

Peoples' State Central Committee.  
A meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Corcoran's Hotel, Harrisburg, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862,  
to determine the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate State candidates, and to transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested.

ALEX. K. McCLEURE, Chairman.  
Geo. W. HAMMERSLY, Secretary.  
John M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The first annual message of Gov. CURTIS has been handed to the Legislature. We received it too late for this week, but will lay it before our readers in our next number.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—Adjutant General E. M. BIDDLE, has resigned, and Gov. CURTIS has appointed A. W. REBEL, of Pittsburg, to succeed him.

WHEN we offered to accept the betting proposition of the *Volunteer* some two weeks since, we knew we were dealing with a knave, but were not quite prepared to look a knave in the face. We were not quite prepared to look a knave in the face. We were not quite prepared to look a knave in the face.

Pennsylvania Legislature.  
The organization of the Legislature was a subject upon which every patriotic heart in our good old State felt extreme solicitude. The fact of the political character that the house was to be determined by the course pursued by those members, (who, although formerly identified with the Democratic party) had been elected on Union tickets, which pledged them to forego party fealty, created no little apprehension as to the result. But we are most heartily gratified to be able to announce that by a most honorable concession on the part of the Republican members, a prompt organization has been effected, and such an one as will gladden the heart of every true patriot, in Pennsylvania.

In the Senate, the officers were all chosen by the Republicans, I. W. HALL, being elected Speaker, and GEORGE W. HAMMERSLY, clerk. In the House, JOHN HOWE, a Union Democrat, of Franklin Co., was elected Speaker over Wm. HORTON, "straight," Dem. E. H. BAUGH was elected chief clerk. He made the following appointments; assistant clerk E. S. CARROLL, Transcribing clerks, C. W. WALKER, J. B. NILES, ROBERT BAUGH, JAMES CONSELLI.

THE NEW YEAR.—The new volume of the year 1862, says an *Exchange*, lies before us; its leaves are yet pure and white, and how shall we fill its pages—with high and noble deeds, with many acts, or with deeds of shame and darkness? Have we fulfilled life's great design in the year just down? As pilgrim travellers who have reached a mountain-top pause and look over the valley through which they have travelled, so they look on the verge of the old year, looking back over its various lights and shadows. Onward we have hastened, through sunshine and storm; sometimes with hope beaming radiantly in our hearts, but the web and woof ever running with an irresistible impulse. How many flowers have faded from life's green paths; how many sunny ones have sunk to rest since the year 1861 was ushered in! Lips then eloquent with tones of friendship, are mute and motionless; eyes that danced with joy are closed forever! How many crushed hearts have we healed? How many streaming eyes dried? How many of the guilty redeemed? How many mispent hours, how many neglected opportunities?—What changes, even in one short year!

The days of the new-born year will glide as noiselessly away as did those of the past year. But let us pray that for life's noble purposes, that when we stand upon its furthest verge, we can look back with an untroubled glance and bear its harvest with a clear conscience to the judgment of that unceasing land—the eternity of God!

THE NAVAL WARS WITH ENGLAND.—At the commencement of the struggle of the United Colonies with Great Britain the former had no ships, but forty-two ships were fitted out during the war, and according to the best authorities, the American privateers roamed the sea in every direction, and captured during the war eight hundred and three British vessels, with merchandise valued at more than eleven millions of dollars. A fleet of sixty merchantmen which left Ireland for the West Indies, thirty-five were captured by the American cruisers. At the beginning of the war two hundred ships were employed in the trade between Ireland and the West Indies; at the end of it in 1812 the United States only consisted of only ninety vessels, besides gunboats. In 1861, Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Rogers, Porter, and other gallant seamen, boldly went to sea. Their exploits have been the theme of praise ever since. It is estimated that during the first seven months after the declaration of war, American cruisers captured more than fifty British armed vessels, and two hundred and fifty merchantmen, with an aggregate of more than three thousand prisoners, and a vast amount of booty.

