THE CITY.

THE QUOTAS.

Important Circular From the U. S. Provost Marshal General—The Quotas of Ohio Districts.

The following circular has just been received by the Provost Marshal General of Ohio:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 24, 1865.

Colonel James A. Wilcox, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, Columbus, Ohio:

The quota of the State of Ohio, under the call of the President for 300,000 men, dated December 19, 1864, is 26,027. This is the number required under the call, after taking into account all the credits to which the State is entitled, by estimating the number of years' service furnished by one, two and three years' men. The quota of the First District is 715; Second, 1,428; Third, 1,602; Fourth, 1,627; Fifth, 1,339; Sixth, 1,305; Seventh, 1,735; Eighth, 1,063; Ninth, 1,888; Tenth, 1,307; Eleventh, 1,161; Twelfth, 1,473; Thirteenth, 1,628; Fourteenth, 1,138; Fifteenth, 1,410; Sixteenth, 1,608; Seventeenth, 1,048; Eighteenth, 1,236; Nineteenth, 1,316.

In this estimate the Provost Marshal General has taken into account all credits to which the several districts are entitled on account of men raised up to December 31, 1864, including the excess under the former calls. In order to equalize this credit you will multiply the quota of the district by three, thus reducing it from a three years' to a one years' basis; to the product add the excess of years' service, and then distribute this sum to the several sub-districts, in proportion to the number enrolled in each.—This gross number of years' service required from each sub-district is increased by the excess. From this number deduct the excess which the sub-district has actually furnished, and the remainder is the actual number of years' service required, which, divided by three, gives the actual number of men from each sub-district, under the call.

GO TO C. C. ADAMS & CO. for Fur Caps.

THE NATIONAL FLAG UPSIDE DOWN—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Patriotic citizens were puzzled yesterday by seeing one of the National Flags suspended over the roof of the Capitol—the Northern one—turned topsy-turvy, with the stars downward and the stripes uppermost. Various were the conjectures as to the cause of this strange phenomenon. It was the general impression that it was an ill omen which boded evil, if not dishonor, to our country's flag. As the inverted flag floated in the direction of the Senate Chamber, a momentary suspicion flashed over some minds, that, as the majority in that body are entertaining Peace resolutions, and listening to arguments in their advocacy, they may have become slightly tinctured with the peace-on-any-terms policy, while Col. Connell is gently whispering in their ears, in the language of a member of Cato's little Senate at Utica:

"My thoughts, I must confess, are turned on peace."

TROOPS ON THE MOVE.—Under this head *The Journal* of Thursday morning stated that the Little Miami and the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland railroads had been in constant use for the last five days in transporting troops. *The Journal* of yesterday morning states that, in its notice of the day before, it had inadvertently omitted the Central Ohio road. We are authorized to state that the only roads converging at this point, monopolized by the Government in the transportation of troops, are the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia, and the Central Ohio.

Some of the soldiers transported eastward, are taken over the Steubenville road; but the greater part of them are sent over the Central Ohio.

GO TO C. C. ADAMS & CO. for Coats, Vests and Pants.

MORE FRIGHTENED THAN HURT.—On Thursday night, a talented and worthy citizen, hearing an unusual noise on the porch of his dwelling, raised his chamber window and fired off his pistol three several times, in order to call the police to arrest a supposed burglar. The police soon arrived on the ground, and seeing nobody about, requested the gentleman to come down and assist in the search. This the valient man with the pistol declined to do, but told the officers to go to the kitchen, as the robber had probably gone there, in order to find ingress to the house. They did not know where his kitchen was; but after searching about in the dark, for some time, they found a man in a soldier's blouse, lying on the porch half frozen. On questioning the man, he said he belonged to the hospital on Broad street, and having, from a very common cause, become somewhat oblivious, he had mistaken the gentleman's dwelling for the hospital building. He was taken to the calaboose, thawed out, and yesterday morning, was discharged, on his promising to sin no more in that way.

GO TO C. C. ADAMS & CO. for Coats, Vests, Pants, and Hats and Caps.

SOLDIERS AND MOLASSES.—We heard yesterday that some soldiers the night before, who were being transported eastward, being detained awhile at the depot in this city, and being exceedingly cold and hungry, broke open a hogshead of molasses that they found lying about loose, and confiscated a portion of the sweet juice of the cane to their own proper use and behoof.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the notice in this paper of a large auction sale of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods, to commence on Tuesday next at ten o'clock, A. M., at No. 101 East Town street, opposite the Gwynne Block. The goods will be sold in packages or parcels to suit the trade or consumers. It will be for the interest of all who want any of the articles specified in the notice referred to, to attend this sale.

