CAPTURED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE

Pope's, McClellan's, and the Western Campaigns.

FRANCE INTRIGUING FOR TEXAS.

Rebel Diplomacy and Finances in Europe.

ANGLO-REBEL SHIP-BUILDING.

We have prepared a full abstract and numerous selections from the voluminous intercepted Rebel correspondence recently received by our Government. Much of it is uninteresting and occupied with details. The material portions are as follows:

REBEL VERSION OF THE VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND WESTERN CAMPAIGNS.

The first letter from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell is dated Department of State, Richmond, Sept. 26, 1862, and is occupied with an abstract of Pope's campaign in Virginia, McClellan's in Maryland, and the movements in the West, with a summary of losses of the Union armies. Pope's army is said to have been composed of the shattered remnants of the armies of Fremont, Milroy, and Banks, of McDowell's forces, Burnside's, Hunter's, and Stevens's, who were recalled from South Carolina, comprising in all a strength of 90,000 men, and urged on by the renewal of the old "On to Richmond" cry.

To meet Pope, Lee first sent forward Jackson with 25,000 men, and then satisfied that a small force would be sufficient to watch McClellan on the Peninsula, proceeded with the main body of his army to join Jackson, meaning to comb Pope before McClellan, if such a movement were contemplated, could come to his relief. But the sudden rise of the Rapidan, and the want of transportation delayed the movement till Pope took the alarm and retired behind the Rappahannock, where he was joined by McClellan. Their combined forces were met by Gen. Lee, in a series of successful battles on the plains of Manassas on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of August, in which the enemy were totally routed. Their army was withdrawn into the fortifications around Washington, Pope disgraced and banished, and McClellan reappointed to the command of the army collected for the defense of Washington.

Lee then entered Maryland by the fords at Edwards's Ferry, established his headquarters at Frederick, amused the enemy with feints against Baltimore and Pennsylvania; then suddenly crossed Harper's Ferry and forced it to surrender. McClellan, becoming too late aware of its danger, moved from Washington, and the day before its surrender attacked the rear guard of 15,000 men, under D. H. Hill, who, his whole army of 90,000, who was compelled to give way, till Lee and Longstreet arrived with reinforcements and repulsed the enemy. [Battle of South Mountain.] The rapid arrival of reinforcements for McClellan induced Lee to withdraw his army to Sharpsburg, where with only 40,000, he was attacked by McClellan with 150,000, who resisted the enemy with unbroken front till noon, when Jackson arrived, and with the help of A. P. Hill at 4, repulsed the enemy's attack. Lee prepared to renew the engagement next morning "but the enemy had disappeared from his front and left him master of the field." Lee, after burying his dead, crossed the river to Shepherdstown to rest, which led McClellan to claim a victory and attempt a pursuit, which was repulsed with terrible loss.

Gen. Loring in Western Virginia, has just conducted a successful campaign, and driven the enemy, after a series of defeats, across the Ohio.

Signal triumphs have illustrated our arms in the West. Morgan and Forrest broke up the enemy's communications, and destroyed their supplies and depots; the army at Corinth, Beauregard's, was forced to flee, being pursued, and was nearly annihilated. Newport was retaken by Kirby Smith, and his army absolutely destroyed, all its arms being placed in the hands of Kentuckians, who are rising en masse. No doubt is entertained that that great State is at last permanently joined to our Confederacy. Bragg captured 5,600 men at Munfordville, cut off Buell from his base, forced him to evacuate Nashville, restored Tennessee to our possession, and we are in daily expectation of the news of the capture of Louisville.

Benjamin thus comments on the magical change in their condition within 90 days, declares that our entire frontier, with few insignificant exceptions is relieving from peace behind our victorious forces, while Ohio and Pennsylvania are shrinking in terror, and New-York is demanding the removal of the seat from Philadelphia. The retaliatory measures against Pope's officers are explained, and it is alleged that their enforcement was the same as that of our own officers, but that they were not exchanged till Pope's murderous orders were set aside.