A NEW BOMB.—Mr. LOTT Short, of Buffalo, has invented a new engine of destruction, in the shape of a bombshell or rocket, charged with combustible matter instead of with minnies. The Buffalo *Courier* says that a trial of the rocket was made in the Park on Friday night, with successful results. The rocket consisted of a cylindrical can, one chamber of which contained about a pint of salt, and the other some three ounces of powder. Upon being fired it exploded and scattered the fire fluid in all directions. The flame might be estimated at fifty or sixty feet in circumference. The fluid used burned several minutes, notwithstanding the application of water. Although the experiment tried was on a small scale, we see no reason why ten or twenty gallons of fluid fired by the same means might not work terrible destruction to the ships or fortifications of an enemy. We understand that another trial, with a much larger bomb, will be made in a short time.

Rev. Wm. Bacon Stephens was consecrated at Philadelphia last week as the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

FORWARDS MARCH!  
In the Tuesday's issue of *Penny's Press*, we find a strong leading article, on the all-absorbing topic of an advance of the army of the Potomac. The semi-official character of the former utterances of this journal, gives a peculiar significance to its articles on this important subject. We give below the entire article, feeling as we do, that nothing could be more acceptable to our readers than this freshening of an early forward movement. God speed the hour and the cause.

We think it is universally conceded by the American people that the time has arrived for an advance of the army of the Potomac. Certainly it is the temper of the people of Pennsylvania—and Pennsylvania has been among the most patient and long-enduring in the Union. We have been among the most ardent supporters of the military delay—fearing another Manassas disaster, anxious to discipline our troops—and confident that the policy of waiting was the true military policy. The wisdom of that course is now abundantly justified—but a thousand reasons combine to terminate the period of preparation and inaugurate a period of action. The arguments against the advance on Manassas in July are arguments in favor of an advance in January. No possible reason, then, urged in opposition to McDowell's movement, can now be urged in opposition to a movement by McClellan. We have another army—another organization—another commander, other resources. We have also another public sentiment—educated and inflexible—a sentiment which has hitherto followed the lead of our military commanders with confidence and obedience. Our army is in a condition to move, and the country demands a movement.

It is nearly six months since the battle of Manassas, and in those six months nothing has been done towards retrieving that defeat and advancing our armies into the interior of the rebel States. It is an army of a blank-for-what-ever we may be doing as an army or a nation, history only chronicles results. While we know that during all this time the work of organization has been going on, and that our soldiers have been consolidated into an army complete in all its parts, and whose lines extend from the Rocky Mountains to Santa Rosa Island—the country is no nearer peace, the rebellion is no nearer to move, and the country is no nearer to peace, the rebellion is no nearer to move, and the country is no nearer to peace.

The British steam gunboat *Rinaldo* left Provincetown on Wednesday afternoon with Mason and Sibell on board. The *Washington Star* says that the *Rinaldo* is to convey them to Halifax.

The Norfolk dock yesterday brought up Captains Shillingham and Munson, Lieutenants Dickinson and Hart, and Corporal McDowell, whom form part of the two hundred and eighty four prisoners who are to be released by the rebels in exchange for prisoners recently returned by the Federal authorities.

The batteries of Fort Pickens had again opened on the 1st instant on a Rebel steamer at the Navy Yard. Bragg's batteries replied, and the firing continued all day! The firing was not resumed next day.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the act imposing increased duties on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, be so amended as to relieve goods previously imported and warehoused from its operations.

Five deserters from the Rebel army—two from the First Maryland and three from a Tennessee regiment—reached Washington on Saturday.

Certain knowledge, it is said, has been obtained that Col. Kerrigan acted the part of a traitor and furnished the Rebels with information.

It appears from the English papers that Mr. Seward's note to Minister Adams in reference to the affair of the Trent, declaring that the Government had not authorized or assumed the responsibility of the seizure of Sibell and Mason, and that the matter was open for settlement, had reached London and a knowledge of it some way has made public. The effect was a rise in stocks and a general anticipation of a successful settlement. The ministerial papers, however, continued their bitter assaults upon our Government, and the *Morning Post* makes the statement that a despatch had reached Mr. Adams by the Asia, and had been read by him to the foreign Secretary, but denies in express terms that it refers to the slightest degree to the seizure of the Rebel agents. Whether the semi-official *Post* was uninformed, or deliberately uttered a falsehood to keep up the agitation, can only be a matter of conjecture.

WAR NEWS.  
FRIDAY, JAN. 10.  
A report in circulation in Cincinnati, that *Charleston*, Tenn., had been bombarded and destroyed by Federal gunboats, that had ascended the Cumberland River.

