would do their duty without the necessity of any action on my part.

This not only acquits Porter, but it puts "honest old Abe" in an ugly predicament. The dispatch, which furnished abolitionism with evidence of treason against two gallant and successful officers, was sent at the request of the President, who has meanly allowed McClellan to suffer, a second time, for an act committed by himself.

The reader must be struck with the extraordinary silence of Gen. McClellan, during all the calumny and detraction which have been heaped upon him. He may be filled with that sublime Christian virtue which turns the right cheek after the left has been slapped. He should remember, however, that in his humility the country suffers, and by his reticence incompetency and imbecility go unpunished. If he is willing to remain insensible to disgrace and ruin himself, he ought to remember that his case is so intimately blended with the cause of the country that a full and complete inside history of his campaign of the Peninsula is imperatively demanded. The little we have gleaned from the late trials gives the public appetite for it all.

PAYMASTER COOK.

The recent exposure of Paymaster Cook, at Cincinnati, the particulars of which we publish this morning, will serve to enlighten some innocent souls why certain people will insist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. These thieves at Cincinnati are in receipt of $258,000 from one man, which is but a small part of their booty since the beginning of the war. During the precious hours of daylight they were found shouting for ropes to hang Democrats, heading subscriptions to sanitary commissions and at intervals found recommending rotten steamboats at fabulous prices to the government. How many paymasters and their clerks these gentry have had appointed may be guessed at when the column of millions of defalcations is footed up. As some of these swindling gentry are well known in Pittsburgh, the details will be found interesting.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Hon. John Cessna, Democrat, has been elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot, by a vote of 54 to 45.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, Republican, has been elected Speaker of the Senate.

Jacob Ziegler, Esq., Democrat, was selected Clerk of the House.

The Clerks in the Senate are George W. Hamersly and Gordon J. Berry, both Republicans.

☞ The article in yesterday's *Gazette* is the production of one who is both a ruffian and fanatic. We shall not notice his ill breeding, however, but attend to his folly.

In reply to our statement that the abolitionists had, after nearly two years of carnage and death, found out that slavery was to the rebels a source of strength, and not weakness, the *Gazette* says:

"Exactly so, and for that very reason the President was bound by every consideration of duty and patriotism to deprive them of that element of strength; and men who object to, and oppose, that measure of war, of justice, and of common sense are doing what they can to give *aid and comfort to the enemy.*"

This is the manner in which these abolition traitors reply to any objection made to their designs for breaking up the Union and robbing the government. Will this fool inform us how the proclamation is to deprive the rebels of the "element of strength," alluded to? It has now been issued for six days and how has it affected the slave system? These questions will be answered by calling traitor, a term only applicable to such bloodless scoundrels as sneaking abotitionists and the more defiant Southern rebels. The only thing yet produced by the proclamation is the shooting down by the rebels of every poor negro whom they considered dangerous. Is this the emancipation which abolitionism desires?

☞ We copy the following from the Pittsburgh *Gazette:*

THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The President has lately received some very vigorous remonstrances from his old friends in the West on the general conduct of the administration. They assure him very plainly that the prerent management cannot be endured much longer, and that the people from among whom he came are the most dissatisfied with his conduct of the Government.

The Paris "*Monde*" says that a priest having applied to the Pope to know whether all those who have signed addresses calling for his renunciation of the temporal power have incurred the pains and penalties of excommunication, his Holiness, after serious consideration, has resolved the question in the affirmative.

The Arrest of Paymaster Cook and the Gamblers to whom he Lost $250,000.

Detailed Accounts of their Operations.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a circumstantial account of the manner in which Major Cook lost a quarter million of government funds entrusted to him as a paymaster in the army and of the operations of the gamblers who fleeced him. We copy it entire, omitting only an unimportant introduction:

Gen. Grant, some week since, made complaint to the proper department at Washington, that his men had not received and pay for a long time, and urging that the Paymaster be sent down at once.