FOR Coats, Vests, Pants and Furnishing Goods, go to C. C. Adams & Co.

OVERCOAT STOLEN.—Representative Odlin, of Dayton, had his overcoat stolen from the Neil House on Thursday night. Mr. Odlin hung his overcoat on the rack when he went to supper; but on his return, when he went to get his coat in order to go out, it was gone. No trace of the coat or the thief has been discovered.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.—The members of the 8th Ohio Cavalry, absent from the State without leave, are required, if they would avoid being treated as deserters, to report immediately to their commanding officer, at Beverly, West Virginia.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Detail of the Court—Trial of Provost Marshal John Mills—His Pleas to the Charge and Specifications—Testimony of Three Witnesses, &c., &c.

The detail of the General Court-Martial convened in this city is as follows:

1. Lieut-Col. G. R. West, 37th Iowa V. I.
2. Capt. Joel Storer, 37th Iowa V. I.
3. Capt. J. Nichols, 88th O. V. I.
4. First Lieut. J. V. Cluxton, 88th O. V. I.
5. Second Lieut. Jas. Wilson, 88th O. V. I.
6. Second Lieut. F. Zinn, 88th O. V. I.

Major James M. Nash, 19th O. V. I., is Judge Advocate, and Reuben Daily, Recorder.

The Court met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment. Present—all the members of the Court, together with the Judge Advocate and Recorder. The Court proceeded to the trial of Capt. John Mills, Provost Marshal of the Third District of Ohio. To the charge of malfeasance in office and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, the defendant plead "Not guilty."

To the 1st specification, of receiving from certain persons, engaged in obtaining recruits, extra fees for favoring such persons in mustering their recruits into service, the defendant plead "Not guilty."

To the 2d specification, similar to the 1st—same plea.

To the 3d specification, of having furnished certain persons, engaged in recruiting, with money for the purpose of sharing in the profits of their business—same plea.

To the 4th specification, of receiving from Samuel Billings twenty dollars for taking his name from the enrollment list—same plea.

To the 5th specification, of issuing certificates to certain persons to enable them to secure the Government reward for arresting deserters, when some of the arrests were made by another party—same plea.

To the 6th specification, similar to the foregoing, the defendant plead "Guilty."—He admitted that he had received at Dayton in person, and examined deserters arrested in that vicinity, while his headquarters were at Hamilton, and transported them at the expense of the Government, denying, however, that it was done in contravention of good order or military discipline.

To the 7th specification, of transferring recruits from certain townships to others, the defendant plead "guilty." The transfers, he alleged, were made, but not against law and order, at the instance of several townships, without reward.

To the 8th specification, of allowing his clerks to receive extra compensation from certain persons, engaged in furnishing recruits and substitutes, the defendant plead "Not guilty."

Peter Odlin and John Howard, Esqrs., were introduced as counsel for the accused.

Frank Grawman, a witness produced by the Judge Advocate, testified that he had been engaged in furnishing substitutes and recruits for several townships in Montgomery county. He procured the men for the townships and Capt. Mills kept the money. He never paid Capt. Mills any money for favors shown him in business. Sometimes there would be an odd dollar, and he would shove it back to Capt. M.; but he would not take it, and would tell him that he was not allowed to take money. Witness would not take it back, but would leave it lying on the table. He did this because Capt. M. had been obliging to him, as to everybody else. He did not give it to him as a bribe or reward, but merely as a present.

L. Woodhull, produced as a witness by the Judge Advocate, testified that he was doing business in Dayton over a year ago; that he was appointed chairman of a committee to get recruits to fill the quota of his township; that he was successful; that customers of his store who lived in the county, requested him to get their quotas filled, and that he agreed to do so, and was successful. His partner was also successful. He remembered they ought to give Capt. Mills a present, as he had been so kind to them. They did so. One evening about a year ago, they inclosed one hundred dollars in an envelope, and witness took it to Capt. M.'s house. He asked what it was. He was told it was a present. He refused to take it, but it was not taken back. Some time ago, Capt. M. returned the money, but the witness, though closely questioned, could not state the time when it was returned.

