(Continued from First Page.)

[illegible] or destroying the last [illegible] of the Confederacy. To give the South an hour of repose, to afford time for from preparation or breathing time which should refresh in the new exertions in the [illegible] of the Cause. It is difficult to believe that the capture of Fort Fisher will not lead to other successes, which will [illegible] Wilmington in the hands of the Federals or render it useless as a port for blockade runners. I will be seen then how far the South is able to do [illegible] without aid. With Richmond [illegible] there [illegible] The most efforts have been made by the Federals to shut up the Southern ports and the government with which the Confederates from [illegible] that in the opinion of their [illegible] the retention of the Confederate States is necessary for the successful termination of the war."

Mr Adams, the American Minister at London, had a long interview with Earl Russell on the 26th January. Nothing was of course known as to what transpired, but the interview was commented upon as a matter of interest at this juncture.

The Surrey Theatre, a large building situated in Blackfriars road, London, took fire during the performance of the pantomime on the evening of the 26th January. The Times says:

The last scene of the pantomime was being performed when, it is said, a part of the ceiling immediately over the large chandelier, by which the building was principally lighted, caught fire, and a feeling of alarm immediately took possession of the whole of the audience that remained. At the crisis Mr. Green, the stage manager, presented himself in front of the proscenium, and implored the people for their own safety to retire as quietly as possible, and to leave the theatre in an orderly manner. They could see for themselves that it was the ceiling alone which had at that time caught fire, and he appealed to their reason that it must burn upwards, and that there was ample time for them to leave the building uninjured, if they only did so in a calm and collected manner. The audience, on the whole, it is said, followed this very sensible advice, and were so enabled to leave the place without [illegible]. Mr. Green, the stage manager, having succeeded in stealing the alarm among the audience, applied himself with great energy in collecting all the persons engaged in the pantomime, many of them young ballet girls, and having conducted out of the building he himself remained among the last to leave. Most of the performers made their escape in the costumes they wore, [illegible] the [illegible] Opposite, [illegible] the property in the building belonging to Mr. Sapio, who [illegible] with the property [illegible].

The Prince of Wales [illegible] the 29th, [illegible] the south of M. Thouvenel, the French Minister, [illegible] a relative of the [illegible] diplomatist who died.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Glorious News Through Rebel Sources.

General Sherman is meeting with the most satisfactory success, as will be seen by the following synopsis of the latest rebel dispatches.

The Richmond papers of Friday state that on Tuesday last Sherman was advancing from Orangeburg, 40 miles south of Columbia, and the Confederate troops were slowly falling back before him. Extensive skirmishing had taken place, but no battle is reported. A dispatch received from a Confederate official at Columbia, dated Feb. 15th, reports that Sherman's advance was now near Columbia, that the Home Guard and citizens had turned out to aid in resisting the Union forces, and that skirmishing had already commenced not far from the city. The Columbia papers of Monday last were still in doubt respecting General Sherman's designs. The Columbia CAROLINIAN reports that Sherman had crossed the South Edisto, and was slowly moving towards the north branch of the river, for the double purpose of cutting the Columbia and Charleston, and the Wilmington and Manchester road, near Kingsville. The junction of these three important branches of supply is regarded as tributary to the capture of Charleston. The journal denies that Columbia was in any kind of danger. It based the opinion on the assumption that Charleston is the more important place; and also on the preparations of Beauregard, whose combinations are such as "to make the Yankee commander tremble for his safety." Long before Columbia falls God is expected to vouchsafe such a victory to the Confederates as will enable South Carolina to close the war as she began it, in triumph. The Columbia papers generally represent Sherman's soldiers as committing the most unheard of atrocities in the State. The village of Barnwell's Bridge, in the Branchville district, was burned. The unoccupied planters houses were invariably destroyed. In cases where families remained in their dwellings they were subject to robbery and insult. The army is represented as traversing the country in bands of fifteen and twenty, breaking open wardrobes and closets, and carrying off property at pleasure. These papers affect to derive great comfort from the fact that Sherman's exigencies will compel him to move backward or forward with the utmost dispatch. He cannot keep still. If he remains he will be permitted to do so, and "he will be let alone." But if he persists in seizing railroads and pushing into the interior of that State, he would come to grief at the hands of Beauregard and Hardee. The exact value of these vain-glorious boastings may be inferred from the following official dispatches announcing the fall of the capital of South Carolina on Friday last:

(OFFICIAL.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1865. }

Major-General Dix:—The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by General Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the Department in the following telegram, just received from Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, 4:45 P. M., Feb. 18.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:

The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks has already been evacuated.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., Feb. 18.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:

The following is taken from to-day's Richmond Dispatch:

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by General Beauregard in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree River, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers. From General Beauregard's dispatch, it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city, forcing the light they threw up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad Rivers. Whilst they were crossing these rivers our troops under General Beauregard evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession. Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought it was impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employes of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, South Carolina, a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury Lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this we have no positive information. The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think, likely, is already in process of evacuation. It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. The generally received opinion is that he will go to Charleston and capture it, but there is but we confess that we do not know what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to fulfil the desire. We are disposed to believe that he will not strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia. There was a report yesterday that Augusta had been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is at Columbia, and that the report that a rebel was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

The Charleston MERCURY of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events cutting it off from the usual facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Dinmore has been made a Rear-Admiral, and will take command of the James River Squadron.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

DISPATCH FROM MR. STANTON.

Albany, Feb. 19.—The following telegram has been received by Governor Fenton:

Washington, Feb. 19.—Last night this department received the gratifying intelligence of the occupation of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, by General Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston by the enemy. Hasten on recruiting to fill up the army, and the rebellion must receive the final blow in this Spring's campaign. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTION OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, is one of the handsomest cities in the South. It is delightfully situated on the east bank of the Congaree river, one of the upper tributaries of the Santee—the principal river of the State, which flows due west and east into the sea about fifty miles north of Charleston. The possession of Columbia, therefore, secures Gen. Sherman a valuable water-line for further operations. Columbia was founded in 1786. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing each other at right angles, and a hundred yards apart. The land slopes gradually from the river to a plain several miles in extent, commanding a beautiful prospect. Upon this the city proper is built, but the houses extend down the slope to the water edge, thus forming a beautiful appearance. The State House is the principal building. It is two stories high, 170 feet by 60, and is located in the centre of the town. But there are a great number of fine buildings, of great elegance and taste. There are ten churches, two banks, a jail, market house, State arsenal and lunatic asylum. But the private residences are on the largest and finest scale seen in the South, and evince the wealth and taste of the citizens, who made Columbia the scene of aristocratic splendor and gaiety. They settled in this place, not only from South Carolina, but also from Georgia. This constitutes it one of the wealthiest cities south of Richmond. There are several the educational institutions in Columbia. The inhabitants of the place have been reduced since the war from fifteen thousand to ten thousand. The distance from Columbia to Charleston is 120 miles; to Florence, 80; to Wilmington, 190; to Goldsboro, 329; to Raleigh, 215; to Branchville, 65; and to Augusta 79 miles. The possession of this place gives Sherman the inside or interior line of rebel communications in the State, and cuts off supplies between Lee's army and Richmond and the richest districts in South Carolina and Georgia, upon which the Confederate armies and capital, in Virginia, have hitherto depended.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 17.—Two steamers arrived here last evening, with released Union prisoners from Richmond, and have sailed for Annapolis. Col. Mulford remained at Varina to effect the exchange of prisoners as fast as they arrive. Other steamers have gone up the James River with rebel prisoners, and the exchange will be made as rapidly as possible.

The steamer Arrabine arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher. The captain of the steamer reports that our forces had expected to make an attack upon Fort Anderson on the 15th inst., but failed for some cause unknown to him. Before he left Fort Fisher he saw a bright light in the direction of Fort Anderson, and the supposition was that it had been abandoned and burnt by the rebels.

The steamers Northerner and Ellen S. Terry sailed from here this afternoon for Fort Fisher, with colored troops for Gen. Terry.

The steamer Blackstone arrived here this afternoon from Savannah, stopping at Hilton Head, S. C. The captain of the Blackstone brought dispatches from General Sherman for the authorities at Washington, which were telegraphed from here. The captain of the Blackstone was not informed of the nature of the dispatches, and knew nothing of the purport of Sherman's contemplated movements.

GENERAL MEADE.