Despatches to the Cincinnati papers, dated at Louisville, December 30, contradict the rumored passage of Green River by Gen. McCook's Division. The bridge is not yet completed. On the 20th, Gen. Buell with his Staff left Louisville for Mumfordsville, and this movement, taken in connection with the fact that the National force has nearly all been brigaded, was the foundation for the report of engagements.

The *Charleston Mercury* says that the schooner *Prince of Wales*, while attempting to run the blockade at Georgetown, S. C., with a cargo of salt from Nassau, N. P., was chased and driven ashore by a Union cruiser, and was set on fire by her crew to save her from capture. The gunboat *Alabama* followed a Spanish schooner which ran the blockade at Cumberland Inlet, Georgia, causing the crew to beach her. The contraband vessel was subsequently visited by a boat's crew sent from the *Alabama*. She proved to be a fine fore and aft schooner, evidently Spanish, without name, colors or papers, and loaded with a very valuable cargo of coffee, Havana cigars, shoes and other miscellaneous stores. The boats were loaded with coffee cigars, shoes and fruit, and the doomed schooner was soon wrapped in flames, the officers staying by her long enough to see that her destruction was inevitable.

Despatches received at the headquarters of Gen. Halleck announce the capture of the notorious Jeff Owens, Col. Jones, and fifty of their bridge-burning band, near Martinsburg, Adirondic county, by Gen. Schofield's command of State Militia, and the various guerrilla bands along the North Missouri Railroad have been pretty thoroughly scattered.

The *New York World* says that there is a disposition on 'Change to withdraw all connections with houses in Liverpool that took in the recent "indignation meeting" there.

It is reported at Halifax that the transport steamer *Parana*, with eleven hundred British troops on board, has been wrecked in the St. Lawrence.

The British steam gunboat *Rinaldo* left Provincetown on Wednesday afternoon with Mason and Sibell on board. The *Washington Star* says that the *Rinaldo* is to convey them to Halifax.

The bark *Express*, captured by the blockading fleet off the mouth of the Mississippi, was arrived at New York.

The Norfolk dock yesterday brought up Captains Shillingham and Munson, Lieutenants Dickinson and Hart, and Corporal McDowell, whom form part of the two hundred and eighty four prisoners who are to be released by the rebels in exchange for prisoners recently returned by the Federal authorities.

The batteries of Fort Pickens had again opened on the 1st instant on a Rebel steamer at the Navy Yard. Bragg's batteries replied, and the firing continued all day! The firing was not resumed next day.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the act imposing increased duties on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, be so amended as to relieve goods previously imported and warehoused from its operations.

Five deserters from the Rebel army—two from the First Maryland and three from a Tennessee regiment—reached Washington on Saturday.

Col. Wood has quite recovered from his severe wound and his attendants are quite well. Mr. Ely is of opinion, that they will certainly be hung as well as Col. Corcoran, who is in close confinement at Charleston, if the pirates in our possession are put to death.

The *New York papers* of yesterday give currency to a rumor that a prominent military officer had been detected in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Late and authoritative despatches state that some important correspondents had been secured and parties implicated arrested, but that the suspicions of the *New York papers* are entirely unfounded.

The *Washington Star*, of last evening, says that the officer against whom these unfounded and injurious suspicions were directed is Gen. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army.

Reports from Kentucky state that the bridge over Green river is completed, and that General Buell will probably soon make an advance. The Rebels in the Eastern portion of the State have retired before Colonel Garfield, who is advancing towards Prestonville, where Humphrey's Marshall is stationed with a large force. Schoepf is reported to have made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollicoffer into an engagement, and his instructions are to capture a man from a skirmishing party of Federals, whom they threatened to hang, and in retaliation the latter arrested Robert Wolf, a prominent Rebel of Paducah, and sent word to the Rebels that his fate would be determined by that of Owens. Mrs. Wolf has gone to Columbus to effect an exchange of the two men.

The *Chicago Tribune* has received a special despatch from Cairo stating that six hundred submarine batteries have been planted between Memphis and Columbus.

The *Galveston Citizen* of December 18th says that the Federal proclamer was Mockingbird the Rio Grande. Orders have been received at Galveston to burn the city in case it cannot be defended.