After some delay Major I. N. Cook was started from Washington with $2,600,000, in green backs. He came as far as Columbus, and there distributed the most of this money between a number of Paymasters who were at that point waiting for him, retaining for himself some $900,000. With a portion of this money he went up to Marietta, and paid off some of the regiments in the Kanawha Valley. From here he returned to Columbus. At Columbus, as he says, he fell in with Gilbert. of Cleveland, and Jones, Olmstead and Dyer, of Columbus, all professional gamblers, but acquaintances, and men with whom he had been accustomed to associate. They spent several days in going round drinking, and Cook says that his liquor was drugged. One night he played faro in Columbus with these parties and lost between $25,000 and $30,000. Cook, after this, went to Cleveland in company with Gilbert and Jones, and they played there. Cook losing some $25,000 more. The party now returned to Columbus, and after remaining several days there, came on to this city, where they spent considerable time, several weeks we believe in playing.

In the meantime Gen. Grant, so our informant states, became more annoyed at the delay in the arrival of the paymaster, and he despatched Major Rawley, of his staff, to look into the matter. The Major came on here and he also visited Columbus and ascertained what was going on. He immediately communicated his suspicions to the Department and Major McDowell was sent on to help unravel the matter and arrest the guilty parties. Major Rawley applied to the Chief of Police, of Louisville, for assistance, but we believe that officer referred him to our chief, Col. Dudley. Major Rawley then came on here, and on Christmas day had an interview with Col. Dudley. The result of this interview was the sending of detective Sam. Simmonds to Cairo to watch Major Cook and the party who were known to be there in his company.

We now return to Major Cook's adventures here as related by him to a personal friend.

In all his traveling round, Cook was shadowed by his friend, Capt. Sam. Smithers, and by a man named Truman Jones, both of whom kept him company and scarcely allowed him to get out of their sight. Capt. Smithers took him in hand when he arrived here and they both called round at Whaley's establishment on Baker street, where he lost about $30,000. He next visited Bolly Lewis' on Vine street, opposite the old Palace Garden, where he lost $40,000 more. It was out of this money, it is said, that Mr. Lewis bought the splendid residence of Mr. Wright, on Elm street, between Third and Fourth streets, some weeks since.

They then visited the house of Mr. Corry, on Vine street, where he lost $20,000. The chief parties with whom Cook played at these houses were Gilbert, of Cleveland; Jones, Olmstead and Dyer of Columbus; Whaley, Cassady, Barker, Conlisk, Chase, Corry, McElvy, Truman Jones, Bolly Lewis, McKinney, Capt. Fisher and Capt. Smithers, of this city. Fisher, Smithers and Truman Jones made up a private party at Capt. Fisher's room at the Spencer House, one evening, to which Cook was invited, where they played poker, and the result was, Cook lost $40,000 more.

After playing in this city some time, in which a number of our merchants and others tried their hands in small games, (and by the way the authorities have the names of all these parties,) Cook and the professional gentry started for Louisville. Here they were joined by two Louisville men named Barton and Field, and they again played, Cook losing somewhere about $50,000.

At some one of these houses Cook refused to pay up, and positively declined to go to his safe for the money, when Fisher and Smithers of this city threatened him with exposure, and he finally yielded.

Cook now started for Cairo, and from there he went to Memphis, where he spent a day, and then returned to Cairo. Truman Jones followed him to Memphis, and finding there that he had returned to Cairo, he took the next boat and came up to Cairo.

At Cairo, Cook was met by a man named Leach, who lives there, and by Conlisk, McElvy and Truman Jones from this city, and we believe his friend Sam Smithers, Gilbert, of Cleveland, and Jones, of Columbus, who were up at Springfield, Ills., playing, hearing that Cook had arrived at Cairo, also started to come down to meet him.

Cook now for the first time began to realize the enormity of his crimes, and he made a confidant of a gentleman of this city who was then on his way up from Memphis, and who happened to be in Cairo. Whether Cook really had any twitching of conscience, or whether he had misgivings as to the object of the visit of Major McDowell to Cairo just then, or not, we cannot say.

McDowell, who had followed Cook down to Cairo, finding that he was not playing just then, and supposing that the reason was his (McD.'s) presence, concluded to come away, and he left Sam Simmonds there to watch matters.