The following summary of Union losses is given:

1. McClellan's army lost	100,000
He landed on the Peninsula with nearly 140,000 men, was afterwards reenforced to 150,000 and left with a remnant of about 50,000 men	
2. Pope's army in the battles of Cedar Run and of Manassas Plains	30,000
3. The armies of Banks, Milroy, McDowell, Shields, and Fremont, in the battles of the Valley of Virginia	20,000
4. Halleck's army in the West, originally 220,000, was reduced by battles, at Shiloh and elsewhere, by sickness and desertion, to less than 100,000 men, but let the loss be stated at	100,000
5. On the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, principally by sickness and desertion, at least	10,000
6. In North and South-Western Virginia	5,000
7. In the battle of Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg	15,000
8. In the surrender of Harper's Ferry	11,000
9. In the battle at Beech's Mills	2,500
10. In the army of Gen. Morgan, at Cumberland Gap	5,000
11. In the battle of Richmond, Ky	7,000
12. In the surrender of Munfordville	5,000
13. In the campaigns of Morgan and Forrest, and other partisan leaders in Kentucky and Tennessee	4,000
14. In the trans-Mississippi campaign, including partisan warfare in Missouri and Arkansas	25,000
Total	340,000

In this enormous number I am not now able to state what general officers were included, but in the single battle of Murfreesboro, of 16th and 17th inst., eleven Generals of the enemy were killed or wounded, among them four Major-Generals.

DENMARK AND THE NEGROES.

Mr. Benjamin writes to Mr. Mann, under date of August 14, 1862, expressing a fear that under the arrangement between the United States and Denmark, for the transfer of Africans captured from slavers to the Danish colonies, the negroes captured or released by the progress of the war on this continent may be shuffled off upon the unsuspecting Government of Denmark; and trusts that that Government would indignantly reject any possible complicity, however remote, in the system of confiscation, robbery and murder which the United States have recently adopted under the sting of defeat in their unjust attempt to subjugate a free people.

FRENCH INTRIGUES AGAINST TEXAS.

Mr. Benjamin, under date of Oct. 17, 1862, addresses a long communication to Mr. Slidell, in which he gives his reasons for inferring that the French Government has instructed its Consular Agents here to feel the way and, if possible, to provoke some movement on the part of Texas which shall result in its withdrawal from the Southern Confederacy. He has, therefore, expelled M. Théron and M. Taboulet, French Consuls at Galveston and Richmond, from the Confederacy. This move on the part of the French Government is attributed to, 1st, the Mexican project, and the Emperor's wish to secure himself in that attempt against interference; 2d, to secure a source of an independent cotton supply. He thinks, also, that the "tortuous diplomacy" of Mr. Seward may be in part responsible. It is also suggested that this effort is in pursuance of a traditional policy, by which the interests of Texas are regarded as identical with those of France, and which, prior to the annexation of Texas to the United States, was urged in dispatches of M. Guizot to the French Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas.

No fear is felt of the influence of such an attempt on the loyalty of Texas, which has seventy regiments of volunteers in the Confederate army, but is viewed as an evidence of bad faith on the part of France, of which it might be well also to apprise the British Government as an inducement to recognize the Southern Confederacy. In a P. S. Taboulet is acquitted of complicity in this plot, and the order for his expulsion revoked. Then follow copies of letters from Théron to Gov. Lubbock of Texas and his answer. Théron asks confidentially if the Governor thinks the original annexation of Texas to the United States was a good political measure; 2d, whether its dissolution and junction to the Southern Confederacy was equally so; 3d, whether it might not be rather a good thing to reestablish the old Republic of Texas. To which three questions Lubbock answers, 1st, Yes; 2d, Most emphatically, yes; 3d, No. Next comes a letter from Senator Oldham of Texas, detailing an interview between himself and Taboulet, the Richmond Consul, on the subject also of the attachment of Texas to the Confederacy, seeking statistical information, Benjamin's letter of expulsion to Théron, and cause for its enforcement to Magruder, and two letters to Taboulet, first of expulsion and secondly of withdrawal of the first, conclude this Texas episode.

FAILURE OF THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

The only paragraph of interest in the next letter, which is from Benjamin to Slidell, dated Oct. 23, 1862, is the following:

"The President is for the moment deeply engaged in military matters, and in endeavors to repair by new combinations the evils resulting from the failure of the Kentucky campaign, which has eventuated in none of the happy consequences which we so confidently hoped. The only gain has been the capture of a very large amount of supplies."

MOLDING PUBLIC OPINION IN EUROPE.

Under date Dec. 13, 1862, Benjamin writes to Edwin de Leon, care of the Hon. John Slidell, as follows:

"The President has been so fully occupied with military matters that it has been scarcely possible for me to confer with him at length on the matters suggested by you, and he has just departed very suddenly for a tour in the South-West, where his presence was greatly needed to restore affairs and to impart renewed energy and activity to our military operations.

"On his return I will take measures to forward you additional means to enable you to extend the field of your operations, and to embrace, if possible, the press of Central Europe in your campaign. Austria and Prussia, as well as the smaller Germanic Powers, seem to require intelligence of the true condition of our affairs and of the nature of our struggle, and it is to be hoped you may find means to act with efficiency in molding public opinion in those countries."