The Rebels Waking Up.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Information has been received from the Army of the James, dated 17th. Deserters from the rebel army arriving at headquarters state that this morning between twelve and one o'clock, a company from each of the regiments of Stewart's brigade of Pickett's division, were sent out to advance their picket line about 150 yards, in order to straighten, as well as to straighten, their line on the Bermuda Hundred front, opposite the position held by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. On being discovered they were fired upon by our pickets, and after about twenty shots they returned to their own lines. The party making the attempt are reported as having been supplied with entrenching tools to throw up works for the defence, and which they threw up for the purpose, and which they then retreated in the utmost disorder, not waiting to return our fire. Their loss, if any, is unknown.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Richmond, Feb. 19.—The Richmond Dispatch contains the following:

"There was a cannonade of several hours' duration on our left, near the Appomattox, on Wednesday evening. With this exception, nothing of moment occurred. On the Petersburg lines picket-firing has, by tacit consent of both parties, very much slackened within the past few days. The enemy are quiet in their entrenchments on Hatcher's Run. Throughout Tuesday night the rumbling of wagons and artillery was heard on Grant's lines in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom. It was supposed that Grant was transferring a heavy body of troops to the north side. This may be simply the return of the troops sent over to Petersburg to participate in the Hatcher's Run affair, last Monday."

General Lee had issued a general order announcing his acceptance of the chief command of the Confederate armies. His headquarters are to be with the army at Petersburg.

The Rebel Flag-of-truce Boat Blown up by one of their own Torpedoes.

The Washington Star of Saturday has the following dispatch:

City Point, Va., Feb. 17.—5:30 *P. M.*—The rebel flag-of-truce boat, William Allison, whilst on her upward trip from Cox Landing, this afternoon, was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets saw no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes, which had been in the water for a long time.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Nine hundred and eighty-three Union prisoners, including ten officers, mostly from Danville, came down from Richmond on the rebel steamboat Allison to Cox Landing. They were received and cared for by Lieut. H. S. Merrill, A. A. Q. M., at those headquarters. About five o'clock, as the steamboat Allison was on her return trip to Richmond, and when a short distance above Fort Brady, she struck a torpedo, which, exploding, completely wrecked her. She had on board 113 packages of blankets, and a number of other articles intended for our prisoners, belonging mostly to the State of Indiana. The loss of life is unknown.

Arrival of Released Prisoners.

Baltimore, Feb. 19.—The AMERICAN's special from Annapolis says 206 paroled men have just arrived from the South, many of them in a most horrid condition. The Government buildings here will soon be all filled with sick and wounded.

Loss of a U. S. Steamer.

Arrival of Her Crew.

S. S. Gunding Star, Knapp, from New Orleans, Feb. 11th, 9½ A. M., arrived at this port last evening. She reports that on Saturday afternoon, off Hatteras, was signaled by S. S. Morning Star, to stop and take off mails as she was obliged to put into Fortress Monroe to obtain coal, being short from the following circumstances: Wednesday morning, Feb. 15th, she saw the U. S. S. Merrimac in a sinking condition, wanting assistance; sent a boat on board, and found the fires all out, boilers damaged, everything adrift; ship leaking badly, lay by her until night; in the meantime received all her crew, amounting to 140 officers and men; then started for Port Royal; arrived Thursday, 4 P. M., and was obliged to leave there, unable to receive any coal from the authorities; proceeded to Fortress Monroe for that purpose.

We are indebted to Purser Wm. H. Field, of the Gunding Star, for complete reports and full files of papers.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Carson, Feb. 16.—The Nevada Legislature has just ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery. There was only one vote in each House in the negative.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The President, on Friday, issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate, "to be convened at twelve o'clock on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive."

Military Divisions.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The following general order has been promulgated:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1865.

General order No. 9.

1st—The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military Department of Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. J. M. Palmer, U. S. Vols., is assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky.

2d—The Department of the Cumberland will include the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as may be occupied by the troops under the command of Maj.-Gen. G. H. Thomas.

3d—All troops in the Department of Kentucky and the Cumberland will, in the absence of Maj.-Gen. Sherman, be subject to the orders of Major-General Thomas, except the force on the East bank of the Mississippi River, which will be subject to Major-General Canby's orders in movements for protecting the navigation of that River. In all other respects they will be under the direct orders of the Department, and whenever time will permit, General Canby will communicate his orders through such commanders.