No sooner was it known that McDowell had really left Cairo than a game was arranged for. Simmonds shadowed Cook all day and saw him after dinner go to his safe, and taking from it a large amount of bills, start off for the room where they were to meet. After the party had got together, Simmonds approached the door and by means of a chair reached up and watched them through the glass over the door. He immediately notified the Provost Marshal of Cairo, and asked for a file of soldiers to make the arrest, but before all the arrangements could be completed the party separated.

Learning that they were to play again the same evening, they were allowed to assemble, when the Provost Guard surprised them and arrested the whole party.

On searching the persons of those playing with Cook, with what money was on the table where they were dealing faro, the officers found $72,160.

Major Cook, on being arrested, confessed to having lost $255,000, and gave a list of the names of all the persons with whom he had played and lost money. This list, which is in the hands of the Government, includes, we are told, some forty names, and among them are those of a number of our citizens who have heretofore stood above suspicion.

Leach, Conlisk, McElvy and Truman Jones were handed over to the Provost Marshal at Cario for safe keeping, as were also Gilbert and Columbus Jones, on their arrival from Springfield. An officer was dispatched to Louisville, who arrested Barton and Field, and handed them over to the military authorities at Louisville. Major Cook was also sent to Louisville. Major McDowell came on to Cincinnati, arriving here on Wednesday last. He immediately caused the arrest of Bolly Lewis, McKinney, Corry, Dyer, Olmstead, Whaley, Cassady, Barker, and Captain Fisher.

Capt. Smithers, hearing by some means of the proposed arrests, went to the Spencer House about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and obtaining from Mr. Pratt a package of $20,000, part of the money won from Cook, and which he had left in the safe in the office for safe keeping, he went up stairs, and taking his overcoat, he told his wife to prepare for bad news, and hurriedly left her apartments, and has not been seen since. He was a brother-in-law of Capt. Fisher, who, it is supposed, gave him information of his intended arrest. As these are military, and not civil arrests, it is supposed Capt. Smithers will have to return and give himself up before Captain Fisher obtains his release.

On Wednesday evening, Major McDowell took possession of the gambling houses of Lewis, Whaley and Corry, and, we believe, one or another near the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. In each of these houses he placed a strong guard of soldiers. The same evening the parties arrested were paroled to appear on Thursday morning, to be sent to Louisville. Although let out on parole, they were individually watched and their whereabouts at all hours known to the authorities. Late on Wednesday evening, Major McDowell, so we were told, applied to Mayor Hatch and Chief Dudley, for a number of policemen to guard these houses, which they refused to furnish; but on Thursday morning citizens were obtained to do the duty, and the soldiers were released. Mr. Corry, we believe, gave a bond in $40,000 that nothing should be removed from his house, and no guard was placed there.

On Thursday at noon, Lewis, Whaley, Cassady, Barker, Fisher, McKinney, Olmstead, Dyer, Chase and Corry, with a guard, were taken to Louisville on the mail boat.

It is understood the orders from the Department at Washington are, that these parties shall make good Major Cook's entire deficit of $258,000, which he says he lost in playing with them, and, in case of their refusing to do so, they are to be handed over to Gen. Grant, to be disposed of as he and his officers and men, whose money has been taken by them.

The Government does not intend any child's play. There is no civil process in this case—no judge or commissioner to take straw bail. It is in military hands, and we have confidence to believe that these gamblers will be compelled to disgorge every cent. If they do not, let them be turned over to the soldiers, whose money they have stolen, and let them decide what shall be done with them. We shall be content with their verdict.

We understand that upon the persons of all the parties arrested the officer obtained valuable gold watches, diamond rings and pins, besides a large amount of greenbacks.

For the Post.

MR. EDITOR:—I chanced to be a passenger in a city street car a few days since, and heard a remark from a gentleman known to me, (but, without doubt, the remark was intended for any one or more present,) "that only for the *Democratic party of the North* (the members of which are Southern sympathizers,) this rebellion would have been crushed long since."