Frank H. Scoby, produced as a witness by the Judge Advocate, testified that he has been employed in the office of Capt. Mills at Dayton as a clerk for nineteen months. No clerk ever received any compensation from substitute brokers with the consent and knowledge of Capt. Mills. Sometimes persons bringing recruits from a distance, in consequence of there being so much rivalry among the brokers, would be anxious to get their papers made out; and when the clerks had nothing to do in the office after office hours, the brokers would get them to make out the enlistments, and take the recruits to a Justice and have them sworn in. This was an illegal and illegitimate procedure, as the recruits were not actually enlisted until examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment. For doing this, the clerks would receive sometimes a dollar, or two or three dollars. It was always a gift and never demanded.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

C. C. ADAMS & CO. are positively *retailing* their wholesale stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods at cost.

OPERA HOUSE—LAST APPEARANCE OF MISS OLIVE LOGAN.—To-night is announced as the last appearance of Miss Olive Logan at the Opera House. She will impersonate to-night "Lucretia Borgia," in the famous tragedy of that name, in which Mr. Evans will appear as Genarro, the soldier of fortune. The play will be cast with the full strength of the large company, and the public may expect a faithful and vivid representation of its characters and incidents.

After this exciting tragedy, will be presented a mirthfully moving farce, entitled the "Ghost," in which Mr. Lewis will appear in his most eccentric and funniest mode.

REVIVAL.—We learn that a religious revival is progressing at the M. E. Church on Town street, and at Bigelow Chapel on Third street. Quite a number of converts, we understand, have been recently added to the congregations at both the above places.

FOR Gloves, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, go to C. C. Adams & Co.

POLICE COURT.—There were four cases before Mayor Thomas yesterday morning. The accused to each separate charge plead guilty. John Edwards, for a breach of the peace and fighting, was fined $10 and costs; Amanda Turpin, a cyprian, for being disorderly and making a noise and disturbance at the American Hotel, was fined $3 and costs; and John Martin and James Ackley, for being found in the streets in a state of intoxication, were each fined $1 and costs. All paid, except Amanda Turpin, who was remanded to the city prison.

Educational.

Young men desiring to receive a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping and Telegraphy, should attend Bush's Mercantile College, Union Block, where the course of instruction is made practical as in the counting-room. The best of instruments are in use in the Telegraphic Department. Send for circular containing full particulars. jan27-tf

CITY ITEMS.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps,

AND

Furnishing Goods.

W. R. Kent will sell, without reserve, commencing Tuesday, January 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 101 East Town street, opposite the Gwynne Block, a large consignment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods, consisting in part as follows: New and elegant styles of Dress Goods, new styles of All-Wool Double Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Beaver Fur Caps, 25 doz. Cassimere Caps, 20 doz. Woolen and Fur Hats, 25 doz. Wool Wrappers and Drawers, 15 doz. Knit Jackets, 15 doz. Overalls, 25 doz. Fancy Wool Shirts, 30 doz. Buck Gloves, 10 doz. Neck Stocks, 25 doz. Silk Ties, 150 Overcoats, 175 Boys' Coats, 250 pairs of Cloth, Cassimere and Jeans Pants, 150 Balmoral Skirts, 25 doz. Hoop Skirts, 50 pairs of extra super Blankets, 5 doz. Mohair Carriage Rugs, and a large assortment of Ladies' Cloaks.

The above goods are all new and in style, and will be sold in packages or parcels to suit the trade or consumers.

Every person is invited to attend this sale, where goods can be had at your own prices. jan28

THE "Weed" Sewing Machine, with all the recent improvements, is the most serviceable, simple and durable, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine uses the straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle stitch. It will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in tarletan to the making of an overcoat—anything from pilot or beaver cloth down to the softest gauze or gossamer tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can hem, fell, bind, cord, gather, tuck and quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. May be had in any style—plain or cabinet. See advertisement.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
506 Broadway, N. Y.
Columbus office, 238 South High street, Lattimer's new building.
jan28-4wtu&sat.

Foreign Humbug and Native Honesty.

With all our cuteness, we are annually swindled by foreign humbugs who palm themselves on us as medical men and university-graduates. Mr. A. Speer, however, comes out flat-footed and tells us he is no doctor—but a plain, practical man, with a good property in New Jersey, which he has turned to account in making his Samburg Wine, which he does not wish the public to regard as a patent medicine, but simply to give it credit for whatever medicinal virtues scientific men affirm it possesses.

Messrs. Chilton & Co., the eminent chemists of New York, "pronounce it pure and for medicinal purposes superior to other wines. Its effects upon the system being mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific and tonic, and beneficial in affections of the kidneys and chronic diseases, with general debility of the constitution."

