THE DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PER WHEE, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, rance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-LARS PER ARNUM, in advance.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. TIME SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, co MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja9-tf Four doors below the Continental

CLOARS AND MANTILLAS. GREAT BARGAINS LADIES, CLOAKS,

At the

ABUH-STBEET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

N. W. COPHET TENTH and ABOH Sts.

and-om JACOB HORSFALL.

Headsome styles of well-made, sorviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to coloct.

deld.

S. E. cor. NINTE and MARKET. C L O A K 8 ! The Largest, Cheapest, and Best

HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market. COMMISSION HOUSES.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON. No. 118 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS EARLE'S GALLERIES, - 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MIABU TABLES.

MOOR E & CAMPION,

Bo. 261 South SECOND Street,

a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIABU TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced, by all who have need them to be LIARD TABLES. which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

BUSINESS NOTICES. TOHN A. ALLDERDICE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE. [ja28-3m\* OPPENHEIMER, MERCHAN-OPPENHEIM DR. INITIAL DISE BROKER in all branches of trade, and manufacturer of every description of Army Goods, No. 48 South THIRD Street, west side, second story, Philadelphia CTEAM-SCOURING AND TAILUR-ING done at the shortest notice.

HENRY B. BASCOM,

137 SEVENTH Street, above Walnut.

H. BABCOM'S plan for the times is to recommend
Gents to bring their old Clothing to him, and have them
zade new. Also, their Cloths, and have them fashlonably made up.

del0-1y

TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE

ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWE and is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to nake every Building perfectly Water-tight.
Orders promptly attended to. GROCERIES.

CRAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY,

JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS DEALER IN FINE GROCEBIES jaB-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ARD AND GREASE .- 50 tierces ARD AND GREAT

prime Leaf lard;

50 tierces White Greate,
Direct from the West, and in store,
MITEP mul in store. For sale by MUBPHY & KOONS, No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,

ACKEREL, HERKING, SHAD,
MACKEREL, Large, medium, and mail, in assorted
packages of choice, late-caught, fat hab.
8,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Hercings, of choice qualities.
8,000 boxes extra new scaled flerrings.
8,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings,
250 bbls. new Economy Mess Shal.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Oodhsh.
600 boxes Herkimer County Oheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MULPHY & KOONS,
uce

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL. Red Lead, White Lead, Lunar Caustic,
Narcotine,
Suiph. Morphine,
Morphine,
Acetate Morphine,
Lac. Suiph.,
Ether Suiphurle,
Ether Sitric,
Suiphate Quinine,
Corro. Sublim., Denarcotized Opium, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's ext. Cincha. Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime.

Crude Borax, Refined Borax, White Vitriol, Camphor,
Red Precipitate, Resin Copavia.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DURE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL IN 1820. POBTUGAL IN 1930.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of The Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at OANTWELL & KEFFER'S,

Boutheast corner OEEMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

ENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROprictors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet,
and other approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for
cale, in bond and from store, by
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Boutheast sorner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHISKY.
Buchanan's Coal IIs Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Gld London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,

In bond and store.

OANTWELL & KEFFER, Boutheast corner GEBMANTOWN Avonue ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KET-FEB, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN—HEIMER and HOCKHRIMER WINE in case.

of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Broots. JIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

ANGING VASES.

Ornamental Flower Pots.
Parlor Vascs for Growing Flowers.
Baskets for Jardiniers.
Pedestals with Vase for Flowers.
Antique Vascs for Mantels.
Vases Bensiesance for Parlor.
Rustic and Terra Cotta Vascs.
Inva Flower Pots and Vascs.
Garden Vascs and Pedestals.
Brackets for Busts and Figures.
With a great variety of articles suitable for Christmas presents, for sale retail and to the trade.
Warerooms 1010 OHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
dell
S. A. HARRIBON. WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine,
best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, both
and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFEE, southt corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER
coth. WHITE FISH.—145 half bbls. No. 1 White Fish, for sale by C. C. SADLEB & CO., 103 ARCH Street, 2d door above Frent.





VOL. 5.—NO. 170.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, AND TOWELLING.—In addition to my very large stock of MUSLINS, I have now opened a full line of LINENS of all descriptions, which, in regard to cheapness, cannot be surpassed in the city.

Heavy Barnsley Damask Table Linens, 6-4 wide, 50 zents.
Finer ditto, plaid pattern, 7-4 wide, 62½ cts.
Finer ditto, plaid pattern, 8-4 wide, 62½ cts.
Fine Scotch Double Dannask, 8-4 wide, 75 cts. Of
there I have six different patterns, which are very de-

these I have six different patterns, which are very desirable.

Double Satin Damask Barnsley, 8-4 wide, \$1; those are the besviest made, and very much sought after. Union Table Damask, 6-4 wide, 37%; 8-4 wide do. at 50 cts.; these wash very nice, and many like them as well as all linen. Union Napkins, 75 cts. per doz.; one lot very fine Iriels Napkins, both Damask and Spot \$1.50; one lot Barnsley do., very heavy, \$1.50; finer do., \$1.70, and many other qualities with a great variety of patterns.

One lot red, blue and linke-colored borders, with fringed ends, \$1.50.

One lot Fringed Hucksback, with red borders, \$1.50.