It does appear to me that if the gentleman, and *all others* who *oppose* the old and tried principles of the Democratic party, will but take into consideration that a goodly portion of our *way-worn* army, together with a number of its Generals and other officers are worthily and Democratically inclined, neither he nor his party will ever again make use of such balderdash, even in a street car. If the fact to which I have referred is not sufficient, or he and his party fail *to see it*, in spite of the wonderfully dilapidated condition of his own party, it would, perhaps, be a solace to him and his party, to call their attention, *once more*, to the results of the Fall elections in Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware and other States in the North, their respective *Democratic majorities, &c.*. That is the kind of Democratic sympathy with those in rebellion our Republican friends are harping about so strongly. Ah, my Republican friends, an expression of this kind is not as you would please to consider it, but such as goes out in thunder tones for the Constitution as it was, and the time honored institutions of *our nation* and *adopted* country.

It is not surprising, indeed, that *the party now in power* can't see the tendency, yet almost *any outsider* might run and read, and to such the end is *certainly* as *plain as the dark piece in the wood-pile.* Now, if our Republican friends will only avoid the very unnatural expression that the Democrats are all *Secesh*, Rebel Sympathizers or traitors, they will all feel better when their political troubles are over.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, the tendency is irrevocably Democratic, and, from what I learn, you may prepare yourself for heavily increased subscription lists, for the Democratic population of this and other counties in the State are determined to make *additional* proof to you of their just appreciation of your perseverance in behalf of *the Party*, your constant battle for its principles, &c., &c., &c.

Yours truly, INTENT.

Savage, the Poet.

A short ode on the Queen's birthday procured for him £60 from her Majesty, with permission to write every year on the same subject; and the promise of a like yearly reward "until something better could be done for him." Nothing better was done, but the ode continued to be written and the pension to be received for some years. On obtaining the money, however, Savage was accustomed to disappear from the sight of all his acquaintances until every penny had been spent, and then he experienced distress from which his pen could not relieve him. He lived by chance, most commonly at the expense of new friends formed at taverns, and lodged as much by accident as he lived, insomuch that in a cellar or the meanest haunt of the casual wanderer, was to be found, as Johnson has said, the man whose knowledge of life might have aided the statesman, whose eloquence might have influenced senates, whose conversation might have polished courts.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

The Rise in the Cumberland.

The news that there are three feet of water and rising on the shoals in the Cumberland River, is good. It means that ample supplies can be at once forwarded to General Rosecrans, and that the thousands wounded in the murderous battles of Stone's River, may be as well cared for as if they were at our doors. It means too, as we see it, that the heavy bodies of troops that have been stationed along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, may, for the most part, be pushed forward to reinforce the immediate command of the glorious Rosecrans.

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BUY YOUR BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gums at Borland's, 98 Market street near Fifth.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Murfreesboro Battle.

UNION FORCES OCCUPY THE TOWN.

Churches used for Hospitals

850 bbls. Flour Secured.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

French Successes in Mexico.

Rebel Items of News.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch to the Press, dated Nashville, Jan. 5th, says:

Murfreesboro is in possession of the Union forces.

All the churches in the city, except the Catholic, have been taken possession of by the military authorities and turned into hospitals for the wounded of the Murfreesboro battle, six hundred of whom arrived here last night.

We have reliable information that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned.

Col. Bruce has captured Clarksville, Tennessee, with a number of prisoners. He has seized 800 barrels of flour, which he is sending to this place.

The river is rapidly rising.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans, with dates to the 27th ult., has arrived. She brings dates from Key West to the 31st ult.

She passed on the 30th, the gunboat Magnolia, cruising. On the 5th inst., she passed the ship Constellation, with troops, steering South.

She left at Key West the steamers Ericson, Continental, Empire City, Ben Deford and City of Bath, for New York, soon.

Other vessels of Banks' expedition had arrived, and there were already in camp at Baton Rouge 10,000 newly arrived troops.

Gen. Banks, it was understood, proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters.

Gen. Banks issued a peremptory order that the sentence imposed on Byrnnur for challenging an officer should take effect.

Christmas day was marked with unusual rowdyism. Eight persons were arrested for cheering for Jeff Davis, among them a lieutenant of H. B. M. ship Vesuvius. He was very violent and assaulted some policemen. Some Yankee sailors who happened near went to the assistance of the policemen, and helped to convey him to the lock-up, where he was put in the stocks, and on the following morning was fined fifty dollars.