4th—The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that state as may be occupied by troops of the military division of West Mississippi on the River. The Department of the Gulf will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas. Other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to the Commanding General of the Military Division.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

From Mexico.

The New Orleans sensation story of the recognition of the Confederate States by Maximilian was founded, it is now stated, upon the rendition of rebel fugitives and deserters by the Mexican authorities at Matamoras. From information received on Saturday, it appears that the Mexican authorities have taken this mode to rid themselves of troublesome Texan intruders. It is also stated that exclusive fighting prevails between the Juarists and Imperialists, with gratifying successes to the former. The deficit in the treasury of the Imperial government of Mexico is placed at $20,000,000 annually. The Emperor has a personal allowance of $700,000.

From Europe.

Four Days Later News.

Steamship Delaware from Southampton Feb. 8, with three days later from Europe, arrived here yesterday.

The session of Parliament for 1865 was opened on Thursday, Feb. 2, by royal commission. Referring to America the Queen's speech says:

"The civil war in North America still unhappily continues. Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between them.

"Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her sanction to the meeting of a conference of delegates from Canada, who assembled at Quebec. Those delegates adopted resolutions having for their object a closer union of those provinces under a central government. If those resolutions shall be approved by the provincial legislatures, a bill will be laid before Parliament for carrying this important measure into effect."

In the debate on the address in the House of Lords, Earl Russell spoke at some length upon American affairs.

He stated in reply to certain strictures of Earl Derby, that it was certainly unreasonable in the Government and Congress of the United States to suppose that England was bound to prevent any aid being sent from this country to the Confederates. To prevent this was impossible, though the Government had used every effort to prevent ships being built and sold here that were afterwards employed as ships of war, to the great damage of American commerce. The appearance of such ships coming from England had, not unnaturally, greatly irritated the American people. So with regard to the convention between Canada and the Federation. Lord Derby seemed to think that America acted quite gratuitously, and without reason. But the Confederates had actually prepared hostile attacks on the Americans on Canadian territory, and it could not be expected that the Americans should remain exposed to war on the lakes without any means of defence. That the people of the North should criticise also Her Majesty's Government having acknowledged the Southern Confederates as belligerents was also unreasonable, as, looking at the character of the conflict, and the principles of international law, England could not avoid that acknowledgment.

In conclusion, Earl Russell stated:

"I cannot avoid saying that when I have a desire to put an end to involuntary servitude in the Constitution of the United States, I do rejoice, because a great blot is about to be removed from the character of civilized nations, and because the horrible and abominable crime of slavery is to be blotted out for ever."

MORE ABOUT THE REBEL RAMS TO ATTACK NEW YORK.

The PAYS DE LA LOIRE says that the suspicions of the French Government have been excited as to the real character of the steam ram Olinde, which recently arrived at the Isle of Houat, under the Danish flag, and left again after receiving a quantity of coals from the French ship Expeditif, and transferring to the latter the Danish crew of 42 persons. Some of the crew recognized the Olinde as an iron-clad ram recently constructed at Bordeaux for Denmark, and they state that soon after leaving the Olinde they saw an English steamer approach her and transfer on board a great number of large cases and barrels. One of the officers on board the Olinde offered the crew of the Expeditif 175f. per month to serve on board the ram, first to Lisbon and thence for a five months' voyage. The stoker and sailor accepted the offer, but when the latter found the Olinde was a war vessel, and that all the men on board were armed with revolvers, cutlasses, &c., he jumped into a boat and succeeded in getting back to the Expeditif. The real character of the Olinde will now not soon be ascertained. The crew of the Olinde are generally of the opinion that she is a Confederate cruiser.

The Army and Navy GAZETTE says:

On the whole, the situation of the Confederates has become rapidly worse within the last three months. The appointment of Johnson to the command of Hood's army can scarce remove the Confederates what they have lost in the West, and it is, if actual, a confession of error on the part of President Davis, which shows the strength of the opposition to his rule worked by the recent misfortunes of the South. Lee cannot be everywhere, and cannot do everything.

THE CESSION OF SONORA.

The English journals discuss the reported cession to France of Sonora and Lower California, with great severity, and denounce it very freely. The Paris papers, however, deny the report.