DISPATCHES—SHIP-BUILDING—BRITISH INCIVILITY.

Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason, Oct. 28, 1862, comprises of the bulk of the latter's dispatches, and not less of Mr. Slidell's, and says:

"The arrangement made by the bearer of dispatches 16 and 17, for facilitating intercourse between us, have been approved, and will be continued as long as successful. The details will be explained to you by the bearer of this dispatch (Mr. George Sanders) in person."

[Which explanation has probably not yet been made.]

"The success of Capt Sinclair in contracting for the building of a ship is approved by the President. The 'scant courtesy' of Earl Russell is considered discreditable to the English in contrast with French politeness. The arrogance of some of her public men is a principal cause of the hatred to England. The contrast is striking between the polished courtesy of M. Thouvenel and the rude incivility of Earl Russell. Your determination to submit to these annoyances in the service of your country, and to overlook personal slights, while hope remains that your continued presence in England may benefit our cause, cannot fail to meet the warm approval of your Government. I refrain, however, from further comment on the contents of your dispatches till the attention of the President (now concentrated on efforts to repair the ill effects of the failure of the Kentucky campaign) can be directed to your correspondence with Earl Russell."

COTTON LOANS.

Then follows a long correspondence about loans on cotton. Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, writes to Mr. Mason, Commissioner at London, that a form of certificate has been adopted, fixing the price of cotton at five-pence sterling, and making the cotton deliverable at specified ports, these certificates demandable only after peace, because "it would be impossible to transport the cotton to any great amount until that period."

To provide, however, for such cases as might desire to run the blockade, it is proposed that for some premium, to be adjusted by yourself, you should place in the contract an additional clause as follows, which you are authorized to add:

"The Government further agrees to deliver the cotton called for in this certificate at any time during the pending war, at any port within its possession (if practicable to transport the cotton to the port selected), upon the payment by the holder of the cost of transportation."

4. In case, by accident or otherwise, the holder should omit to make his demand within this period, the certificate is not forfeited, but the Government has the option to deliver the cotton or return the amount paid, say one thousand dollars, with interest at six per cent from the issue of the certificate.

5. An additional formality is added in requiring your indorsement. This addition has been made to guard against capture or loss of the certificates on their way to Europe and also to give an official supervision there.

I now send, by Mr. G. N. Sanders, one thousand certificates for the Gulf ports, and five hundred for the Atlantic. In order to have the payments put in proper form you had better deposit the certificates with our depositaries, Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., at Liverpool, directing them to receive the money and deposit the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the Confederate States. This will place matters in a business form and relieve you of the necessity of keeping accounts.

In order that you may not understandingly, permit me to apprize you of such financial arrangements as have already been made.

At your suggestion, I have appointed Mr. James Spence, of Liverpool, financial agent, and have requested him to negotiate for the sale of $5,000,000 of our eight per cent bonds, if he can realize fifty per cent on them. I have already sent over two millions of the bonds, and will send another million in a week or ten days. Mr. Spence is directed to confer with Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., who had previously been made our depositaries at Liverpool. Had I known with certainty where you were, I would also have referred him to you, and I would thank you now to place yourself in correspondence with him.

I have also directed Mr. Spence to endeavor to negotiate for the application of two and a half millions of coin (which I have here) for the purchase of supplies and munitions for our army. I hope that this coin will be accepted by British houses in payment at the rate of sterling in England, less freight and insurance. It seems to me that, upon its transfer to British owners, they could obtain transportation for it on their vessels of war from any Confederate port, inasmuch as it would be bona fide British property, and in any event the holder of the transfer would have a certain security.

He has procured a considerable amount of produce in exchange for bonds, which is now stored in plantations or in warehouses. The certificates are to be offered for sale in Europe. They would give to the purchaser an absolute right to the particular lot of cotton, *with the pledge of shipping the same*, and may be preferred by some purchasers.

A copy is given of the act to authorize the exchange of articles in kind needed by Government, limiting the amount of cotton or tobacco to be received to $35,000,000, giving authority to the Secretary to sell, or procure advances by hypothecation, or otherwise dispose of the cotton or tobacco, and to that end to issue Produce Certificates. The form of bond is as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

$1,000 BOND. No. ——.

Cotton Certificate.

This is to certify that ——, of ——, is the proprietor of twenty bales of cotton of 10,000 lb weight, being New-Orleans Middling at five pence ster ling, which shall be delivered by the Government of the Confederate States of America to ——, or order, at the port of Charleston or Savannah, subject only to charges for compressing, putting on board a ship, and existing Government dues, the latter not exceeding one-eighth of one cent per pound.