Arrival of Mr. Ely in Washington from Richmond, Va.  
INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTIVITY.  
Special Despatch to the *New York Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.  
The Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here this evening and took room at the Hotel. He received the congratulations of a great number of personal and political friends. He is in good health and spirits, and will remain in the city until he is exchanged for prisoners taken at the battle of Ball Run. He is going forward at the Stone Bridge to learn the particulars of the fight, when he will be surrounded by a company of Rebel infantry under Capt. Davis. He will be taken to the city with respect, and conveyed him at once to Colonel Cash, who was much excited and threatened to shoot him. He was, however, marched on to Manassas, seven miles from where he was captured, through a road dark with dust. He suffered greatly for water, of which he obtained none until he reached Manassas, at 9 P. M.

There he was placed in a large field with hundreds of prisoners, many of whom were wounded and dying. He describes the scene as sickening in the extreme. When about to be taken to the city he was met, for it was raining heavily, by a man summoned to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters. There he found that officer in company with Jefferson Davis, Porter Miles, Extra Billy Smith, and some twenty officers of the Confederate Army.

Miles spoke to him in a cool manner. He said that he was a member of the Federal Congress, trying to get the soldiers off the efforts to subvert the South, and directed him to quarters in an old barn, where he found some thirty other officers that it was difficult to find a room for them. Fresh water was given him, and despite the discomforts shed, he slept soundly.

The rain poured in torrents all night, and the ground was so saturated that it was impossible to move. In the morning the prisoners were entertained by Beauregard's negro servant, who had much to say of the bravery of his master, and the incident was duly noted.

At 6 o'clock Mr. McClellan, formerly postmaster of the House of Representatives, with whom Mr. Ely was acquainted, visited upon him with Colonel Bate and the Rev. Col. Wood. They were directed to the quarters, where Mr. Ely subsequently wrote a ridiculous account of the interview for a Tennessee paper, which was reprinted in *New York*.

Some of the other prisoners, Mr. Ely was marched from the barn to the cars for Richmond. At noon, while in the cars, they were supplied with bread and ham. It was four o'clock before the train started.

Col. Wood has quite recovered from his severe wound and his attendants are quite well. Mr. Ely is of opinion, that they will certainly be hung as well as Col. Corcoran, who is in close confinement at Charleston, if the pirates in our possession are put to death.

The *New York papers* of yesterday give currency to a rumor that a prominent military officer had been detected in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Late and authoritative despatches state that some important correspondents had been secured and parties implicated arrested, but that the suspicions of the *New York papers* are entirely unfounded.

The *Washington Star*, of last evening, says that the officer against whom these unfounded and injurious suspicions were directed is Gen. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army.

Reports from Kentucky state that the bridge over Green river is completed, and that General Buell will probably soon make an advance. The Rebels in the Eastern portion of the State have retired before Colonel Garfield, who is advancing towards Prestonville, where Humphrey's Marshall is stationed with a large force. Schoepf is reported to have made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollicoffer into an engagement, and his instructions are to capture a man from a skirmishing party of Federals, whom they threatened to hang, and in retaliation the latter arrested Robert Wolf, a prominent Rebel of Paducah, and sent word to the Rebels that his fate would be determined by that of Owens. Mrs. Wolf has gone to Columbus to effect an exchange of the two men.

The *Chicago Tribune* has received a special despatch from Cairo stating that six hundred submarine batteries have been planted between Memphis and Columbus.

The *Galveston Citizen* of December 18th says that the Federal proclamer was Mockingbird the Rio Grande. Orders have been received at Galveston to burn the city in case it cannot be defended.

Arrival of Mr. Ely in Washington from Richmond, Va.  
INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTIVITY.  
Special Despatch to the *New York Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.  
The Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here this evening and took room at the Hotel. He received the congratulations of a great number of personal and political friends. He is in good health and spirits, and will remain in the city until he is exchanged for prisoners taken at the battle of Ball Run. He is going forward at the Stone Bridge to learn the particulars of the fight, when he will be surrounded by a company of Rebel infantry under Capt. Davis. He will be taken to the city with respect, and conveyed him at once to Colonel Cash, who was much excited and threatened to shoot him. He was, however, marched on to Manassas, seven miles from where he was captured, through a road dark with dust. He suffered greatly for water, of which he obtained none until he reached Manassas, at 9 P. M.