The Mississippi is rising.

Major Finegas, of the 2d Louisiana Native Guards, knocked a citizen down in the St. Charles Hotel, for shouting "to hell with Butler; three cheers for Jeff Davis."

The prize schooners Troy, Reindeer, Rambler and Montebello had arrived at New Orleans.

The steamer J. M. Brown was attacked by guerrillas in Bayon Bonfouca. One negro was killed, and private Hoyt, of the 4th Mass. battery, and a negro wounded. A detachment of the 31st Mass. on board put the rebels to flight. The guerrillas being reinforced attacked her again, and she passed out of gun reach. Capt. Darling was slightly wounded in the knee.

The French are reported to have gained some successes in Mexico.

An Austin (Texas) paper, of the 6th ult., has a San Antonio dispatch, of the 4th, stating that an express from Monterey brings the news that a French force of 5,000 had met and engaged a Mexican division of 25,000, commanded by General Ortega, and after a sharp fight the Mexicans gave way and fled in all directions. The victors took possession of Puebla, where they await reinforcements, and will then advance on the city of Mexico.

A French force of 6,000 men landed and took possession of Tampico, which port is supposed to be open to the commerce of the world.

A French frigate was recently seen by the Mexicans passing through the federal fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, creating quite a panic in Matamoras, the people thinking that all the vessels were French and had come to attack the town. Confidence was restored when the facts were made known.

Cotton had fallen 26c in Matamoras.

The annual report of the State Comptroller says that the funded debt of the State has been reduced during the year, by the actual payment of over two millions, in the face of the completion of the canal enlargement, the payment of all demands and the heavy war expenses. His estimates for State taxes for the ensuing year are about three and a quarter millions against over double that amount last year. This great falling off is owing largely to the fact that nothing is required from the canals.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Richmond Dispatch, of the 3d inst., contains a lengthy article to the effect that the Yankees would experience more exquisite delight at the capture of Charleston than the downfall of Richmond. The latter, except in name, would be a barren victory. The Dispatch is satisfied, however, that the troops at Charleston will drive back the invaders in ignominious confusion.

The Dispatch announces the return of Stuart from his raid, with 300 prisoners. The last instalment of 125 had reached Richmond.

Gold is quoted at 190@225, and silver at 160@200.

The Confederate Congress will probably impose a heavy tax on specie hoarded by private individuals.

Produce was advancing under light receipts.

The rebel telegrams state that the Yankee force which destroyed the bridges on the East Tennessee railroad consisted of one Ohio and one Indiana regiment. They captured Col. Love, of the 62d North Carolina.

Dispatches also state that Col. Fry, or Mississippi, was among the killed at Murfreesboro on the 31st; and that General Chalmers, and a Colonel of the 1st Louisiana, were among the wounded.

The Enquirer has a savage leader upon President Lincoln's proclamation, and Gen. Butler. It says the former will be the least innocent expression of Lincoln's rage and fiendishness.

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☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors. for medicinal use only. Je19to

CAMP AND BOWIE KNIVES FOR sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ DEMOCRATIC MEETING—A meeting will be held this (Wednesday) evening at ½ o'clock at the Central Club Rooms, corner of Fifth and Grant streets. The Democracy invited. By order of
jan7 THE COMMITTEE.

☞ ALLEGHENY DEMOCRATIC CLUB—There will be a special meeting at the Hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7th, all are invited to attend as business of importance will be attended to. A distinguished Democrat is expected to be present and address the meeting. THOMAS FARLEY,
jan7 President.

☞ MOULDERS TAKE NOTICE—The Iron Moulders of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully requested to assemble on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Templars' Hall, Fourth street, between Market and Wood, by request of the Delegates to the National Convention. Jan7:2t

$5,50 WEBSTER'S $5,50
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jan7 81 Wood street.