The cotton will be delivered as soon as demanded by the holder of this certificate, upon the Government receiving thirty days notice of such demand. The demand must be made within the six months after the declaration of peace between the present belligerents in America; in default of a demand within that period, the certificate may be discharged by payment of one thousand dollars, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of issue indorsed hereon.

This certificate will confer no right until verified and indorsed by the Commissioner of the Confederate States in Great Britain.

In testimony whereof, the Register of the Treasury hath hereunto affixed his name and the seal of the Treasury Department, at Richmond, this first day of November, 1862.

——, Register of Treasury.

The Produce Certificate has a marginal account of the bales, the certificate of the vendor that he has sold and will take care of the cotton on his plantation, and deliver the same free of expense to the order of the Secretary; 2d. The certificate of the agent of the Government that he has examined the cotton and that it is correctly described, in merchantable order, safely stored, and sold at a fair price; 3d. The certificate of the Secretary that the within-described cotton has been sold to ——, the vendee, and is to be delivered to him, or order, with license to export the same, &c.

ANGLO-REBEL SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, writes to Mr. Mason, Oct. 29, 1862, urging the speedy "completion and departure" of Mr. Sinclair's work. [i. e. ships], and adds:

"The courier who brought your dispatches found a means of communication whose safety justifies their further use, and Mr. Benjamin will probably advise you thereof. The completion of the contract of this gentleman will place a peculiar class of ships, never before constructed, upon the sea in our service, and I shall regret if the Treasury Department shall fail to make such arrangement as will enable him to accomplish this important enterprise."

Mr. George N. Sanders follows with a letter, in which he protests against any legislation in regard to the construction of iron-clad steamers until time is given him to get his own under way.

"Bunglers entering the European market might endanger the entire scheme. Great skill and diplomacy must be exercised to avoid the interference of European Governments."

There are private memoranda of Sanders relating to the same subject, neither very interesting nor intelligible; but the following account of English and Scottish houses in the Rebel service deserves record:

"Gabreath & Co. of Scotland, and W. S. Lindsey & Co of London, are the houses with whom I had the negotiation about the steamers. I request Capt. Sinclair of the Confederate Navy to make all preliminary arrangement for the contract by my return. (See him first), he will meet you in London.

George Thompson & Co., Glasgow, will make proposals for the construction of at least one steamer. They have the drawing and estimates complete.

Lindsay & Co. will negotiate the naval store bonds.

B. Rice & Co. may undertake enough to load one vessel (Nova Scotia) with shoes and clothing under the North Carolina contract. Turpentine 100 should bring per gallon $2, rosin should bring $5, $4 bring $3.

A letter from Mallory to Memminger, Secretary of Treasury, Oct. 21, 1862, says that contracts have been made with George N. Sanders, by this Department, for six ships, to be paid for in cotton, a copy of which contract is herewith inclosed.

"Mr. Sanders informs me that if the Government will fix the price of the cotton to be delivered, he can execute his contract, and not otherwise; and deeming the ships important to the public interest, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of stating the price, and of pursuing, with reference to payment in cotton for these ships, the course you have adopted with regard to the cotton bonds. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy."

Memminger replies, approving Mallory's suggestions, and continues:

"Upon the meeting of Congress an appropriation must be made to meet your contracts, and the terms can then be altered so as to conform the mode of payment to the cotton certificates, fixing a price for the cotton, and providing for the delivery at any port upon adding the charges of transportation. The only limit to these combined operations will be the quantity of cotton which the Government can purchase, which I hope will be found ample."

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Memminger under date Oct. 21, 1862, incloses to Fraser, Trenholm & Co. of Liverpool, for their "guidance and consideration," the following important letter to the Confederate financial agent at Liverpool, Mr. James Spence:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
Treasury Department, Richmond, Oct. 21, 1862.

JAMES SPENCE, *esq., Liverpool, G. B.*

SIR: As you have been appointed financial agent for the Confederate States, and Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., are its depositaries under our law, I desire that you would confer together on the matter submitted by this letter.

I have on hand gold and silver coin (chiefly the former) two and a half millions of which I desire to apply in payment of articles purchased in England by our agents for the use of the Confederate Government. We find it impossible to purchase a sufficient amount of exchange for these purposes, and the small amount to be had is at such high rates that it would be desirable to furnish a substitute. I propose, therefore, to make payment for purchases by a transfer to the creditor of so much of this coin as may be requisite.

I presume that when the coin thus becomes bona fide the property of a British subject, the British Government would, at his instance, permit any of its vessels to bring over the same for him. If this expectation be realized, the coin here would be as valuable as exchange, and in England would probably realize its mint value, less freight and insurance.