Fine Barnsley Towels, \$2, \$2.50 \$3, \$4, and \$5 per dozen. dozen.
Blue and red plaid Linen, for glass towels.
Huckaback by the yard, in several different grades.
Pillow Linen and Sheeting, in all the widths.
Also, an excellent assortment of Fronting Linens; one
lot of Richardson's heavy Linen, for family use, 37%;
one lot finer at 45. These have never been sold at less

than 50 cents, and are a bargain. One bale real Russia Crash, 10 cents. One do finer do. do. 124 cents. American Crash, with blue border; twilled Crash and German Boll; 50 dozen fine Linen Handkerchiefs, GRANVILLE B. HAINES, 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

MABLE LINENS.—WE A B L K L I N E N S.—WE

OFFEB 8-4 wide bleached real Barnsley Table
Linens for 50 cents per yard; very fine and heavy for
62%c; extra fine 75c, extra super \$1. The celebrated
hand-loom Grass Bleach, extra width, 62% cents, the
double Satin Dumask Russia, \$1, a great bargain; very
superior wide do. \$1.25; the very fineat goods in the
country, \$2 and \$5 per yard; Napkins, \$1.50 per doz.
\$1.75, \$2, \$3, and \$4; Irish Napkins, \$1.50, a bargain;
Doylies; Towels, of every description; Plaid Glass Towelling; Marseilles Quilts; Allendals Quilts, 50 cents, for
single beds; Terry Quilts; Honey Comb do; Lancaster
do; 10.4 Linen Shasting, £2½; 11.4 do., 75 cents.;
Tamilies and hotels wishing to renew their

LINEN \$TO CK

will find this an opportunity seldom offered, as a large
lot of these goods were bought of a bankrupt house, declining business, at a heavy discount, and were imported
under the old tariff.

clining business, at under the old tariff. B. D. & W. H. PENNELL, 1021 MARKET Street, Below ELEVENTH.

T INEN FURNISHING GOODS. SHARPLESS BROTHERS have now open Linen Sheetings and Barnsley Damasks.
Natural Color Loom Damasks, for Tabling.
Linen Diapers and Towls, bordered.
Crumb Cloths, Stair Crash, Dowlas.
Kitchen Towels, Buckatacks, Crequillas.
Best makes of Irish Shirting Linens.
Linen Bosons, made in the best manuer,
Stout Ford and the Fronting Linens.

Stout Body and fine Fronting Linens. ALSO,
English white Counterpanes and Quilts.
Summer Quilts and Light Counterpanes.
Bankets of all descriptions.
Muslin Shittings, bleached and brown.
Cotton Shectings of every width.
Fillow-Uses Cottons and Lineus.
Green-Baizes and Furniture Coverings.
Hollanda and Chintzes for Slips.
All of these are offered at lowest cash prices.
fells UHESTNUT and SIGHTH Streets.

RECENT AUCTION BARGAINS.—
2 pieces extra fine 4-4 white Flannels, cheap.
20 doy. Ludies' L. C. Handkerchiefs, at 13 cents.
41 Bainoral Skitts. 2,655 yards best American Prints, 12% cents. 2,655 yards best American Prints, 12% cents.

ALSO,
1 piece oil boiled heavy black silk, \$1.10, worth \$1.25.6 pieces Shepherds' Plaids, 25 and 31 cents.
20 pieces now spring De Laines, 25 cents.
4 pieces brown and black mixed Lavellas, 12% cents.
47 pieces Russian Grash, from 9 to 12% cents.
12 pieces beavy domestic and imported Ginghams.
11 pieces fine Swiss Ginghams, at a bargain.
101 pieces fine blenched Muslins, at 10 cents.
Coassimerres.
Coassimerres.
BOYS' WEAR OHEAP.

BOYS' WEAR CHEAP. fel5 S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET. NOTICE.—DRY GOODS.
Two lots 8.4 Table Linens
Two lots Towelling, 12½.
One lot Huckaback (bordered) at 25.
One lot super do.

81 33 One lot super do. at 33.

Nice assortment Plain and Plaid Ginghams.

700 yards Plaid Ginghams at 12½, worth 18½.

Calicoes, large assortment, 12½, 13, and 14.

Gents' L. C. Hokfs. at 24, 28, and 31; a bargain.

Gents' Suspenders; very cheap.
Fresh lot of Book Mustin and Hidkfs.
50 ps. Plaid Muslins, from 18% to 50c.
JOHN H. STOKES',
No. 702 ARCH Street. NIEW HOUSE-FURNISHING the city of

Fine Flemish, Irish, and Barnsley Linen Sheetings.

Dunbar Dickson's and Richardson's Pillow Linens.

Golden Flax Shirting and Fronting Linens.

Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies.

Towellings and Towels of all descriptions, for the bath, chamber, pantry, kitchen, and nursery.

Quilts and Blankets, of all sizes, for cribs and bads.

Table and Plano Covers, and Materials for covers. by
the yard

Table and Thead of the yard.

the yard.

Furniture Chintzes, Furniture Coverings, etc.

Rich Lace and Muslin Ourtains and Curtain Materials.