Dr. Harris, of the N. Y. Hospital, "finds it an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant preferable to the commercial port and other wines, and recommends it especially for ladies." Dr. Parish of Philadelphia, "pronounces it to be a purely unadulterated juice of the grape, possessing much medicinal properties, and non-intoxicative qualities, &c." Our limited space forbids any more extracts from letters of similar import from numerous physicians and clergymen, many of the latter using it as a communion wine in preference to foreign wines.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The above wine is sold by druggists.

JOHN MILLER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND BROKER.

Office on Fourth Street, between State and Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

A number of very desirable houses and lots, and several vacant city lots in the very best locations in Columbus, are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Careful and diligent attention will be given to the sale of houses and lots, as well as vacant lots in this city for other parties.

Suburban Property, Farms, Lands, and other Country Property.

His extensive acquaintance and thorough familiarity with both city and country property, and a just knowledge of values, afford him facilities in this line which should entitle him to the consideration of all those who wish to sell or purchase property or real estate. He can only assure parties entrusting their property or patronage to him—that he will exert his highest efforts to secure the results desired; and with earnestness, frankness and industry, all of which he pledges, he hopes to secure the confidence and patronage of a fair portion of the public. jan27-3t

FOR SALE.

A FINE COTTAGE RESIDENCE ON EAST TOWN STREET.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, AND LOTS, on East Rich Street; also, one FRAME HOUSE and lot, desirably situated.

FOR SALE.

SIX HOUSES AND LOTS, SMALL Tenements, convenient to business, and cheap.

FOR SALE.

191 ACRES OF GOOD LAND; ALSO, 45 acres, well improved, 5 miles from Columbus; also a large number of in and out Lots in the City of Columbus.

Call and see. Office, No. 13 East Rich street, Columbus, Ohio.
jan21-d3mo W. STRAIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN ELLSLER, JR.....MANAGER & LESSEE.
EVELYN EVANS.....STAGE MANAGER.
RICHARD H. GEARY.....TREASURER.

Positively the last appearance of

MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

On which occasion she will appear in her great character of LUCRETIA BORGIA. This piece will be cast with the full strength of the large company, and will be rendered replete in all its details.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28TH, Will be presented the grand and thrilling drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA, or THE POISONER.

Lucretia Borgia.....Miss Olive Logan.
Genaro, (a soldier of fortune,).....Mr. Evelyn Evans.

To conclude with the funniest of all funny farces, (played in Cleveland night after night, with unbounded satisfaction, by Mr. James Lewis,) called THE GHOST.

Diggory.....Mr. James Lewis.

Doors open at quarter before 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; Family Circle, 35 cts.; Private Boxes, $6.00.

Box office open from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Telegraphic.

Mr. Blair's Mission Successful—Jeff. Davis to Send Commissioners to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—The following is a special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph:

WASHINGTON, January 27.—It is now definitely known that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond has been crowned with complete success. Mr. Davis pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace. Mr. Davis stated distinctly to Mr. Blair that he would conclude peace and return to the Union upon terms that would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln and Congress. Mr. Blair also had an interview with General Lee, who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down their arms and returning to the Union. Mr. Blair also conversed with a majority of the rebel Congressmen, who represented themselves as in favor of abandoning further hostilities.

There can be no doubt that in a day or two at farthest commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels renewed allegiance to the Union, the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. Blair experienced the kindest of treatment at the hands of the authorities, and reported that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire revulsion of public opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates of fighting it out to the bitter end, now admit the hopelessness of their cause. The probability of an early peace was freely discussed in social and political circles in Richmond, and a general feeling of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the information.

Gen. Meade Removed—Armies of the Potomac and James Consolidated—Sheridan in Command of Them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Notwithstanding the denial attributed to General Meade that he has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, it is now understood that the two armies of the James and the Potomac have been consolidated, and that Sheridan has been selected to command them, and that another command, or new duties, have been assigned to General Meade. The time has at last come to bring about peace by hard fighting with the odds in our favor, and Phil. Sheridan is put into the North side of the ring. Big bets are made here that he will knock Lee out of time in the first round.