To enable you to carry out any arrangement you may deem advisable, Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co. are authorized to make an absolute transfer of the coin, or to draw bills for the same on E. C. Elmore, esq., Treasury, payable here, and a copy of this letter is sent to each of you that you may act in concert, and give us the benefit of your united counsel.

I am remitting by opportunities as they occur, the bonds of the Confederate States, the proceeds of which, when sold, are intended to be applied to the contracts, of which you have been advised. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

Another letter from Memminger to the same firm, Oct. 24, 1862, contains unimportant directions as to financial details, but is followed by this:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, October 23, 1862.

"*Messrs. FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., Liverpool, G. B.*

"DEAR SIRS: You will please extend a credit to Major J. B. Ferguson to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars, and give him any assistance in your power to make his purchases for the Confederate States.

"I have already informed you and Mr. Spence that I have on hand two and a half millions of dollars in coin, upon which drafts can be made, or which you are authorized to transfer to any parties who may furnish the means to make our purchases. This fund, or any amounts which may be realized upon our bonds, will, I trust, enable you to meet the credit herein extended to Major Ferguson, in addition to that heretofore given. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury."

The series is concluded by a proposal from J. M. St. John, "Major and Sup. C. S. Nitre and Mining Bureau," to Mr. Wm. R. Smith, London, for shipments of nitre not exceeding 1,000 tuns, to be delivered within the Confederate States; prices and terms as follows:

1. For nitre delivered at any Confederate port east of the Mississippi River, seventy-five (75) cents per pound, of ninety per cent purity, if delivered on or before March 1, 1863.

2. For nitre delivered as above, but after March 1, 1863, sixty cents per pound, of ninety per cent purity.

3. For all nitre delivered as above, at Confederate ports between the Mississippi and Rio Grande Rivers, fifty cents per pound, of ninety per cent purity.

It is to be distinctly understood, in connection with the above stipulation, that all payments thus due are to be made and received in the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, or, if preferred, in their bonds.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Attempt to Organize the House.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

Attempt to Overawe the Union Members.

ADJOURNMENT WITHOUT A VOTE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning.

The excitement was of the most intense description. The galleries and lobbies were packed with people.

When the journal was read by the CLERK, the resolution offered by Mr. Sherwood yesterday was found to read that "the vote for Speaker shall be taken at 12 o'clock to-day, without interruption or debate."

Mr. FIELDS of New-York moved to correct the Journal by striking out the word "interruption," which had been interpolated. The resolution should read "without debate." He moved to correct by striking out the word "interruption."

A long and heated debate ensued upon this, which lasted beyond 12 o'clock.

The CLERK here interrupted the debate to announce the "special order."

Mr. FIELDS raised the point of order that "the Journal of the House must be first corrected and inorsed."

Mr. MURPHY of Erie then took the floor to speak to that question.

12¼ *o'clock.*—Mr. Murphy is still speaking. He severely attacked Mr. Callicott, reading extracts from *The New-York Times* denouncing him (Callicott) for corruption, charging him with being interested in the Gridiron Railroad, and as a man who had been in the market and would be there again. He (Murphy) appealed to his honorable opponents on this floor not to thrust a Benedict Arnold upon this House to sit in the chair, and in the shadow of the picture of the immortal "Washington"—a picture which reminds one of the pure and happy days of this Republic, and which reminds us also but too well of the sufferings of our country. He earnestly appealed to his honorable political opponents on the floor not to cast a firebrand into this House for the remainder of the session.

2 *o'clock p. m.*—The excitement in the Assembly and around the Capitol still continues.

Mr. FIELDS has the floor. In the course of his remarks, he warned the Republicans not to interrupt legislation this Winter. Let them place their man in the chair by unfair means, and there should be no legislation on this session. Your Susquehanna Railroad bills, your Broadway Railroad bills, and your other bills will, turn to ashes on your hands. He would say more: "Outrage the rights of sixty-three members on this floor, representing a majority of the people of the State of New-York, and you might find a difficulty in inaugurating your candidate."

Gov. HUTCHINS took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Fields's remarks.

The CLERK ruled that no debate was in order, as the special order was before the House.

Mr. FIELDS desired to know what was the special order before the House? The question was on the correction of the journal, and nothing could be done until the question was settled.

Mr. HUTCHINS again rose to speak, and in the course of his remarks assailed Mr. Callicott with much severity, and vindicated the course of the Democratic members on this floor.