The MONITEUR says:

All reports which have been circulated in reference to a cession made to France by Mexico of Sonora and other provinces are absolute fabrications.

The London Times states, editorially:

The question of the cession of Lower California to France, is not considered to have been settled even by the unqualified assertion telegraphed from Paris, that the news on the subject is wholly unfounded. Indeed, it can be positively shown to have some foundation, whatever may be the ultimate extent of its realization. Mr. Gwin, after the Southern secession, of which he was an advocate, visited France, and energetically laid certain plans before the Emperor, which, according to advices from Paris, were as all events received with very great attention. It is likewise believed that means were furnished to him to proceed upon the mission which has led to the present announcement. In any case, the public remembering the number of formal statements and contradictions that preceded the transfer of Savoy to France, will for a considerable time regard the matter with reserve. According to some impressions, the most probable arrangement is, that France will not immediately take an absolute cession, but will guarantee a new loan to Mexico on the security of the provinces named.

LA NORD, a usually well-informed journal, has the following important statement:

There was a meeting of the Privy Council on the 4th, in Paris, and we are informed that the affairs of America, and the connection they may have with the Mexican empire, formed the principal object of the meeting. France is not without some uneasiness as to the attitude the United States may assume towards the new empire, when the conclusion of the war has placed at the disposal of the republic a large and tried army, with numerous and skilled officers, and a fifty years' struggle has changed a State, hitherto exclusively devoted to commercial and maritime interests, into a military State, disposing of immense forces. The recent resolutions of the Washington Senate must have assisted in increasing this uneasiness. Nevertheless, according to our correspondent, the discussion in which the Privy Council was engaged ended in this resolution, that for the moment it would be wrong to give way to exaggerated fears, and that in the face of the pacific and conciliatory assurances which American diplomacy continues to give, the best course to adopt is to abstain, provisionally, from all movement, without, however, indulging in a false security.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius still continues.

The Italian Parliament will probably abolish capital punishment.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill to pay the members in gold.

THE steamer Dove was recently captured and burned, near Hennessy, by the rebels. The 50th —— regiment were taken prisoners, and Col. Dean, commanding, killed.

THE rebel iron-clad Missouri and two wooden gunboats, comprising the entire fleet of the enemy in Red River, are below Alexandria, closely watched by our gunboats.

It is said that the deficit in the Treasury of the Imperial Government of Mexico is twenty millions of dollars annually. The Emperor has a personal allowance of two hundred thousand dollars.

By a general order from the rebel War Department, General Gideon Pillow has been made "Hog" Winder's successor as Commissary General of prisoners.

A LECTURER named Quinn has been skating 900 miles—five degrees of latitude—in 14 days, on the Upper Mississippi. He stopped over one night at the various towns to blow. His skating, we dare say, was better than his talking.

Two ladies, having some words together on the pavement, the daughter of one of them popped her head out of the door, and exclaimed, "Hurry, mother, and call her a thief before the calls you one."

THE Richmond newspapers (which are only half the size they are sold at fifty cents each) the carriers pay twenty dollars per hundred, and deliver them to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per week. The editors intimate that the prices must soon be raised again, in consequence of the increased cost and scarcity of paper.

Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

Beeves.—The effect of the continued heavy storms we have to contend with still left by dealers in cattle in this vicinity, shipments of stock have nearly ceased, and consequently prices have been advanced to figures never before known in the history of the cattle market in this city. Several lots of beeves have sold as high as 25 cents, and nothing fit for the ship can be purchased for less than 25ⅢⅢ. In several instances bullocks weighing 1,600 to 1,700 lbs. in the beef have commanded 25ⅢⅢ. These high figures have induced several holders of extra cattle to come forward with stock, among which we noticed one lot of 24 extra Pennsylvania bullocks, which brought 25ⅢⅢ per head, and which were finally resold at 25ⅢⅢ per pound, on 1,615 net. An extra lot of Connecticut cattle sold for 25ⅢⅢ per pound. The celebrated "Simms cattle," "Columbus and American," which have been on exhibition throughout this state for some time past, and which were advertised as "the largest pair of cattle ever raised in the world," were also killed during the week by Mr. W. Dixon, of Centre Market. They have been fed by W. Simms, of Ingham's, Dutchess Co., for four years past, with about 12 quarts of meal per day. Their aggregate live weight was 5,985. One of them measured in the girth 14 ft. 11 in., and in it 11 inches thick, 11 ft. 9 in. across the hips, and bounded from head to tail in 11 ft. 10 in. Although these cattle were advertised as being "the largest pair of the kind ever raised in the world," we would respectfully remind them that, if our memory does not deceive us, the famous steer "Genesee Chief" weighed 3,000 lbs., and the sagacious Earl of Ellesmere, 3,200 lbs.