Plain and Gold Bordered Shades, in all colors.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARBISON,

feld 1008 CHESTNUT Street. CHEAP MUSLINS AND FLAN-NELS.—Having made large purchases of Muslin

Black and White Rock at 140 ""
Lebauan Long Gloth at 130 "" "
Good Qualities at 12½c.
3 cases Good Muslins at 8c.
2½ yards wide Bleached Sheeting at 31c.
2½ do do do do 35c.
3 do do do 35c.
3 Tyo
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
5 bales Stark Mills yard wide, very heavy, 15c.
2 bales Portsmouth 1½ yard wide, very fine, 14c.
1 bale 28 inch Ballard Vale Flannel
Livia Z. Ballard Vale Flannel

1 bale 28 inch Ballaru vale Flannel. 1 bale % Ball ard Vale Flannel. 1 bale 4-4 Ballard Vale Flannel. H, STEEL & SON, fos No. 718 North TENTH Street, above Coates

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR
FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING
THEM INTO STOCK, viz: Figured and Plain Merincoes.

Plain and Gay Long Shawks.

Dark Dress Goods, Poplins, &c.

Plaid Flannels—Pink, Blue, and Brown

Ladies' Scarfs, reduced 30 per cent.

One lot of L. C. Hdkfs, at 15c.

Two lots do., at 25c., a bargain.

One lot of Linen Diaper at \$1.25 a piece.

Hoop Skirts—75, 874, 81, and \$1.12.

Nice assortment of Ginghams.

Ladies' Mortgo Vacts all sizes.

adies' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Misses' dierino Vests, all sizes.
Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, aplendid assortment at
J. H. STOKES',
702 ABOH Street MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

THE BALE.—Now is the time for housekeepers to buy their Shestungs and Shirtings, as all kinds of domestic goods are rapidly rising, and there can be no possible diminution of prices. We still have a few boxes of Werssutta, Williamsville, Black Rock, and other popular makes. Good Muslins at 8, 9, 10, 11 cents. The best 12-cent Muslin in the city. Our Fillew-Case Muslins, and our 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Sheeting, purchased some time since, are from three to four cents cheaper than can be found elsewhere. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 1222

N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET.

COPARTNERSHIPS. DORT RICHMOND IRON WORKS. -COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. - JOHN H. —COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOHN H.
TOWNE, formerly of the firm of Merrick & Towne,
has become a member of the firm of I. P. MORRIS &
CO., to take effect from and after the 1st of January,
1862. Isaac P. Morris withdraws from active participation in the conduct of the business.
The title of the new firm is I. P. MORRIS, TOWNE,
CO.

LEWIS TAWS,
JOHN J. THOMPSON,
fell JOHN H. TOWNE.

N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Copartnership, under the firm of JAUBETCHE & LAVERGNE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Importing business, at 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

F. LAVERGNE,

F. LAVERGNE. DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership formerly existing between the understand, under formerly existing between the undersigned, under the firm of VANDERVEER, ABCHER. & CO., was dis-

the firm of VANDERS HER, ABCHER. 2 O. Washingsolved Dec. 31, 1861, by limitation. The business will be settled by B. F. ABCHER and F. B. REEVES, at No. 45 North WATER Street.

B. F. ARCHER,
F. B. REEVES. Philadelphia, January 10, 1862. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have

this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of ABCHEB & REFYES, for transaction of a WHOLE-SALE GROCKEY business, at the old stand, No. 45 North WATEE Street and No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue.

BENJAMIN F. ARCHER, FRANCIS B. REEVES.
Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1862. Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1862. OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ISBARL MORRIS this day retires from our firm.
His sons, THEODORE H. MORRIS and FREDERIOK
W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the business will be continued as heretofore.
MORRIS, WHEELER, & CO.,
Iron Marchants.

Iron Merchants, 1608 MARKET Street. jal-tf NOTICE.—The Copartnership hereto-fore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of WM. J KERE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late. Firm all the mutual consent The business of the late Firm will be settled by JOSEPH KERR, (Signed)

Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1862. TOSEPH KERR has taken his son, JAMES K. KERR, into Copartnership. The business of the CHINA HALL will be continued under the firm of J. & J. K. KERR. JOSEPH KERR, JAMES K. KERR. fe18-31\*

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1862. HANGING VASES.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

HOW THE REBEL GOVERNMENT

HAS TREATED PRICE. The Marching of our Troops to

Springfield. FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CRUISE UP

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

THE DESPERATION OF THE REBELS. Chas. J. Faulkner Counsels Them

to Succumb. GEN. BURNSIDE'S FORCES STILL AT EDENTON.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST SAVANNAH STILL GOING ON.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT. How Price has been Superseded by the Richmond War Department.

We take the following from the Missouri Republican of a late date; In our yesterday's batch of Southern news, we published the first general orders of Earl Van Dorn, assuming command, as a Confederate major general, of the rebel troops in the greater part of Arkansas, and all the State of Missouri. except that lying between the St. Francois and Mississippi rivers, south of Scott county. The exception is made, doubtless, in favor of Jeff Thompson, who will probably continue to command the district of southeast Missouri, embessing the node and examps of that water

ing the ponds and swamps of that watery embracing the ponds and swamps of that watery locality.