Mr. FIELDS again took the floor, upon the conclusion of Mr. Hutchins's speech, and during his remarks asserted that before Mr. Callicott could be elected, the Democratic members were prepared to produce affidavits showing that a Committee of Investigation ought to be raised to inquire into the honesty and integrity of the member the Republican members sought to place in the Speaker's chair, to shed from his (Callicott's) place corruption over the whole body.

3 *o'clock p. m.*—There is a rumor now that an adjournment of the Assembly will be conceded us if Wednesday evening by some Republicans, and that Mr. Callicott will be withdrawn.

Mr. HUTCHINS again rose to speak, reviewing the history of the Democratic party and its services to the country, and discussing national topics at length amid loud and enthusiastic applause from the galleries and the lobbies.

After speaking for nearly an hour with no prospect of closing, Mr. Hutchins was asked by the Republican members to give way for a motion to adjourn until Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Hutchins acceded to the request.

Amid much excitement and confusion, Mr. BENIES, Republican, took the floor, and said he warned the Democratic members not to suppose that the Republicans gave way because they were intimidated by threats. The waves might fancy they moved the rock, but the rock remained unshaken. For the purpose of further deliberation, he moved that the Assembly adjourn until Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The motion prevailed, and the Assembly adjourned.

From Our Special Correspondent

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1863.

The Capital of the State has to-day been the theater of events which are happily without precedent in our history, and are only to be paralleled by the scenes which were witnessed when the French monarchy was in the throes of dissolution and the halls echoed with the cries of the furious mob of Paris as they trampled the majesty of the laws under foot and inaugurated the memorable reign of terror.

I have already described the turbulent demonstration of Friday, when the Union leaders announced their intention to vote for Callicott, and the factious course adopted by the minority to prevent an election. The disorder continued to increase through the day, Mr. Fields of New-York availing himself of the rule which permits a member "briefly to explain his vote," obtained the floor and spoke continuously until 5¼ o'clock in the evening. He was occasionally interrupted by calls to order, and the Clerk was repeatedly entreated to enforce the rule and arrest this abuse of privilege, but the Democratic members derisively shouted, "How are you going to enforce the rule!" And as there is as yet no Sergeant-at-Arms, or other officer clothed with authority to compel obedience to the decision of the Clerk, it was clearly seen that the House had no means of maintaining order beyond the good sense and self respect of members, and that the minority, who had determined at all hazards to prevent the organization, must be permitted for a time to have their own way. The Union members, seeing nothing before them but to make a night of it, decided to hold a continuous session until the affair should be brought to an issue and a vote taken. Without exception they remained in the Hall, and refreshments were provided in an adjoining room for such as should become exhausted by long watching and fasting. However, at 5¼ o'clock, overtures were made by leaders of the minority for an adjournment until the next morning, with the distinct promise that the vote should then be taken at once, without debate. Mr. Fields, their chief spokesman, pledged himself and his party openly and in the broadest manner, that if the adjournment should be granted "all factious opposition" should cease; and as that gentleman had devoted something like an hour of his long and diffusive harangue to a definition of his idea of personal honor, and the assertion of his claim to the highest form of that quality, the Union men felt safe in taking their opponents at their word, and the adjournment was carried without dissent, the election being made the special order for 12 o'clock the next day. In the light of the events of that day which I am now about to narrate, the standard of personal honor held by the minority will be much more fully understood than through the elaborate exposition of Mr. Fields.

On Saturday morning the members gathered without apparent excitement on either side. Both parties had in the interim held conferences; the determination of the Union men was to adhere to Mr. Callicott, that of their opponents can only be inferred from the events which followed. Mr. Callicott, it should be stated, had at the request of the Union caucus appeared before that body and stated his views on the subject of the Rebellion and the duty of sustaining the General Government in its suppression. These harmonized fully with those of the Union men. On all other questions he professed himself in full unison with his party. Nothing occurred to indicate any intention to depart from the understanding of the preceding evening until the doors of the strangers' gallery were opened when a dense crowd of men and boys of the most brutal aspect rushed headlong into the vacant space, and soon filled it to suffocation. No such crowd had ever been seen in the Assembly Chamber, and as the eye scanned this squalid mass of ruffianism, on whose seared features every vile and brutal passion had plainly set its seal; here and there could be seen prominent above the general level of blackguardism, well-known political bullies from New-York and Brooklyn, the heroes who had led on many a desperate primary meeting struggle, faithful janissaries of the arch demagogue whose rule over his party in the metropolis is unchallenged, and who holds at this moment almost an absolute sway over the Democrats in the Legislature. It was evident that these men were there for a purpose, and their demeanor gave to the observer experienced in such scenes a sure indication of the part which they were to enact in the day's doings.

