

condition of the masses have been... They want... they then... may have... that it... the poor... statesmen... would give... efforts; but a... of all... the them... made, and... sider hono... ought to... h has been... l reasonable... ve the quar... to the coun... is not an... and, and... with most... res, we fear... es, especially... are largely o... my. Judging... cannot say... members have... anship for the... ve to deal... 24th.

President, in... of the app... is reported... ose to entrust... and civil... the reason that... was con... tary. Govern... which was... their charge... rmal organiza... der the terms... would speedily... ans.

A Cincinnati... ber of de... Knoxville... information that... by 20,000... nated his... n Knox... 5 miles of that... There had... n Granger's... n fall back... n enemy. Our... ge done to... rmy is said to... k and occupy... Knoxville;... their position... ghtened state... n Morgan is... at will take a... He is believed... to the res... and it por... n East Ten...

Until the ar... n Granger is... A special de... is officially... been assigned... nt of Mis... n of the... n Hudson let... are con... and Baton... e enterprising... to our line... several brigades... n, and Jack... a number of... n profess... ad to be taken... never heard of... n the Northern... n the capture... of Gen. Ullman... commanding at... n have sent... nt of some 2,000... and about 15... n.

A large num... have arrived... to Knoxville... once. Supplies... are issuing full... to-day. The... years have re... nough, but the... n by law re... n recruits arrived... n side on Mon... n its old posi... n Tennessee... n in the centre... n known that... n for subordi... nstrations have... n.

Miss, letter... nals are eva... n the rebels... n days... n the Times... n a Frenchman... n Richmond... n arrival there... n Emperor, named... n conference... n that he says... n the advantage... n Napoleon would... n Southern States... n says, think that... n a United States... n no doubt that... n doctor, will be... n to counteract... n it is expected... n and left an... n long in com... n since Dragg's... n command of the... n to Baton... n on account of

the great influence brought against it. Johnston who took command of the army, was a man of great energy, but was kept at Dalton, by an order from Richmond, that he might take advantage of the probable weakening of the Northern army by fatigue and by expiration of the soldier's term of service. Yet a plan is to keep the army on an offensive footing, though Lee gave his opinion in favor of the miserable condition of the army with regard to clothing and provisions, it was impossible to do so.

Early's expedition was a miserable failure, more than 1,000 veterans returning from the campaign, having their hands and feet frozen. The news from Charleston, the writer says, is discouraging. Beauregard has expressed an opinion that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gilmore's guns are in a position to reduce it to ashes in a few hours if he intends to do so.

One of the South Carolina regiments doing duty there intended to desert en masse, but were prevented by one of the soldiers giving information. Twenty five leaders were shot on the 4th, and the rest divided up among other regiments. The 13th Virginia regiment was ordered to Alabama, but refused to go, and were disbanded and sent to filling up other regiments, the only plan to avoid mutiny.

Bread riots occurred almost daily in the South. The writer concludes that the days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered and its back broken.

News of January 25th.

Nashville, Jan. 25.—The excitement regarding Knoxville, was greatly intensified. The demonstrations of Longstreet were apparently intended only to recover the forage ground taken by Foster, and the latest information is that he has retreated, and that our troops are in winter quarters. Gen. Foster anticipates no attack, and is able to report that the Longstreet movement is a feint, intended to draw the truth of the report that Lee has reinforced Longstreet. No active operations need be expected in that vicinity for weeks. Gen. Grant left for St. Louis to-day.

Efforts toward the reconstruction of a State Government, extending along part of the country of Mississippi, Tennessee, and being made out with little hope of its early return to the Union. The radicals, with Gov. Johnson at their head, favor the calling a Convention to nullify (abrogate) the Constitution and form a new one on the emancipation principle. The East Tennesseeans are reviving the old project of forming a separate State.

In that section rebel officers continue to come in daily, desiring to take advantage of the Amnesty Proclamation. A number of them are being sent to the West. The House today passed the Senate resolutions of thanks to Generals Hooker, Meade, Howard, Banks, and Burnside and their respective commands, also to Commodore Fox for the gift of the steamship Vanderbilt.

News of January 26th.

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Richmond, January 26.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 19th contains a despatch announcing the sudden and serious illness of Vice President Stephen A. Douglas.

The Enquirer also has the following from Russell, Miss. East Tennessee, the 19th: A reconnoitering party of the enemy yesterday drove in our cavalry pickets, and were in turn driven back. Both pickets now occupy their original position. Brisk artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Knoxville.

New York, January 26.—The special despatch to the Times says: General Grant will issue an address to the people of Arkansas, urging them to return to their allegiance, declaring, as slavery is dead, nothing is left for the South to fight for.

The special despatch to the Tribune says Gen. Halleck expresses his belief that the last desperate effort will be made by the rebels in the spring to transfer the real fighting to Northern soil.

Senator Wilson intends to introduce a bill providing that all lands confiscated in the South be divided into homesteads for the soldiers.

The Herald's special despatch says that the gang which captured the gunboat Atlanta and Resolute some time since, still infest the vicinity of the Rappahannock, preparing another raid. Several new boats have been built, and recruits added to their forces.