From Fort Fisher—Four Blockade Runners Captured—Rebels Building Breastworks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Tribune's Fort Fisher correspondent says the navy has made a magnificent haul. On Wednesday night, 18th, three blockade runners were captured off Cape Fear Inlet by our fleet, and last night another one. Two of the steamers have just come in and anchored under the guns of the navy, opposite battery Buchanan. They are iron steamers of the largest and swifest class of blockade runners, very long and sharp, with low houses forward and aft, scarcely higher than the rail. Like all the rest, they are painted a light lead-color, or light blue. They have each two raking smoke pipes painted white and set fore and aft, low paddle boxes, with wheels of small diameter, but making up in power by the application of the patent feathering floats. They are deeply loaded.

Gen. Whiting's wound is in the right leg above and near the knee. Colonel Lamb's wound is in the hip, the ball still remaining in. Both have to be moved on stretchers.

Examinations thus far made show that the rebels have constructed a breastwork nearly from the ocean to the river above our lines, and are evidently preparing as best they can to contest our advance.

2,000 Rebels Captured—Arrival of Donations at Savannah.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The steamer United States, from Savannah, brings a report that the National forces near Pocotaligo, South Carolina, had captured 2,000 rebels and their artillery.

The steamer Rebecca Clyde, with her cargo of goods contributed by the people of this city for the sufferers at Savannah, had reached the latter place, and the distribution of her supplies had been commenced. The Mayor of Savannah, in his speech accepting the donations, warmly thanked the people of the North for their liberality, and paid a high compliment to Gen. Geary, military governor of the city, and the officers and men under his command, for their wise and impartial administration of affairs, and the good order they have preserved.

The Demonstration on James River.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Herald's correspondent, in his account of the rebel demonstration on the James, says the notorious pirate Semmes is reported to have commanded the expedition. The rebels believed all our iron-clads were at Wilmington, and that we had but a few wooden vessels in the river. They intended to force their way through and destroy the enormous amount of shipping and supplies collected at City Point and Bermuda Hundred. There is no doubt the rebels intended a cooperation with their land forces, as extensive movements have been observed in Lee's army around Petersburg. The fleet consisted of three iron-clads, three wooden rams and two smaller wooden vessels.

The Rebel Congress.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Resolutions requesting Jeff. Davis to appoint commissioners to negotiate with the Government at Washington for peace, were presented in the rebel House of Representatives a few days ago, and referred to the Foreign Relations committee by an almost unanimous vote.

The rebel House has proposed a sweeping measure on the subject of exemptions. It repeals what is known as the negro exemption clause; limits the exemption of mail contractors, and revokes all exemptions and details heretofore made by the President and Secretary of War, of persons fit for active service and not within certain particulars.

Col. McArthur Under Arrest.

CAIRO, Jan. 26.—The steamer City of Cairo arrived from Memphis with 180 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Col. McArthur, commandant at Columbus, Ky., has been placed under arrest by Gen. Meredith, and Col. Hicks assigned to command of that post. The charges against Col. McArthur have not been divulged, but his arrest was probably caused by his acting under Gen. Canby's orders respecting cotton permits and other matters, through Gen. Dana, who claims command of that part of Kentucky to Cairo, which Meredith denies.

Mr. Blair Returned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Hon. Francis P. Blair arrived in Washington this morning.

Some guerrillas made a raid on Occoquan, below Alexandria, on Tuesday night, carrying off everything of value to the citizens that they could obtain.

Blair Has an Interview with the President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Commercial's Washington special says Mr. Blair had an interview with the President this morning. His friends say his mission will lead to peace, but give no reasons for saying so.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Commercial's Washington dispatch says it is believed Mr. Blair's answer to the letter from Mr. Seward to him, which he carried to Richmond as quasi credentials, will show the utter hopelessness of peace negotiations.

Rebel Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 25th says: The city was full of rumors yesterday morning to the effect that an armistice of ninety days had been agreed upon between the Confederate and United States authorities, and some went so far as to state that white flags were flying from the hostile lines below Richmond. These stories were the offspring of idle fancies. So far from there being an armistice between the belligerents, there was more of active war yesterday on the lines below here than since last November. Our rams and small wooden boats started down the river at an early hour, with the design, it is supposed, of damaging the Yankee pontoon bridges near Deep Bottom, their shipping, and, if fortune favored, their store houses at Bermuda Hundred and City Point.