At eleven o'clock the Assembly came to order, the customary prayer was offered, and the Clerk read from the journal the brief record of the previous day. The minutes stated that the vote for Speaker was to be the special order at noon, and was to proceed without "interruption or debate." Mr. Fields moved to correct the journal, claiming that the word "interruption" was not mentioned when the question was put. The Clerk asserted positively that it was. Mr. Sherwood, who moved the adjournment, corroborated his statement; so did many other members. The minority insisted upon it that it was an interpolation, or at least that it was not audibly read, and a warm discussion grew up on this point. It was evident at once that the Democrats had determined, although still recognizing the pledge not to *debate* the vote, to *interrupt* it by as many endless speeches as they should see fit to make. These nice casuists, these gentlemen with a sense of honor so exalted and refined, had satisfied themselves that this was no violation of their plighted faith; they were deliberately resolved, while "keeping the word of promise to the ear, to break it to the heart."

And now the galleries began to play their allotted part. At every assertion made on the floor of the right and intention to "interrupt" the vote, frantic bursts of applause shook the chamber. In vain the Clerk commanded order and appealed to the crowd: they laughed him and his epicenis to scorn. When a Union member rose to his feet, hisses, yells and derisive laughter drowned his voice. And Mr. Murphy of Erie, a prominent Democrat, rose and protested with great vehemence that he, at least, was not in any manner bound by the pledge of his associates, as he was not present when it was made, and knew nothing of it. Then turning upon Mr. Callicott, he poured forth a torrent of the most scathing vituperation, in which the vocabulary of offensive and insulting epithets was exhausted, in which he was charged with "treachery," with selling out his party, with accepting orders. The vile swarms in the galleries yelled out their applause, and shouted imprecations upon the head of the object of this attack. A crowd of kindred spirits had by this time filled up the space on the floor outside the bar, and were swaying and surging against the rail, glaring upon Mr. Callicott with murderous eyes, shouting "Put him out!" "Bring Callicott out here!" Some Republicans occupying seats near the rail were recognized and assailed *sotto voce* with shrieks of concern. Thoughtfulness. One was struck by a decayed apple thrown at him from the mob. Thus more deadly missiles were not employed is no doubt due to the fact that the members of both parties sit intermixed on the floor. Mr. Murphy's speech was of the most inflammatory character. He proclaimed that Callicott, even if elected, would never be allowed to take his seat, and here another yell of approval from the throats of his audience ratified this revolutionary threat. Matters were now assuming a most alarming aspect. Some nervous persons—but, thank Heaven, no Union member—left the Chamber precipitately; and matters were just at that pass when the murderous mob outside the bar evidently wanted but a signal from their leaders on the floor to force themselves within and precipitate themselves upon Mr. Callicott and all who should rally in his defense. In vain the Clerk announced the special order at 12 o'clock. It was insisted upon that the journal must be corrected before the special order could be taken up, and the mad debate went on. Mr. Fields followed in a tirade almost as long and as violent as that of Mr. Murphy. He, too, declared in the most threatening manner, that if the inauguration of Mr. Callicott took place, it would be under circumstances "which both sides of the House would regret forever." And Mr. Hutchings of New-York took up the theme, and in swelling and turgid rhetoric sought to operate on the fears of the majority, and hushed the ruffians in attendance into new fury. The mob were not silent for an instant; their yells gave a constant and fearful emphasis to the threats of their favorite orators.

Not a solitary word of justification worthy of the attention of a sensible man was offered for this outrageous course. Mr. Callicott was denounced as corrupt and treacherous, but no act of corruption or treachery was specified—his only offense seeming to be that he had been guilty of a breach of party discipline.

You will desire to know what was the demeanor of the members. So far as the peculiar followers of Wood were concerned, they seemed delighted to find themselves in so congenial an element. But among the Democratic representatives of country districts, who had not yet become familiar with the beauties of this system of party tactics, there were evidences of deep sorrow and humiliation. Some heads were bowed in shame; one Democrat implored a Republican neighbor to call for the clearing of the galleries. But not one of the party had the manliness openly to protest against these violent proceedings. Once, only, Mr. Murphy addressed a few words of mild reproof to the "gentlemen" outside the rail, giving them to understand that they might go too far. The Union men sat through it all with a calm heroism which extorted admiration even from their enemies. They allowed the current of violence to flow on unchecked, trusting that some Democratic member would have manhood enough to interpose in behalf of legislative order, when they were ready to second him at all hazards, but they trusted in vain. Judge Dean, in a late dispatch to Harrisburg, spoke of the Democratic members as holding a political "Thermopylæ," but the true Spartans are the sixty-four men who sat unmoved and with unflattering purpose through this audacious exhibition of mob-rule. And none seemed less moved than Mr. Callicott; his insolent assailants pointed out to the mob the calm smile and unblenching cheek with which he sat, hour after hour, in his place, and faced the storm.