This arrangement, in accordance with instructions from the Richmond War Department, disposes, as we interpret it, of the hopes and expectations of the friends of Gen Sterling Price, who have been laboring to secure for him a major general's commission in the Confederate army. Henceforth, if he does not resign the service altogether, he must act in a subordinate capacity, and be placed on a footing with officers of much less distinction and far less ability

In one sense of the word, we might not hesitate to express the utinost satisfaction with this "snuffing out" of General Price. We believe it will have a good effect upon the numerous fellowers his military reputation and popular personal qualities have served to gather about him in an undeniably bad causa. It will disgust not a few of his army, who have witnessed his strenuous efforts to uphold the Southern revolution, in the face of disappointments, neglect, and scores of untoward circumstances.

the Southern revolution, in the face of disappointments, neglect, and scores of untoward circumstoness. General Price has undoubtedly shown himself to be at least the equal in generalship of any military man in Secessiondom. For ourselves, we frankly say there is no one whose disaffection to the Union has produced greater regrect in our minds. Whatever his errors of judgment, he is a man who possesses heart, soul, and mental calibre ranging far beyond the majority of the public personages with whom he so unluckily became associated when he joined Governor Jackson in the lamentable policy that designing functionary saw

famentable policy that designing functionary saw fit to pursue. In a humanitarian sense, therefore, we cannot rejoice in the inglorious reward, in being superseded, which Gen. Price has achieved at the hands of the Confederate War Department. superseded, which Gen. Price has achieved at the hands of the Confederate War Department.

It is probable Gov. Jackson, who has not heartily been a friend of Gen. Price for many years, is at the bottom of the myeyment placing asuporior ever the latter, in the direction of Confederate war matters in this State. Jackson and Ben. McCulloch are reported to the direction of Confederate war matters by getting up a quarrel in reference the Missouri campaign. With this quarrel, of course, we have nothing to do, one way or another; but it seems a little curious, that after Price had mustered nearly if not quite five thousand of his troops into the Confederate service, he himself should be given an office of less grade than that he held before so doing. The object plainly was to get as many of Price's men as possible enlisted, and then to put Price off to make room for somebody else. We shall expect to hear of considerable indignation in Gen. Price's camp, when his soldiers find out how shabily the rebel Government has treated their favorite commander.

treated their favorite commander. A Cruise up the Tennessee River. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has been cruising up the Tennessee, on board the United States gunboat Tyler, and writes as follows:

Cutting off the Communication Between Memphis and Bowling Green. Memphis and Bowling Green.

After the fing was lowered and the fort (Henry) surrendered, our three vessels, under command of Captain Phelps, of the Conestogu, started up the Tennessee river. We reached the railroad bridge at Danville, about fifteen miles above the fort, over which the trains of the Columbus and Nashville road pass, at eight o'clock, and learned that the rebel steamers five in number, had just left here in great haste. The Conestogu and Learneton continued on after them, while we landed, and with a force under Second Master Jason Goudy, destroyed the railroad track for some distance, and cut the telegraph wires, preventing communication between Memphis and Bowling Green. We also secured a large quantity of army clothing, and a large lot of white blankets, valued altogether at over two thousand dollars, which the robels in their haste to desand dollars, which the rebels in their haste to de-camp had left near the bridge. Hulks of Rebel Steamers—The Loyal Sen-timent of the People.

After securing the object of our landing we pushed on to join the other boats, and had only proceeded about twenty miles, when we passed one of the rebel steamers burned nearly to the water's edge. Constant of the process of the rebel steamers burned nearly to the water's edge. steamers burned nearly to the water's edge. Continuing on, towards morning we met two others completely destroyed, and learned subsequently that one of them expleded just as the Conestoga came in sight of her—she having had on board 3,000 pounds of powder, intended for the rebels. At 10.50 we came to opposite Perry's Landing, and remained half an hour. Here we met a married woman who had separated from her husband because of his recreament to the Union; and it

of his recreancy to the cause of the Union; and it was here the strong Union sentiment began to be made manifest, though all along the route, whenever we could be distinguished, could be seen the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of welcome tions of welcome. The Conestoga Fired into from the Shore.

The Conestoga and Lexington had slackened their speed, and we had joined them before reaching the landing. From this point we proceeded on together, nothing of unusual interest transpiring till about seven o'clock in the evening, when the Conestoga over flearship as we have dubbed by:

till about seven o'clock in the evening, when the Conestoga, our fiag-ship, as we have dubbed her, was fired into from the shore at Cerro Gordo with shot from a double-barreledgun. It was dark, but the fiash indicated the position from whence the attack was made. She returned the compliment with a five-second shell, which we seconded with one from our bow gun. We all hove to. Our small boats were lowered and manned, under charge of Third Mastor Martin, and with boats from the other versel, went ashore, and discovered the rebel gunboat Eastport, being in a forward state of completion. The rebels had attempted to scuttle her, but, in their haste, had signally failed, everything about in their haste, had signally failed, everything about the landing indicating a hurried retreat.

Fennesseans Enlisting under "the Stars and Stripes." Tennesseaus Enlisting under "the Stars and Stripes."

The other two gunboais continued on after the balance of the rebel steamers. We landed alongside our prize, and the following morning commenced taking on lumber. Soon after, the men and women from all the surrounding country came pouring in, signifying their joy at being able again to see the glorious stars and stripes floating to the breeze. "We breathe freely again," said one. A soldier in our of the rebel companies at Savannah came aboard and desired to enlist; he had been impressed and compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, which, as he justly remarked, he did not consider morally binding; and, said he, "there are only four in our company who are Secessionists; all the balance would fight for the Uni.n if they had a chance." Our stay there did not give us time enough to give all the men an opportunity of enlisting, but we shipped five out of that company, and twenty-one others besides. "You can get a thousand," said one man, "if you want them, if you will only give time enough for us to get the word." Father and sons and brothers of one family were in our lists of new recruits, and some of them, when informed the terms upon which we shipped thom, replied they didn't care what they were; they wanted an opportunity to fight. Such is the material in abundance out of which a Union army could be raised in the very heart of Secessiondom.