Sheep.—There are but few sheep in the various yards, consequently prices are high. Common sheep are selling at 15@16c.

Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1864.

We can say nothing very flattering on the condition of the produce market to-day, business, as a general remark, still continuing dull, and holders, in view of the recent abortive attempts at peace negotiations being less disposed than ever before to make concessions to purchasers. Buyers, on the other hand, still refuse to operate beyond the supplying of immediate wants, and are not disposed to relax the cautious policy they have marked out, lest, in view of possible results, foreshadowing an early return to a normal basis of commerce and industry, they make a false move. In view of this feeling, general markets continue unsettled, and quotations largely nominal. Butter is steady at 35@37c for Western, and 47@48c for State. Cheese is in good demand, at 14@22c for common to prime. Lard is active, 19¼@20 for No. 1, and 20@21c for extra. Dressed hogs are in good demand, at 16¼@17½c. The beef market continues active, $18 50@22 for plain mess, and $21@24 for extra mess. The market for eggs continues literally supplied, and as the season for fresh eggs approaches prices tend downward. Dressed poultry is dearer, under light receipts and a better demand. The supply of potatoes has increased during the past week, and consequently prices are lower. The following are to-day's quotations at Washington Market:

BUTTER.

Orange Co., pail	32@35	State dairy, fr	43@45
Roll, choice	35@—	Western	30@37
Western prime	43@44	Ordinary	16@17
" ordinary good	40@43	Lard, tub	19¼@19¾
Ohio	35@37		

EGGS.

N. Jersey	27@28	N. Y. State, do	25@26
Western fresh	23@24	Limed eggs	18@20

POULTRY.

Dressed Fowls, lb	16@18	Turkeys, per lb	15@20
Ducks, per lb	18@20	Geese, per lb	10@12
Chickens per lb	16@—		

FRESH MEATS.

Beef sides	12@13	Venison	10@14
Mutton, carcass	11@13	Pork	11@12
Veal per lb	10@12		

CHEESE.

N. Y. State, prime	20@21	Ohio	14@20
do com. to good	18@22	English Dairy	19@21

DRIED FRUIT.

Cherries	38@40	Blackberries	26@28
Plums	32@34	Raspberries	50@60
Peaches	35@40	Apples, c to q	14@16
Currants	20@—	Whortleberries	15@17

POTATOES.

Merrens, per bbl	3 50@3 75	Prince Alberts	2 50@3 75
Buckeyes, bbl	—@—	Peach Blows	3 50@4 00
N. Y. Potatoes bbl	3 00@3 50	Jackson Whites	3 50@3 75

GARDEN AND FIELD VEGETABLES.

Pumpkins, per lb	1½@—	Onions, bbl, bbl	6 50@6 75
Cabbages, c h., per 100	2 12@3 00	do strings, c	10@—
do. red, do	6 00@—	do white	7 00@—
Squashes, bbl	4 50@5 00	Carrots, per bbl	1 50@1 75
Hot Tomatoes, bbl	1 50@1 75	Beets, bbl	2 75@3 00
White Turnips, bbl	1 00@—	Spinach, bbl	1 00
Onions, per c	6 50@7 00	Parsnips, per lb	6@8

FRESH FRUIT.

Newtown pippins	6 00@7 00	Spitzenburgs	7 00@8 00
R. I. greenings	5 00@6 00	Russets	5 50@6 00
River	4 00@5 00	Crab's, Cape Cod	5 50@8 00
Western	4 50@5 00	Chestnuts, bush	5 50@6 50
Baldwins	5 00@6 00	Hickory nuts, bb	—@5 00

DOMESTIC MARKETS AND WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, Feb. 19th, 1865.

Coffee, lb.—Java, 40@43c. St. Domingo, 29@32c. Rio, 30@34.