There he was placed in a large field with hundreds of prisoners, many of whom were wounded and dying. He describes the scene as sickening in the extreme. When about to be taken to the city he was met, for it was raining heavily, by a man summoned to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters. There he found that officer in company with Jefferson Davis, Porter Miles, Extra Billy Smith, and some twenty officers of the Confederate Army.

Miles spoke to him in a cool manner. He said that he was a member of the Federal Congress, trying to get the soldiers off the efforts to subvert the South, and directed him to quarters in an old barn, where he found some thirty other officers that it was difficult to find a room for them. Fresh water was given him, and despite the discomforts shed, he slept soundly.

The rain poured in torrents all night, and the ground was so saturated that it was impossible to move. In the morning the prisoners were entertained by Beauregard's negro servant, who had much to say of the bravery of his master, and the incident was duly noted.

At 6 o'clock Mr. McClellan, formerly postmaster of the House of Representatives, with whom Mr. Ely was acquainted, visited upon him with Colonel Bate and the Rev. Col. Wood. They were directed to the quarters, where Mr. Ely subsequently wrote a ridiculous account of the interview for a Tennessee paper, which was reprinted in *New York*.

Some of the other prisoners, Mr. Ely was marched from the barn to the cars for Richmond. At noon, while in the cars, they were supplied with bread and ham. It was four o'clock before the train started.

Col. Wood has quite recovered from his severe wound and his attendants are quite well. Mr. Ely is of opinion, that they will certainly be hung as well as Col. Corcoran, who is in close confinement at Charleston, if the pirates in our possession are put to death.

The *New York papers* of yesterday give currency to a rumor that a prominent military officer had been detected in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Late and authoritative despatches state that some important correspondents had been secured and parties implicated arrested, but that the suspicions of the *New York papers* are entirely unfounded.

The *Washington Star*, of last evening, says that the officer against whom these unfounded and injurious suspicions were directed is Gen. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army.

Reports from Kentucky state that the bridge over Green river is completed, and that General Buell will probably soon make an advance. The Rebels in the Eastern portion of the State have retired before Colonel Garfield, who is advancing towards Prestonville, where Humphrey's Marshall is stationed with a large force. Schoepf is reported to have made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollicoffer into an engagement, and his instructions are to capture a man from a skirmishing party of Federals, whom they threatened to hang, and in retaliation the latter arrested Robert Wolf, a prominent Rebel of Paducah, and sent word to the Rebels that his fate would be determined by that of Owens. Mrs. Wolf has gone to Columbus to effect an exchange of the two men.

The *Chicago Tribune* has received a special despatch from Cairo stating that six hundred submarine batteries have been planted between Memphis and Columbus.

The *Galveston Citizen* of December 18th says that the Federal proclamer was Mockingbird the Rio Grande. Orders have been received at Galveston to burn the city in case it cannot be defended.

Arrival of Mr. Ely in Washington from Richmond, Va.  
INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTIVITY.  
Special Despatch to the *New York Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.  
The Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here this evening and took room at the Hotel. He received the congratulations of a great number of personal and political friends. He is in good health and spirits, and will remain in the city until he is exchanged for prisoners taken at the battle of Ball Run. He is going forward at the Stone Bridge to learn the particulars of the fight, when he will be surrounded by a company of Rebel infantry under Capt. Davis. He will be taken to the city with respect, and conveyed him at once to Colonel Cash, who was much excited and threatened to shoot him. He was, however, marched on to Manassas, seven miles from where he was captured, through a road dark with dust. He suffered greatly for water, of which he obtained none until he reached Manassas, at 9 P. M.

There he was placed in a large field with hundreds of prisoners, many of whom were wounded and dying. He describes the scene as sickening in the extreme. When about to be taken to the city he was met, for it was raining heavily, by a man summoned to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters. There he found that officer in company with Jefferson Davis, Porter Miles, Extra Billy Smith, and some twenty officers of the Confederate Army.

Miles spoke to him in a cool manner. He said that he was a member of the Federal Congress, trying to get the soldiers off the efforts to subvert the South, and directed him to quarters in an old barn, where he found some thirty other officers that it was difficult to find a room for them. Fresh water was given him, and despite the discomforts shed, he slept soundly.

The rain poured in torrents all night, and the ground was so saturated that it was impossible to move. In the morning the prisoners were entertained by Beauregard's negro servant, who had much to say of the bravery of his master, and the incident was duly noted.