Capture of the Little Muscle and Sally Woods. On Sunday morning at two o'clock a small stern-wheel stemmer came in sight, which soon proved to be the Little Muscle, under the charge of the se-cond master of the Conestoga. She had been cond master of the Conestoga. She had been captured, together with the Sally Woods, some thirty miles above, and was sent to us while the gunboats continued on to Florence, Ala. They reached the headwaters of the river in time to see three steamers destroyed. There were no demonstrations against our forces there, and as the Tennessee had been cleared of everything in the shape of a boat or steamer, with the exception of the Danbar and Robb, they returned to us bringing the Sally Wood. The Dunbar and Robb must have sailed up some bayou, but as we were in haste to return in time for the movement up the Cumberland, and as we had effectually opened the river, Capit. Pholps did not deem it worth while to hunt them up. We loaded the Sally Wood and the Lattle Muscle with lumber, and left a large quantity to get on our next trip.

the Lattle Muscle with lumber, and left a large quantity to get on our next trip.

Visiting a Rebel Camp on Sunday—Stampede of the Enemy.

Sunday morning, having learned that there was a rebel camp back of Savannah, the Tyler and Conestoga, leaving the Lexington to guard the Eastport, went up to Savannah and landed, and, with forty men from each boat, together with forty from the Lexington, all well armed, and under command of Captain Gwin, started to take the camp. We soon learned, however, that the enemy-had flown, but had left a hundred squirrel rifles, and a large quantity of commissary stores and army clothing, which we took possession of. A small detachment went out to the camp and destroyed it,

THE REBELLION.

Woods and Muscle—the latter under steam. She, however, became unmanageable, and was susk in a position that will enable us to save all the lumber and machinery, and, possibly, the boat. We arrived at the bridge Monday morning, and learned that our forces had been up and finished the work we had left undone. Most of Monday was passed in getting our prizes through the bridge, the current being very strong and the boats difficult to manage. We, however, succeeded, and have landed them setfely at Peducab subject to the order of Flag-We, however, succeeded, and have landed them safely at Paducah, subject to the order of Flag-Officer Foote. General Sizel's March to Springfield. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial

writes as follows, under date of the 3d inst., from "Three miles west of Big Piney, Mo. :" Crossing the Big Piney. We are on our line of march about thirty miles. The weather has been cold. Yesterday it snowed The weather has been cold. Yesterday it snowed all day after we left camp. There is over six inches of snow. It cleared off to-day at 2 P. M. The crossing of the Piney to-day was a most varied scene, to impress itself upon the mind never to be forgotten. The Piney is about one hundred yards wide. It was up to our wagon-bads, with a very swift current. There was a bold point or bluff some six hundred feet high, coming up to within a few rods of the ford, a narrow bottom was on the other side, and then hills towered up as high on the other. General Asboth was just crossing when we came up. He had artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with an immense train of wagons, four-horse and six-nucle teams. We had three thousand men, with a train three miles in length. Ten or twelve teams would be in the water at once going over loaded, and some coming back after the men. Such shouting and swearing, cutting and elashing! We had to unload some fifty wagons, and haul our men over load at a time. Some fell out, (and in, too,) wagons locked up, mules fell down and tangled up, wagons upset, &c. At one time a thousand or two troops were on either side, one party having just got over, the others ready to go over. The sun

just got over, the others ready to go over. The sun came out just then; the bold, tall hills glittered with the snow on their pine-clad tops; the immense justing rocks, with black and jagged edges jutting Camping Out in the Snow Camping Out in the Snow.

You ask how we camp in snow. Well, it is not so hard a task as I expected. True, I miss my pleasant fireplace, but we get along quite well. The first thing is to go to work and shovel the snow away from the size of a tent, then "pitch" the tent; then the boye cut several armsful of brush to cover the ground, lay their blankets on this, and pile down. We build log fires outside to cook on. Most of the messes have small sheet-iron stoves, which they put up in the centre of the tent. They heat soon, and the tents are comparatively comfortable.

fortable.

It is terribly slowish travelling, we have to help our teams so much. Such hills! I think this part of Missouri is a very old country the hills have grown so much! and we have not found enough of forage in our march thus far to feed one horse. My boy stole enough wheat last night to make a couple of feeds for "Zalu." To-morrow we reach Waynesville, where, I learn, there is some forage collected. As soon as the snow melts, which will help a day or two we cannot get any. which will be in a day or two, we cannot get any-

Pretty Fair Marching. We will cross the Gascenade day after to-morrow, and then the game will be to see who can live the longest without eating—we or Price. If he don't run, our fellows will be hungry enough to fight fike devils by the time we reach him. We, General Sirgel's division outmarched all the seat of one day before we did; they have been on the road three days, we two, and we are now with our rear guard three miles shead of his advance, and tomorrow we start at 7 A. M. The Twenty-fifth Illi-nois has the lead and we will put it through, for we can march away from any regiment in the service with which we have been fitted. We are getting into the enemy's country, and have to put out heavy pickets. The boys march all day with heavy knapsacks, three blankets, gun, and accountements, weighing near forty far, which makes what I would call a pretty hard time of it. I think I have it hard enough, but it is not quite as hard a fate as theirs, yet those in comp are singing while I write, as merry as birds, all kinds of tunes, from Dixie to

In Camp East of Lebanon. The second letter is written from "eight miles east of Lebanon," and bears date 6th inst. We make the following extracts: The Rain—The Roads—A Spy's Report.
Gen. Asboth's division is from six to twelve
miles behind us, strung out along the road. The
roads are awful. It is raining very hard to-night.
To-morrow all of Gen. Sigel's division will be in
Lebanon. It will be miserable, but it's the order.
Col. Jeff. C. Davis, I understand, will also be at
Lebanon to morrow. One of our spies, just in, reports Price at Springfield, and going to stay there
till we come up, make a slight show of fighting us,
and then surrender. Our more suspicious officers think this a ruse, and that there has been, or
is about to be, a large reinforcement thrown in thar is about to be, a large reinforcement thrown in there from Arkansas, to be ready for us when we get there, with men worn down, horses used up, mud too deep to move, and heavy guns. Gen. Sigel is opposed to advancing any farther than Lebanon until the roads settle.