Cotton, lb.—Mid. New Orleans 83; Mid. Upland, 84.

Domestic goods, yard.—Shirting, brown, 35@40; Do. bl'ch'd 37@45; Sheting brown, 32½@35; bleached, 37@45; Drilling, brown, 50@56; do others, 40@50; Flannels, 40@90; Satinets, 70@90.

Fish, qtl.—Dry cod, 9 00@10 25; Pick. do bbl., 9 00@10 00; Dry scale, —@8 62½; Pick. Salmon, 1, 36 00@40 00; Mackerel, 1, 35 00@40 00; Herrings, 1, box, —@50.

Flour and Meal, bbl.—Genesee, ext., 11 00@11 75; Ohio, c. to f., 11 00@11 25; Georgetown, 11 75@12 75; State, c. to ex., 10 00@10 75; Missouri, 10 00@15 00; Canadian, c. g. to ex., 10 00@12 00; Rye flour, 9 00@9 25; Corn meal, 7 75@7 90; De Brandywine, 8 75@8 85.

Fruit.—Raisins, b'ch, —@4 00; Layer, box, 6 50@—; Currants, 17c@19½; Almonds, 28@35; Do soft-shell, 42@44c.

Grain, bush.—Wheat, ill, wh. 2 55@2 62; Canadian Club, 1 [illegible]; Rye, 1 05@1 06; Corn, y. c. 1 [illegible]; Barley, 1 90@2 12; Oats, State, 1 06@1 08; Canada, 1 06@1 08; Western, 1 10@1 11.

Lumber.—Oak, logs and Pk., 60@70 00; East. Spruce, 23 00@27 00; Staves, bbls and hhds., 1 10@1 38.

Molasses, gal.—New Orleans, 1 35@1 50; Porto Rico, nw., 75@95; Cuba, Muscov. do., 75@90; Cuba clayed, 42@47.

Oils.—Olive, gal., —@—; Olive, cases, 8 75@—; Palm, lb., —@15; Lin'd, city, 1 [illegible]@1 60; Whale, 1 [illegible]@1 75; Kerosene, —@—.

Provisions.—Beef, m. bbl., 18 00@24 00; Do. Pr. m. nominal; Pork, clear, new, nominal; Pr. mess, 33 75@36 12; Do pr. W., 29 50@30 00; Lard, per lb, 19¾@20; Butter, Orange co., 37@40; Do. State, 42@46; Cheese, Am., 14@23.

Spirits, gal.—Alcohol, gal., 4 50@4 60; Brandy, O'tard, 10 00@15 00; Do. Al Seign, 9 00@9 50; Rum, Jamaica, 4th, 6 50@10 00; St. Croix, 6 00@6 12½; Am., pure, 2 50@—; Gin, Am., 2 50@2 62; Whiskey, Am., 2 25@—; Brandy, Am., 2 50@2 62.

Sugar, lb.—New Orleans, 17@21; do clarified, 22@23; Porto Rico, 17@21; Brown sod, yellow, 17½@—; White, 24@25½.

Tobacco.—Kentucky, 12@45; Cuba, 90@1 05; St. Domingo, 50@1; Havana, 1 10@2 50; Connecticut, 11@50.

Wool, lb.—Am. Sax. fin, 90@1 10; Am. F. B. M., 90@1 05; Am. ¾ and ½ Mo. 95@1 05; Am. No. 4 ¼ M, 1 00@1 08; Sup. & ex. pulled, 90@1 00; No. 1, pulled, 70@80; S. Am., washed, 50@60; S. Am., unwashed, 30@35; African, washed, 50@55; Smyrna do, 50@55.

Teas.—Lb. Hyson, 1 20@1 50; Young do., 90@1 05; Hyson skin, 60@1 20; Gunpowder and Imp. 1 25@2 15; Oolong and Souchong, 1 00@1 20; Souchong and Congou, 90@1 10.

Miscellaneous.—Rice, 100 lb. East India, dressed, 12 00@14 00; Salt, Turk's Island, bush, —@65; Liverpool, sack, 2 25@—; Castile soap, per lb., 9@—; Hops, crop 1863, 30@35; 1864, do, 50@55; Hay, 100 lbs. North River, 1 00@1 10; Candles, city, 40@—.

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