At 6 o'clock Mr. McClellan, formerly postmaster of the House of Representatives, with whom Mr. Ely was acquainted, visited upon him with Colonel Bate and the Rev. Col. Wood. They were directed to the quarters, where Mr. Ely subsequently wrote a ridiculous account of the interview for a Tennessee paper, which was reprinted in *New York*.

Some of the other prisoners, Mr. Ely was marched from the barn to the cars for Richmond. At noon, while in the cars, they were supplied with bread and ham. It was four o'clock before the train started.

Col. Wood has quite recovered from his severe wound and his attendants are quite well. Mr. Ely is of opinion, that they will certainly be hung as well as Col. Corcoran, who is in close confinement at Charleston, if the pirates in our possession are put to death.

The *New York papers* of yesterday give currency to a rumor that a prominent military officer had been detected in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Late and authoritative despatches state that some important correspondents had been secured and parties implicated arrested, but that the suspicions of the *New York papers* are entirely unfounded.

The *Washington Star*, of last evening, says that the officer against whom these unfounded and injurious suspicions were directed is Gen. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army.

Reports from Kentucky state that the bridge over Green river is completed, and that General Buell will probably soon make an advance. The Rebels in the Eastern portion of the State have retired before Colonel Garfield, who is advancing towards Prestonville, where Humphrey's Marshall is stationed with a large force. Schoepf is reported to have made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollicoffer into an engagement, and his instructions are to capture a man from a skirmishing party of Federals, whom they threatened to hang, and in retaliation the latter arrested Robert Wolf, a prominent Rebel of Paducah, and sent word to the Rebels that his fate would be determined by that of Owens. Mrs. Wolf has gone to Columbus to effect an exchange of the two men.

The *Chicago Tribune* has received a special despatch from Cairo stating that six hundred submarine batteries have been planted between Memphis and Columbus.

The *Galveston Citizen* of December 18th says that the Federal proclamer was Mockingbird the Rio Grande. Orders have been received at Galveston to burn the city in case it cannot be defended.

Arrival of Mr. Ely in Washington from Richmond, Va.  
INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTIVITY.  
Special Despatch to the *New York Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.  
The Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here this evening and took room at the Hotel. He received the congratulations of a great number of personal and political friends. He is in good health and spirits, and will remain in the city until he is exchanged for prisoners taken at the battle of Ball Run. He is going forward at the Stone Bridge to learn the particulars of the fight, when he will be surrounded by a company of Rebel infantry under Capt. Davis. He will be taken to the city with respect, and conveyed him at once to Colonel Cash, who was much excited and threatened to shoot him. He was, however, marched on to Manassas, seven miles from where he was captured, through a road dark with dust. He suffered greatly for water, of which he obtained none until he reached Manassas, at 9 P. M.

There he was placed in a large field with hundreds of prisoners, many of whom were wounded and dying. He describes the scene as sickening in the extreme. When about to be taken to the city he was met, for it was raining heavily, by a man summoned to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters. There he found that officer in company with Jefferson Davis, Porter Miles, Extra Billy Smith, and some twenty officers of the Confederate Army.

Miles spoke to him in a cool manner. He said that he was a member of the Federal Congress, trying to get the soldiers off the efforts to subvert the South, and directed him to quarters in an old barn, where he found some thirty other officers that it was difficult to find a room for them. Fresh water was given him, and despite the discomforts shed, he slept soundly.

The rain poured in torrents all night, and the ground was so saturated that it was impossible to move. In the morning the prisoners were entertained by Beauregard's negro servant, who had much to say of the bravery of his master, and the incident was duly noted.

At 6 o'clock Mr. McClellan, formerly postmaster of the House of Representatives, with whom Mr. Ely was acquainted, visited upon him with Colonel Bate and the Rev. Col. Wood. They were directed to the quarters, where Mr. Ely subsequently wrote a ridiculous account of the interview for a Tennessee paper, which was reprinted in *New York*.

Some of the other prisoners, Mr. Ely was marched from the barn to the cars for Richmond. At noon, while in the cars, they were supplied with bread and ham. It was four o'clock before the train started.

Col. Wood has quite recovered from his severe wound and his attendants are quite well. Mr. Ely is of opinion, that they will certainly be hung as well as Col. Corcoran, who is in close confinement at Charleston, if the pirates in our possession are put to death.