The Difficulty of Fording the Gasconade. The Difficulty of Fording the Gasconade.

The rain now falling will raise the Piney and the Gasconade, so that fording will be next to impossible. I presume Gen. Asboth will have to cross all his train—he possibly can to night, for to morrow it will be too high. There is a small flat-boat to ferty with, but it is a very slow process. At the Piney there is nothing. We are now on three-fourth rations; in a few days we will be on half rations, and ere two weeks passes we will have, of many things, none at all. The beef we eat is shipped from Illinois, and driven along with us. Those I saw to day look as if they had not had a bite to eat for two weeks—and to my certain knowledge they have not had any for four days. There is no forage in this country to be had, and our horses are half starved.

Other Miseries of the March.

Our poor boys suffer terribly marching so steadily on such roads. We start at daybreak—this morning half an hour before. The reveille beats at 5 o'clock. After they get into camp, the soldiers have to pitch tents, cook next day's rations, and hunt brush to make beds to keep them out of the sluch and mud. I spoke yesterday ovening to one who was busy stripping the twigs and leaves from a jack-oak. He turned around, and surveying his pile of leaves, said: "I never knew before what jack oak leaves staid on all winter for." Another engaged on a bush he had just out down, said: "I'm just picking a Missouri gosse to make my bed." We march in two files; the Twenty-fifth, Forty-fourth, with portions of the Twelfth, Seventeenth, and Third Missouri, with commissary train, and our baggage trains, make a line some three miles in length. Every few rods some team sticks in the mud. Then such slipping of mules I never saw. Christianity has almost deserted our train, if the amount of swearing done is any indication. Everybody is in a bad humor, everybody cross. The boys go on this trip with very different feelings from what they followed Fremont last fall. They are bitterly down on all Seceshdom.

Mortar Boats Sent to Fort Donelson. Other Miseries of the March. Mortar Boats Sent to Fort Donelson.

Mortar Boats Sent to Fort Donelson.

On Friday last four of the mortar scows, each armed with one huge thirteen inch mortar and two 32-pound columbiads, were taken in tow by two steamboats bound for Fort Donelson and the wars. But the steamers were unable to make the accent in the face of the strong current and high head wind, and after struggling with the stream, were obliged to return to Cairo. One mortar boat was then left behind, and three steamers, each taking one scow in tow, proceeded slowly up the river, leaving the landing on Friday evening. It was hoped that they would reach their destination before this morning. The addition of these mirtars to our naval force will be of invaluable service to our army. When those monsters begin to hull iron

fore this morning. The addition of these mirtars to our naval force will be of invaluable service to our army. When those monsters begin to hull iron globes weighing 230 pounds each, filled with powder and grape, from a distance exceeding twemiles, upon the heads of the robels, they will be apt to think that their last day has come.

When these huge missiles, after being fluig half a mile up into the air, descend in their midst, and explode, spreading death and destruction allround, the contest will speedily be brought to a termination disastrous to the traitors. But it is greatly to be regretted that the whole mortar fleet of thirty-eight boats is not now available for the siege and assault. The majority of the mortars—each weighing nine tons—are not yet mounted, owing to the failure to procure skilled men to place them, the need of whom is most severely felt by Commodore Foote.

Col. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War was at Cairo on Friday, where he met W. H. sborne, Eaq., president of the Illinois Central, who, with rare generosity, offered him, for temponry employment by the Government, fifty of the company's best mechanics at their shops in this city. On his return, Mr. Osborne went to work, and at noon yesterday, had got off the quota promised, who went down, attended by Mr. Clark, chief engineer, and Mr. Scoville and Mr. Harper, master mechanics. This reinforcement of skill and science will enable the naval officers at Cairo to hasten their preparations, and bring their battery early into action. Mr. Osborne also stripped his car works of oak tions, and bring their battery early into action.

Mr. Osborne also stripped his car works of oak timber, and put it at the disposal of the Government.—Chicago Tribune of Monday.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES. The Desperate Condition of the Rebels. [From the New Orleans Crescent, Jan. 22.] A plain statement of facts is all that is necessary to superinduce in the public mind a full realization of the danger through which we are to pass before this war is ended. The hour of our tial is near, and if we would have a bright and cheering future we must awaken from our apathy and bestir ourselves like men. we must awaken from our apathy and bestir ourselves like men.