The correspondent of the Commercial from Fulton, Miss., says: "Runners were current on expedition towards Savannah, but nothing reliable concerning it, is known outside of headquarters. All hopes of reaching Charleston this winter have died away among the troops."

The Herald's army of 10,000 men, special despatch says: Our pickets near Rapahannock were driven in, a few days since, by about sixty rebel cavalry, who crossed the Rappahannock and had a skirmish, but were afterwards repulsed and compelled to retire. A considerable force of cavalry and infantry is visible on the other side of the Rappahannock.

Deserters say Lee's army is widely scattered, but they don't believe that any portion of it has been sent off. They are certain no troops have been sent from this immediate command. They represent that forage is difficult to be obtained, and their horses are reduced in number and efficiency. They also say no supplies have been received by Lee's army in advance of its actual necessity.

A battalion of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry made a reconnaissance to Wolf Run and the Occoquan but discovered only a few rebels. They were expected to meet a comparatively large force. The roads are very bad, and the mud is deep. The Tribune's Washington letter says Longstreet will be recalled from East Tennessee, and placed at the head of a new army, with its base at Suffolk, to operate on the south side of the James River. Kirby Smith succeeds Longstreet.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Dates to Tuesday, 5th of January.

St. Louis, N. B., Jan. 17.—The steamer Colombine has arrived from Galveston, Ireland, with dates to the 6th.

It is confirmed that Maximilian will visit Paris and reach Mexico before the end of March, with the requisite reinforcements.

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The property from which they were taken has been thoroughly prospected and examined by Professor Chase of Brown University. Nova Scotia is undoubtedly destined to become a great mining country, and some of our most experienced and "wealthy" mining operators have lately invested in lands situated there. The companies mentioned above are but recently organized, and will issue stock certificates in a few days.

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LATER FROM SAN DOMINGO.

New York, January 20.—The island of San Domingo, the 24th of December, from San Domingo the 26th. The capture of Puerto Plata is confirmed, but the Standard says that although it cost two months fighting and many lives, its possession is of no great importance to the Spaniards. A train of 80 mules laden with ammunition for Santa Anna's army was captured on the 28th, by Dominicans. 12,000 Spaniards left San Domingo city on the 9th December, to capture St. Cristobal, but were terribly harassed by Dominican guerrillas, and on reaching a defile at the river Jimio, were driven back to the city, leaving 200 killed and wounded. The Dominicans still hold St. Cristobal, thus preventing all land communication with the places occupied by the Spaniards. 300 Spaniards, 300 rifles and 50,000 rounds of cartridges were captured by the Dominicans at Tobacco, Santa Anna's supply depot.

The Spaniards are strengthening St. Domingo city by a redoubt. Santa Anna is near San Gino, and is lately increased by 1,000 men, but there were more than 700 on his camp. He is unable to move his army. His position is critical, and it was feared the Dominicans might inflict a fatal blow upon him.

CANADA.—In the French Corps Legislatif several amendments to an address were introduced expressing great sympathy with Poland and declaring its intention to resist the aggression of Russia. The report of committees on the supplementary credits asked by Government warns the Executive against the dangerous consequences of a military expedition as soon as the honor of France will permit. The committee wind up by proposing the King of Denmark has issued a splendid warlike address to the army. He calls on it to uphold the honor of the country by force if necessary. A Copenhagen telegram says 10,000 troops of the reserve have been called out.

The report that an Anglo-French fleet would soon visit Copenhagen is contradicted, but the fact that the English channel fleet is recalled home lends some color to the statement. The German troops in Holstein show continued activity. An official and general correspondence of Vienna cautions the Austrian Government against precipitating action against Denmark, and warns them against carrying out the attack.

It is reported that the excitement is increasing throughout Germany and Austria. There is a universal belief of active movements in the spring. The blood of the German nation is boiling.

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San Domingo took place at Ajaco, in the Valley of Mexico, where the Jurists were defeated by a French detachment, with the loss of 50 men, which is just published.

New York, January 21.—The steamer Regia has arrived, with dates from Havana to the 16th. The Mexican news relative to the defeat of Juarez's army, and the flight of Juarez, is confirmed, but another version via Tampico states that Juarez's troops were successful at Papantla, Tuxtepec, Tancitaro, and Cuicatlan, and have also captured the towns of Tlalatlal and Huitupan from the French. [The names of these places are spelled according to the telegraphic showing.—R.B. Bulletin.]

Washington, January 20.—Following is the substance of a letter by Secretary Seward to Gen. Banks, relative to Mexican affairs, which is just published:

"At the present time we are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of foreign war mingled with civil strife. In this conflict we take no part. On the contrary, we are anxious to see the Republic of Mexico, in its entirety, to command of the frontier, will devolve on you, as far as practicable, consistently with your other functions, to prevent aid of supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent. You will defend citizens of the United States in Mexico against any enemies, whether domestic or foreign. Nevertheless, you will not enter any part in Mexico unless it be temporarily, and then clearly necessary, for protecting your lives against aggression from the Mexican border. You can assume no authority in Mexico to protect citizens of the United States there, much less redress their wrongs or injuries committed against the United States or its citizens, whether these wrongs or injuries were committed on one side of the border, or the other. If our soldiers and our border men leave the country, rather than invade the protection of your forces."