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WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY CHECKS, a fine assortment of Apron, Shirting and Furniture Checks, Warranted well made and fast colors. Apply at the office
JOHN BIRMINGHAM,
Jan5tf Warden.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No 57 Fifth street.
AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, January 12th, 1863, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
D. M. ROSS,
jan6:1wd Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY in the Birmingham Town Hall, held on Friday evening, January 2d, the following tickets was nominated to be voted for on the second Tuesday of January:
Bureau—JAMES SALISBURY.
Council—1st precinct
SAMUEL McKEE,
BERNARD WELCKER.
2d precinct
FRED L. IHMSEN,
PHILLIP JAGEMAN.
School Directors
ROBERT WALLACE,
DOMINICK CUNNINGHAM.
Jan6td.

GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE Books, Family Bibles, Photograph Albums, Commercial Note Paper, Gold Pens, &c., &c., at Auction, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 6th, 7th and 8th, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street. This is the second and much the finest consignment of Books we have received from New York this season. The stock is now open for examination and private sales during the day at average auction prices.—Also, 10,000 beautiful card Photographs.
Jan6 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

Valuable Mineral Lands for Sale.
THE JOHNTOWN FURNACE PROPERTY, being about 200 acres of Mineral Land, containing iron ore, lime stone and three veins of coal, and a one quarter stack, ready for use, one hundred and fifty-seven (157) acres of the above is untouched ore, which will yield at least Ten Thousand (10,000) tons to the acre.
Also, the twelve tracts of land known as the Conemaugh Furnace property, containing about four Thousand (4,000) acres of Mineral Land. The above property lies contiguous to the well known Cambria Iron Works and extends five miles along the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the Conemaugh river.
The above property if not soon sold, will be offered for lease on favorable terms. For further particulars enquire of
ELNOR IHMSEN,
FRED. L. IHMSEN,
Executors of C. Ihmsen, dec'd Pittsburgh.
or JOHN CROUSE, Att'y.
Jan6:1wd Johnstown, Cambria, Co., Pa.

MACRUM & GLYDE
NO. 78 MARKET STREET,
Are selling at the lowest prices, for Cash, a large and varied stock of the best makes and selections of
Winter Hosiery, Gloves,
Gauntlets,
New England Woolen Goods,
Boston Ribbed Hose,
Merino and all Wool Shirts and Drawers,
Wool Mitts, Hoods, Comforts, &c.
The latest styles of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Trimmings, Embroideries,
Notions, Fancy Goods, &c.,
At prices to suit all buyers.
MACRUM & GLYDE.
No. 78 Market Street.
Jan6 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

GO AND SEE
WOODS' MINSTRELS.
AT MASONIC HALL
on Thursday and Friday evenings, (January 8th and 9th) of this week. Jan5tf

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh Jan. 5, 1863.
DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, on the Capital stock, payable on or after Monday the 12th inst.
D. M. ROSS,
Jan6:1wd Secretary.

PERFUMERY PERFUMERY.
In addition to my large and extensive assortment of Perfumery, Fine extract Pomades and Hair Oils, Toilet articles, of all descriptions, &c., I have on hand a full assortment of
PERFUMING POWDER.
Suitable for Satchels or scent bags. Purchasers will consult their interest by examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets.
Burnett's Standard Toilet preparations on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Anglo French Fencing Bottles, superior to all other, always on hand.
Jan6

GO AND SEE
WOODS' MINSTRELS,
AT MASONIC HALL,
on Thursday and Friday evenings, (Jan. 8th and 9th) of this week. Jan5tf

BEST BRAND NO. 1 CARBON OIL.
Best brand No. 1 Carbon Oil,
Is retailing at Seventy cents per gallon.
Is retailing at Seventy cents per gallon.
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
corner Market street and the Diamond.
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
corner Market street and the Diamond.
Superior Burning Fluid, on hand
Superior Burning Fluid, on hand.
Jan6

CLOVER SEED—75 BUSHELS PRIME clover seed, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
Jan6 Corner Market and First streets.

BUTTER—3 BARRELS FRESH ROLL Butter, 1,000 lbs Packed Butter. Just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
Jan6 corner Market and First street.

BEANS—18 BARRELS PRIME white beans just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
Jan6 Corner Market and First sts.