Unofficial reports which reach us, and which we believe are in the main correct, are most unfavorable. It seems that all went smoothly with the expedition until the obstructions were reached, which the enemy sunk in Trent Reach last summer. In attempting to pass them the Drury, a very small boat carrying two guns, got aground and was opened upon by the enemy's batteries. A hundred-pound shot penetrated her magazine and blew her up. Of the rest of the fleet, the Fredericksburg alone passed the obstructions, and she soon put back, it being thought unwise for her to proceed alone. We have not been able to learn whether the expedition was then given up, or whether the attempt to carry it out was subsequently renewed. Constant cannonading was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap during the morning. It is said we suffered no casualties by the blowing up of the Drury, she, we presume, having been abandoned before she was struck.

Mr. F. P. Blair was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, dined with the President Sunday, and has had several interviews with him since. What has transpired during these interviews is positively not known, the President not having even made any communication to his Cabinet on the subject. We must await the return of Mr. Blair to the North, and then scan the columns of the New York Tribune for the facts.

The Richmond Examiner of the 25th has the following: We hear of no changes in the cabinet. Mr. Sedden has certainly and decisively resigned. His successor is not named. The President has signed the bill creating a General-in-Chief. No appointment has been made.

The following is from the Sentinel of the 25th: Cannon and musketry were both heard in the direction of battery Harrison yesterday. It was reported on the streets that battery Harrison had been recaptured from the Yankees.

It is believed Blair has not been authorized to offer any terms of settlement that could be accepted by the Confederates.—What consultations have taken place between him and Davis it is presumed only are known to themselves. The shortest way for peace is vigorous war. The enemy will never make terms with us until they are convinced we will fight till we achieve our independence.

Printing Paper Made of Corn Husks.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Recent discoveries justify the belief that many thousand tons of the husks of Indian corn will hereafter be consumed yearly in this country, in connection with the manufacture of paper. The editors of the leading daily journals of the country have secured the control of the new discovery, so far as the same is applicable to the manufacture of printing paper, and they respectfully invite proposals from every town, county and State in the United States, for supplying clean, sound and well-dried husks, as the same are stripped from the ripe corn; the husks to be baled in even hundreds of pounds, and delivered at railway stations. Address D. H. Craig, General Agent of the Associated Press, New York City.

A Committee of Working Women Wait on the President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Tribune's Washington special says: A committee of ladies representing 1400 working women of Philadelphia, employees of Government contractors, waited on the President to-day to tell of their sufferings and wrongs. Simon Cameron, John W. Forney and other Pennsylvanians accompanied them. The President, deeply impressed, sent for Acting Quartermaster General Thomas, and told him the story he had heard, and then said with feeling: "I shall consider myself personally obliged if you can hereafter manage the supplies of contract work for the Government made up by women, so as to give them remunerative wages for their labors." The General declared if it could be done it should be.

Foreign News.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool 12th, and Londonderry 13th, has arrived. News unimportant.

The steamer Washington, which was to have left Havre on the 11th inst. for New York, was detained by broken machinery.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Times has an editorial on the proposition to admit the members of the American cabinet to seats in Congress, and hails it as a substantial improvement, but thinks that in these evil times, and with a franchise so unmanageable as that in America, it will not fail to work out that permanent improvement which might otherwise be expected from it.

"Historicus," the well known legal writer in the Times, publishes a long letter denouncing the instructions of Mr. Benjamin to the rebel Secretary of the Navy, as to the treatment of neutral vessels by rebel cruisers. He hopes that whatever else these instructions may accomplish, they will at least secure this: That no Confederate cruiser shall ever again hail from an English port.

It is stated that the British Government has officially announced its accession to the Sanitary Association of Geneva, for securing the better treatment of the sick and wounded in war.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the number of ships to be disarmed, in accordance with the economical views set forth in M. Fould's financial report, is no less than thirty-three.

The Moniteur denies the rumors of intended modifications in the administration of Algeria, and of dissensions between the Minister of War and the Duke of Magenta.

The Paris bourse on the 11th inst. was flat and lower, the rentes closing at 66f@90c.

SPAIN.—The United States steamer Sacramento arrived at Cadiz on the 3d. She had been in collision with a British brig. The latter was damaged, but nothing was said of damage to the Sacramento.

In the Senate, Calderon Callontes attacked the Ministry for the abandonment of San Domingo. Marshal Narverez replied that it was in the interest of Spain the step was proposed.

ITALY.—Turin journals deny the statement that at a meeting of Italian patriots at Genoa it had been decided to instigate an insurrection in Venetia, with the approval of the Italian Government.