These directions result from the fixed determination of the President to avoid any departure from a lawful neutrality, and any unnecessary and unlawful enlargement of the present field of war. At the same time, you will be expected to observe military and political events as they occur in Mexico, and communicate all that shall be important for this Government to understand concerning them.

Our usual correspondence did not come to hand. Mr. Banks is now at Manzanillo, has had a difficulty with some person (said to be an American) during which the Consul killed the man. He has been ordered to the States.

FROM HAVANA.—New York, January 20.—The Morning Star has arrived, with dates from New Orleans to the 12th, and from Havana to the 15th. She was detained three days by Gen. Banks to carry despatches.

The blockade-running schooner Isabel and Union had arrived at Havana with cotton. The latter was chased to Havana by the gunboat De Soto.

There was a report at Havana that the steamer Harriet Lane was expected from Galveston, with a large quantity of arms. The rebel steamers Byron, Fannie, Scotia and Hanes had arrived at Nassau from Wilmington, reporting that the difficulties in running the blockade had increased, but a successful way was still open.

The Bohemian (Berliner) Herald mentions that the rebel steamer Don Ben was caught and destroyed by the Toga. A large quantity of gunpowder for the rebels had been seized at Havana. The English consul at Havana was about despatching the steamers Cumberland and Laura, both laden with powder, etc., the former was believed to be intended for a privateer. Their departure is delayed, owing to the presence of the gunboat De Soto.

Advised from San Domingo report the advance of General Guardia to Mayaguez and Yeto. A Spanish war steamer had captured two schooners laden with rifles and ammunition for the Dominicans.

CALIFORNIA.—The former tale of Chapman pirates is reduced to dust, and a still farther numerical reduction is being attempted. Application was yesterday made by Alexander Campbell for the discharge of Greathouse, under the President's proclamation, in answer to all requisites on a certain man in the army and navy who take the oath of allegiance, a condition with which Greathouse has complied. The application was opposed on the ground that Greathouse had taken the oath once before in order to get through our lines, and violated it. That must be decided on Monday. Harpending obstinately refuses to take any oath. The following is the President's Proclamation of pardon of Robbery:

"To all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas Alfred Rubery was convicted on or about the 12th day of October, 1863, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California, of engaging in and giving aid and comfort to the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000; and whereas, the said Alfred Rubery is of the immature age of 20 years, and of highly respectable parentage; and whereas, the said Alfred Rubery is a subject of Great Britain, and his pardon is desired by John Bright of England."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, think and divers other considerations me thereto moving, and especially the public interest of the nation, that I do hereby grant a pardon to the said John Bright, and a full and complete pardon to the said Alfred Rubery, the same to begin and take effect on the 30th day of January, 1864, on condition that he will be the country within six days from and after that date.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this order and attested my hand and the seal of the United States of America, at Washington, this 20th day of January, 1864.

The above was received by the U. S. Marshal yesterday, and the condition was communicated to the rebels, who refused his intention of proceeding by the first steamer to San Domingo. He was then released.

Mr. Joseph Marston was yesterday morning found dead at her residence, on the alley between I and J, 4th and 5th streets, Sacramento.

under circumstances which gave rise to the belief that she had committed suicide. Early Callahan was stabbed to death at 2 o'clock this morning, by a man with whom he had a quarrel about a man.

Geo. Baker of the firm of Corbit & Baker of San Francisco, died at Los Angeles, Jan. 26th, from congestion of the lungs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—In Executive session of the Senate yesterday, R. F. Perkins was confirmed Postmaster of San Francisco, over Parker removed.

The treasure shipment per Mail steamer Golden City, which sailed January 2nd for Panama, were as follows: to England, \$1,038,266 33; to New York, \$448,804 36; to Panama, \$10,000; to Havana, \$8,000, and to Acapulco, \$1,964 67, making a total of \$1,507,035 36, against an aggregate of \$1,731,415 36, for a similar period of last year; showing a falling off of \$224,380.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."—The new steamer of the People's or Opposition Line, the America, arrived in port Friday morning January 22d, at 2 o'clock, bringing 800 passengers who left New York on the 23d ult. There was no disorder, no sickness among them. Some delay was occasioned at the Isthmus, owing to its being necessary for the America to refit a little after her tempestuous voyage around the Horn, a delay which is not likely to occur again, as there will now be two steamboats running regularly on each side of the Isthmus. The American is coming with the Philadelphia on the Atlantic, the America with the Illinois.

SENATOR IN THE OREGON SUGGESTION CASE.—George H. Bateson, master of the Pacific, formed suitly in the Oregon sugarcane case, but recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court, was brought up for sentence January 26. Judge Hoffman, after reading the petition had been presented by the jury and by citizens asking for a mitigation of sentence, and that as the two principals in the affair had escaped punishment by forfeiting their bail, he would sentence the prisoner to six months imprisonment in the County Jail. In terms which the condition of the County Jail made equal, in point of punishment, to a longer one in the State prison.

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