At 2 o'clock the Union members, for reasons which will hereafter be made public, decided to adjourn the House, and no Democrat objecting, Mr. Hutchings suspended his speech, and Mr. Benis rose, and in a few words of wise and gentle, but strong, reproof, protested against the exhibition which the Chamber had that day witnessed, and moved the adjournment. But he was greeted with hisses, jeers, and sounds and gestures too vile for description. And so the House adjourned.

It is my business to describe these scenes, not to comment upon them. But it is proper for me to declare, plainly and emphatically, that anarchy has begun its reign in the Capitol. A crew of reckless politicians, some of them but little more than boys in years, without recognized ability or weight of character, but adepts in the corrupt and violent party tactics taught at Mozart Hall, who have, through some radical defect in our political system, been elevated to the responsible position of lawmakers, have presumed to employ these tactics in the capital of the State, in a sacrilegious attempt to intimidate its Legislature. Are the people of this State prepared to stand quietly by while these demagogues inaugurate a revolution?

Those members who prate continually of their devotion to the Constitution, and whose oath to maintain it is yet fresh on their lips, stand there defying the majority and declaring that its will, constitutionally expressed, shall never be carried out, and a ruffianly mob stands by to applaud and enforce their decree.

The Report About the Turnhole Bridge.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The report about the Turnhole Bridge being washed away is incorrect, and the water in the river is falling.

No further damage is apprehended to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Bridge, which will be ready again for trains to pass over in two or three days.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

An Outrage in the Harbor of St. Thomas.

Capt. Smith of the British brig Havelock, from St. Thomas, and Capt. Turner of the schooner Carrie A. Putman, also from St. Thomas Jan. 6, both arrived at this port on Sunday morning, report: The brig Gilmore Meredith, of Baltimore, and the schooner West Wind sailed from St. Thomas Jan. 4, for Cuba, to load, and the same day were chased back to St. Thomas by the Confederate schooner Retribution. She lay outside of the harbor, and during the night sent her boats alongside of the Gilmore Meredith, which was at anchor in the harbor, and took from her five of her crew, who willingly deserted the brig. The Retribution is a fore-and-aft schooner of about 120 tuns burden, painted black, and mounts four guns, with a long Tom amidships.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 17.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	96¾	25 Pacific M. St. Co	156
2,000 do	96	100 do	155¾
15,000 do	95¾	50 do	155¾
1,000 do	95¾	10 do	155
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	94¾	50 do	s60 154¾
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. N	102¼	50 N. Y. Cen. RR	s30 117½
10,000 do	102	550 do	118
500 Indemnity	110	50 do	s30 117¾
11,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer	95¾	2200 Erie Railway	75
29,000 do	95¾	800 do	75¼
30,000 U. S. D. Notes	142¼	200 do	b10 75½
4,000 Ohio State 6s, '81	115¼	200 do	75¼
3,000 Ill. Can. R. Bds	100	500 Erie Railway Pref	104¼
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bds., '62	101¼	200 do	104¾
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bds., '77	109	400 do	s6 104¾
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bds., '79	109¼	1200 do	105
4,000 do	109¼	250 Hudson River RR	94¼
10,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	62	600 do	94¼
5,000 do	62¼	50 do	94¼
10,000 do	62¼	200 Harlem R. R	36¼
10,000 do	62¼	1200 do	36¼
6,000 Ind St War L	96¾	100 do	36¼
12,000 Virginia State 6s	65	300 Harlem R. R. Pref	73
10,000 Missouri State 6s	65	100 do	s10 73¼
4,000 do	64¼	20 do	72¾
35,000 do	64¼	70 Nor. & Wor. R. R	32
30,000 do	b10 65	400 Reading RR	94¼
5,000 do	b30 65	400 Mich Central RR	96
1,000 Missouri 6s Issued to Han. & St. Jos	25	200 Cleve. & Pitts. RR	67
1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	72¼	300 do	67¼
3,000 Cal. State 7s	127	900 do	67¼
500 do	126	100 do	67¼
19,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bds	110	600 M. So. & N. Ind. RR	57¼
5,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Conv. 1st M. Sk'g F. Bds	125	200 do	57¼
7,000 Erie 5th M. Bs	107	200 do	57¼
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct	122	200 do	b30 57¾
9,000 do	123¼