The report of the committee of inquiry into the September disturbance at Turin absolves the Mirghette Cabinet from having violated the laws, but charges it with want of energy and foresight, and with having deceived Italy as to the nature of the facts. The report had produced considerable sensation in Turin.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated the Government will submit bills to the Chambers for a further development of the naval power of Prussia, and for opening the canal to connect the German ocean with the Baltic.

INDIA.—Calcutta mails of Dec. 6th, Hong Kong Dec. 1st, and Melbourne Nov. 26th, had reached England. The difficulty with Bhootan was expected to be settled without much difficulty. The Governor of New Zealand had issued a proclamation offering an amnesty, but without effect on the Moories, who continue hostile.

James Lunham & Co., provision merchants in London, had suspended. Liabilities £300,000.

Satterthwait's circular reports important fluctuations in American securities during the week. On receipt of the news of the occupation of Savannah there was a decided improvement in Government bonds and railroad shares, and 5-20 bonds were taken at 46 and Illinois 53½. The return of the Wilmington expedition had a depressing effect, Illinois returning to last week's quotations, and 4-20's to 45½. The greatest decline is in Eries, which, after touching 38, have fallen to 35½@36½.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the Virginia:

The Morning Post credits Sherman as one of the most daring and skillful soldiers of the present day, and regards the occupation of Savannah as of vital importance.

The Times editorially replies to rumors from America that France and England contemplate a speedy recognition of the Confederate States, saying it does not believe such a movement has been entertained for one moment, and thinks such a step would prove fatal to the Government. It emphatically denies that it ever encouraged any idea of intervention by England.

The meeting of Parliament was fixed for February 7th.

Mr. Seward in a letter to the Union and Emancipation society, returns Mr. Lincoln's thanks for the congratulations of the society and its devotion to the best interests of America, but points out that the final declaration of his re-election is not yet made

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the citizens of Savannah, for compensation for losses sustained by the destruction of property by the Union troops. Referred.

Mr. Clark reported against several petitions for compensation to individuals for losses sustained by the incidents of the war.

Mr. Wilson presented the following, which was objected to:

Resolved, That the committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into and report on the action of Brevet Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis in preventing negroes who had joined the army in its march through Georgia, from crossing a creek known as Ebenezer's creek, near Savannah, by burning the bridge after his troops had crossed, on the night of the 8th of December last; many of these negroes having been killed by the rebel cavalry or drowned in attempting to cross the river on rafts.

The above was accompanied by extracts from a letter from an officer in the army of Gen. Sherman, setting forth in detail the facts connected with the circumstances alluded to in the resolution.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue his proclamation declaring the State of Arkansas to be no longer in insurrection against the United States, authorizing the resumption of commercial intercourse between that and other States, also declaring that the Senators and Representatives recently elected in that State shall be recognized and admitted to seats in Congress. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Conness presented a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the regulations for the carrying of passengers between New York and San Francisco on the Atlantic side.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to authorize the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad system eastward to Ontonagon, Michigan, and to provide for its connection eastward with the Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian systems of railroads to Fort Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Fort Wayne and Dayton. Referred to committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to amend the act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and provide for the payment of quartermaster's stores and subsistence furnished to the army of the United States. It also provides that the first section of the above act shall not embrace suits pending in the Court of Claims on the 4th of July, 1864. The bill was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the aggregate number of men enlisted in each State for the military and naval service; the number of negroes recruited in each State, and in each county of Kentucky.

Mr. Summer objected to the resolution, and it lies over.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Deficiency bill from the House was taken up. He moved to strike out the section giving extra compensation to employees of the capitol. Agreed to, and the section was stricken out and the bill passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution advising retaliation for cruel treatment of Union prisoners.

Mr. Johnson spoke in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Howe advocated the resolution.

The lengthy deposition of an escaped soldier was read, showing that inhuman treatment to our soldiers was continued to the present time.

Mr. Morrill moved to amend by striking out the provision to retaliate in kind, and insert in lieu the words, "In conformity with the laws of nations."

Messrs. Trumbull, Conness and Wright were appointed a committee for counting the Presidential vote.

The House to-day was exclusively occupied in consideration of private bills.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The gold market has taken a strong speculative turn, and the price has advanced from 208¾, the opening figure to 213 at 3 o'clock P. M. To-night 218@219.

The Case of Burley.

TORONTO, January 27.—Burley's case was decided this morning. Chief Justice Draper and three associates were unanimous in the opinion that the prisoners should be given up.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 25.—A steamer arrived to-day from Fort Fisher with rebel prisoners and mails, and dispatches from our forces in that vicinity. Nothing of importance has yet transpired.