It is known that the North has an army of more
then six hundred thousand soldiers, a half million of
whom are in active service. Of these, about 150,000 are connected with the different ward expeditions
and stationed along the sea ceast. At Washington
and along the Petomac, in McClellan's division,
there are near 125,000, leaving 225,000 otherwise
disposed. The army from Western Virginia has
been transferred to Kentucky. At Paris, Lexington, and confronting General Marshall, in the eastern
portion of that State, there is a force of some 10,000.
From Louisville to Green river, under Buell, about
90,000. At Columbia, Somerset, and on the upper
Cumberland, there are 20,000, under Thomas, and
his command is being increased. At Calhoun, and

getting a fing and drum. We were greeted at this place by a Dr. Morrow, whom I learn had been badly treated—in one instance ducked in the river on account of his Union proclivities—by the Secossioists, but who firmly held out, telling them they might shoot or kill him, and be d—d, but he would never take the cath against the Union. We found a large number of prominent Union men at Savannah, and it is evident that when once bey can rely upon our protection, they will arise answer that the union men at Savannah, and it is evident that when once bey can rely upon our protection, they will arise answer that a so far rendered operations with large bodies of men impracticable. But whenever this difficulty is removed, we may look with confidence for their inventes to be precipitated upon us. This invasion, too, will be by river and by land. The onemy's supplies will be brought with them. In this respect the invasion by the land frontier can be conducted without the hazard to supplies from winds and waves, and the distance with which their naval expeditions are liable to be embarrassed. If they break through our tense, or turn our strong positions, then we must face all the horroor of structure.

They are now ready for an advance, and nothing detains them, we repeat, but the roads and the wather them, we repeat, but the roads and the wather them, we repeat, but the roads and the wather them, we repeat, but the roads and the wather them, we repeat, but the roads and the wather them, we repeat, but the roads and the wather them, we repeat, but the roads and the wather them.

They are now ready for an advance, and nothing detains them, we repeat, but the roads and the weather. The section of country through which the army from Paducah and Cairo is designed to act, Gen. Smith's recent abortive movement has demonstrated to be wholly unsuited for winter campnigning. It is reasonable to suppose that the other army corps are for the present inactive for the same reason. What are our preparations to resist these immensa numbers? sist these immense numbers? We do not deem it proper to publish in a news-paper either our numbers or the disposition of our troops, but we feel authorized to say to the people

of the Southwest we need more mon-more fight-ing men. We have use for thousands and tens of thousands more than we have. We must have men enough to guard every place where the enemy may attempt an inroad upon us. We have skilful and experienced generals, but it is idle to rely upon their skill if we do not furnish them with mon

their skill if we do not furnish them with men enough to meet the emergency. The present bad weather is a boon from heaven. We have time to place men enough in the field if we go promptly and energetically to work. It must be done, and done at once.

The Confederate Congress has passed a law to meet the occasion. It provides for the receiving individual volunteers as they may offer their services, without, as heretofore, requiring a whole company to be formed and organized before they could be mustered into service. The advantages of company to be formed and organized before they could be mustered into service. The advantages of this change, in providing subsistence, transportation, and pay from the day of enlistment, are obvious. Additional inducements are also held out those who will raise companies, battalions, or regiments. The duty of Congress has been well performed, and all that remains for the people of the South to insure their liberty and nationality is to act upon this law with patriotism and promptitude. It is useless for the Government to move in this law that register the muscas the matter unless it is sustained by the masses, the yeomanry of the land. That portion of our popu-lation who stay at home must awake from their

drammy lethargy, turn aside for a time from their various avocations, and respond to the call of their country. We must go to camps of instruction, carry our guns, and learn how to use them. The people, we fear, do not realize the crists. The transfer of Beauregard from the Potomac to Columbus, and the information which comes to use the rortions of Koundels which we comes to use the rortions of Koundels which we consider from other portions of Kentucky, which we cannot make public, mean more than the country is aware of. We repeat, now is the time for every patriot to show his devotion, and let him do so before it is too [From the Memphis Appeal, February 4.]

We are no alarmists, and are as far as any one can be from wishing to create a feverish anxiety in the public mind by giving circulation to sensation reports concerning dangers that menace us from any quarter; but, at the present time, we feel it our duty as public journalists to cry, "Watchman, what of the night?" From all the information we can gather, we are fully convinced that the long-locked for contest at Columbus, which will decide for weal or weo the destinies of the Mississippi valley, is soon to take place. As to the result, we have no fears: for we have implicit fai h in the have no fears; for we have implicit faith in the courage and daring of our brave army there, as well as in the wisdom and prudence of the generals in command. Nevertheless, it becomes us to be prepared for any emergency, and to render our army all the assistance we can in their hour of danger and trial. It is evident that wast preparations, on the most

nagnificent scale, are making at Cairo and Bird's Point for the contemplated descent which is to be directed simultaneously against New Madrid and Columbus, on or about the 7th of February. The Federal error now at Eart. Holt, four miles below thousand, and is being increased daity. It is the intention of the Federalists not to make the at-tack with a force much short of one hundred thousand men by land, while a vast gunboat and mor-

The demonstrations they made, a week or two since, with the large force of thirty thousand, they claim was merely a reconnoiting expedition, for the number of ascertaining the topography of the country, and the position to our tores. One tuning country and the position of our forces. One ring is certain—the failure of that enterprise has opened the eyes of the Federal generals as to the amount of force necessary to make a successful attack on Columbus and New Madrid, and we believe they are going to try to avail themselves of it; honor the large army they are now gathering for that purpose

pose.