GO AND SEE WOODS' MINSTRELS
AT MASONIC HALL,
on Thursday and Friday evenings, (January 8th and 9th) of this week. Jan5tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE PRESIDENT, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR per cent. on the Capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th inst.
WM. ROSEBURG,
Jan5 3t mwas Treasurer.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS—PRODUCE
75 barrels Family Flour,
37 bbls crude oil,
80 new oil bbls,
200 bushels Dried Apples,
200 barrels Russett do
75 bushels prime white beans
150 do Oats,
1000 lbs packed butter,
2 barrels sweet cider,
400 ears ear corn, on wharf
200 do do do in store
2700 lbs bacon sides,
50 bushels onions,
1 barrel sourgum molasses
In store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
Jan5 Corner Market and First sts.

GO AND SEE
WOODS' MINSTRELS,
AT MASONIC HALL,
on Thursday and Friday evenings, (January 8th and 9th) of this week. Jan5tf

CARPETS.
1862. DECEMBER. 1862.
W. D. & H. McCALLUM.
87 FOURTH STREET,
A LARGE PORTION OF OUR STOCK having been bought previous to a series of advances, and now replenished (just before the largest advance of the season) with the newest designs in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., affords unusual opportunity to connect purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will be higher. dec19

A LARGE STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, ALSO
FIVE HUNDRED PIECES
DELAINES
At 25 Cents. For Sale at
W. & D. HUGUS,'
CORNER FIFTH & MARKET.
dec15

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
AT
EATON, MACRUM & CO.'S
Useful and appropriate
HOLIDAY GIFTS
Fancy Articles, Gloves,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE VEILS,
Handkerchiefs, Real Point and Maltese Lace Goods, every variety of
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Balmoral Skirts at reduced price.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
dec27 No. 17 Fifth street.

RUSSIAN
PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
NOTWITHSTANDING THE ATTACKS of jealous spectacle venders who aspire to the name of "Optician," the
RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, then call and examine the Russian Pebble ones. For sale by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,
dec31 No. 89 Fifth street, Post Building.

1863. BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF 1863.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
FLANNELS, WHITE AND BARRED COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
A very heavy article and very cheap. DOMESTICS of every description.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Our stock will be found complete, at the season of the year, and will be sold as cheap as the same goods can be bought for in the city.
C. HANSON, LOVE & COS.,
No. 77 MARKET STREET.

Miners Wanted.
AT THE CARBON COAL MINES, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS—no strike—six feet vein—$1.00 per ton for mining—pay Weekly—miners are making
FROM $15 TO $25 PER WEEK.
Take the Chicago Rail road to Ft. Wayne, and at Fort Wayne the Wabash Railroad to Danville. Fare about $12.
W. KIRKLAND,
Jan6 9td Superintendent.

To Refiners
FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT HORSE power, Hamilton engine and Boiler, 3 by 8 feet vein—$1.00 per ton for mining—pay Weekly—miners are making
Rosevera, one small still. Also, one large and one small boiler and other fixtures belonging to the Refinery on Soho run. Also the lot of ground is a very eligible piece of property for manufacturing purposes. All of the above will be sold at a bargain to close out. Apply to
SCHMERTZ & HEARLEY,
Jan6:2wd No. 155 Wood street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Four miles from the city on Butchers' run plank road near Lightcaps Tavern. Ten acres, well improved, under good fence, a new two story dwelling of hall, eight rooms, cellar and attic, fine fruit trees, orchard of 4 acres, large variety of fruit trees, garden, etc. Stable, carriage house and other out houses.
For price and terms apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
Jan6 Real Estate and General Agents, 81 Market street.

THE RAILWAY TIME-KEEPER! Especially adapted for Army sales; warranted to run and keep excellent time. One of the most taking novelties of the day, and should retail at prices from $50 to $50 each. Sold only by the case containing six of assorted patterns—Heavy silver plated engine turned—per case of a half dozen, $30. Electrogilded, fine imitation gold, beautifully engraved, per case of a half dozen, $30. Sample cases of half of each kind, $30. Terms cash. Will be sent by express with bill for collection on delivery. Soldiers must remit cash in advance, as we cannot collect from them. This is one of the most saleable articles of the times and just the thing for those in