Heavy guns are being mounted at City Point and other places to oppose the rebel fleet, should it again attempt to pass those points. The Ironsides and Atlanta were ordered up James river last evening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Late Richmond papers are filled with sharp criticisms upon the South, showing great disaffection throughout the South. The Creoles are denounced as becoming troublesome, and the women are urged to frown them down. Union and harmony are demanded, and there has been an arrest of a large number of disloyal citizens and soldiers in Richmond. The Richmond Whig of the 22d says: Nothing has been offered the South for peace, which it can accept, and those peace movements show that the Yankee Government is really convinced of its inability to carry on the war to a successful issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It is reported that Mr. Blair, senior, returned late last night.—The event excites but little interest.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A Newbern, N. C., correspondent states that the important bridge on the Weldon railroad, over the Roanoke river, was almost entirely swept away by the late freshet. This is a very serious interference with the transportation of the rebel army supplies. It is said that months will be required to repair it.

Large numbers of runaway slaves are constantly coming into the Union lines in North Carolina, for the purpose of enlisting in the army.

MEADVILLE, PA., Jan. 27.—All the bonds stolen from the bank of Crawford county, except $92,000, were found this morning in a barn near the bank. The bank is doing business as usual.

FOR OPERA CLOAKS.

WHITE French Merinos, Cashmeres and Alpacas Scarlet Broad Cloth and Merino, Delicate Shades of Merinos, Tassels, Cords, Ribbons, and all kinds of Trimmings.

BAIN & SON,
aug30 Nos. 32 to 39 South High Street

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

New York Money Market—Jan. 27.

Money fairly active and steady at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 109½@109¾.

Gold excited and decidedly higher, opening at 209½, advancing to 210¼, declining to 210¼, and closing at 212¼.

Government Stocks firm and moderately active.

New York Stock Market—Jan. 27.

Stocks steady; U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 110; 5-20 coupons, 108¼; 10-40 coupons, 100¼; One Year Certificates 97¼; Ohio & Mississippi 27¼; Canton, 51¼; Quicksilver 90½; Cumberland 46; Mariposa 9¾; New York Central 109¼; Erie 73; Hudson 136¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg 80¾; Reading 105¼; Michigan Central 109; Michigan Southern 85¼; Northwestern 34; Northwestern, preferred, 64; Rhode Island 93½; Quincy 115; Fort Wayne 93.

New York Market—Jan. 27.

COTTON—Opened dull at yesterday's prices, but closed firmer with an upward tendency at 87@90 for middling, closing with no sellers below 90c.

FLOUR—State and western 10@15c better, at $9 50@$9 60 for extra State; $10 85@$10 90 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 05@$11 75 for trade brands—market closing firm.

WHISKY—Firmer, $2 29½@$2 30 for western, closing at the latter price.

WHEAT—2@3c better, and quiet at $2 75 for good Chicago Spring.

RYE—Quiet.

BARLEY—Rather more active.

CORN—Quiet and steady; mixed western, $1 36; white western $2.

OATS—Firmer; $1 06 is offered and $1 07 asked for western.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm, at 46c for crude; 66c for refined in bond; refined free unchanged.

WOOL—Dull.

PORK—Opened mord active and firmer, and closed unsettled at $37 50@38 for new mess closing at $37 50 cash; $36 2c@37, or '63 and '64 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $36 25 prime; $34 50@35 50 for prime mess, and $35 for thin mess. Also 7,500 bbls new mess, February and March, sellers' and buyers' option, $36 00@39 00, and 2,500 bbls '63 and '64 mess for February, buyers' option, at $36 75@37, and 3,250 bbls prime mess, for February, sellers' and buyers' option, at $35 50@36 25.

BEEF—Firm, at 19@22 for plain mess, and 21@24 for extra mess; tierces beef in request; Indiana mess at $42 50.

BEEF HAMS—Steady at $25 50@26 50 for western.

DRESSED HOGS—More active and firmer, at 15¼@16c for western.

BACON—In moderate demand, at 19½@21c for Cumberland cut on spot and for forward delivery, 21¼ for short ribbed, 23@23½ for short clear, and 20½ for long cut hams.

CUT MEATS—In moderate demand at 17@18¼c for shoulders, and 18@22c for hams.

LARD—Firm at 19@23¼.

BUTTER—More active and firm, at 32@47c for Ohio, and 43@53c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 14@23c.

Cleveland Market.

FREIGHTS—Steady at the following rates—all r