The place of landing on the Kentucky side will be at Putney's Bend, ten miles above Columbus. Their lines will be gradually extended to Melburne, a point from twelve to fifteen miles from the river, and thence in a semi-circle to Clinton, which is only four miles from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; and thus they will be enabled to cut off all communication in that quarter. This they hope to accomplish in conjunction with a movement against New Madrid, which is to have for its object the control of the Mississippi river below, and thereby force Gen. Polk out of his entrenchments to give them battle in open field, with great odds against him, battle in open field, with great odds against him.
This, in our opinion, seems to be their plan; but
that it will meet with the same fate of most of their former advances we have not a shadow of doubt. We know our generals are aware of their move ments, and are fully equal to the task before then

Apathy of Halifax County, Va. The following order has been issued from headquarters, Staunton, Va., from which it will be seen that re-enlistment of men in the rebel army is

rather a difficult feat:

A large number of the members of Company K,
Capt. W. B. Bruce, Twentieth Virginia regiment,
have continued for a long time to absent themselves
without leave. I subjoin a list of these absentees,
and hereby give them notice that unless they report to me in Staunton, Va., on or before the 20th
inst., they will be treated and proceeded against as
deserters. The following is the list of absentees:
Sergeant Wm. L. Moore, Corporal W. A. Blackwell, Corporal Lewis C. Ragland, Privates Samuel
Adkins, James E. Blackwell, Joel Blanks, Wm.
Chapman, Wm. C. Chappelle, Gabriel F. Clark,
James Coats, James Harrow, John Lloyd, Robert
McKinny, Mark A. Mountesstle, Lemuel Satterfield, William Stephens, Poyton Taylor, James M.
Terrill, Thomas Warren, Richard T. Wilkins, and
John Mitchell.
For the apprehension and delivery to the com-For the apprehension and delivery to the com-manding officer at Richmond of such of the above

parties as shall remain at large after the 20th day of February, 1862, I hereby offer a reward of \$30 These parties live in the county of Halifax, Va. By order of the Secretary of War,
H. M. Bell,
Captain Commanding Post.

Suffering in New Orleans. We have seen an extract from a private letter, dated New Orleans, Dec. 10, written by a gentleman of influence, which, speaking of the tendency of public feeling in that city, says: "There is a great deal of suffering in New Orleans. All the papers are issuing half-sheets. There exists a large Union seatiment, and people are beginning to express their opinions pretty freely; there is no doubt that on the approach of the Federals the city will be surrendered without any fighting."

Charles J. Faulkner thinks the Southern A report from Williamsport, Maryland, states that at a complementary supper given to Charles James Faulkner, formerly minister to France, at Martinsburg, Va., a few days since, he declared it usoless for the South to contend any longer; the Southern Confederacy could not stand, and the sooner the war was ended the heter it would be for the Southern was ended the better it would be for the Southern people.
Mr. Faulkner exercises considerable influence
in some portions of Virginia, and was appointed by
Governor Letcher one of the delegates to represent

the State in the great Southern Planters' Convention which was to have assembled at Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th inst. The Acquia Creek Fortifications.

The Acquia Creek Fortifications.

The following advertisement appeared in the Richmond Dispatch of a late date. It is indicative that the rebels are determined to be prepared for an assault in the Acquia Creek district:

"Wanted—One hundred men, to go in the batteries at Acquia Creek. All men enlisting in this service will be allowed fifty dollars bounty. The battery is at the terminus of the Fredericksburg Railroad. Call at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets." A New Trans-Mississippi District. The rebel Major General Earl Van Dorn, who was relieved from his command on the Potomac a few weeks ago, has turned up in Arkansas, trom

TRANS MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT DEPARTMENT, HEADQUARTERS, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29. 1. The undersigned, by order of the President, argumes command of the Trans Mississippi district, which comprises the States of Missouri and Arkaness, except that portion of them lying between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers, as far north as Scott county, Missouri; the State of Louisiana as far south as Red river, and the Indian Territory and the Arkaness. Headmanters until otherwise as far south as Red river, and the Indian Territory
west of Arkansas Headquerters, until otherwise
directed, at Pecahontas, Arkansas.
Commanders of troops in the service of the Confederate States, within this district, will at ones
make a report of the strength and condition of
their commands, accompanied with a written report in full of everything relating to the supplying of the troops, their wants, their arms and
equipments, their clothing, ammunition, and, in a
word, of everything that might be considered useful to be known at headquarters

2. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and sol-

whence he has issued the following order:

2: All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers belonging to the troops of this district, now on furlqugh, are hereby ordered to return immediately to their regiments. The sick alone are excepted. It is hoped that this order will be considered a sufficient guarantee that there is a necessity for the immediate services of every soldier in the district, and that those to whom it relates will respond with cheefulness and alacrity to it.
3. The following officers are announced as staff officers at headquarters:
Mjor W. L. Cabell, Chief of Quartermaster De-

partment.
Mijor A. M. Haskell, Inspector General.
Majer R. W. Keyworth, Chief of Subsistence Department.
Capt W. N. K. Beall, Assistant Adjutant General.
Surgion J. D. Gaenslan, Medical Director.
First Lieut. Clement Sullivan, Aid. de-camp.
Communications relating to business in any of
the staff departments will be addressed to the chief
in the departments to which they refer.

EARL VAN DORN, Major General.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

From Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, and North Carolina. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17, via Baltimore.-The steamer Stars and Stripes sailed for Hatteras this forenoon, with a full cargo of ammunition The schooner Edenton is also loading with ammu nition, and will probably get off in the morning. The steamer Connecticut arrived from Port Royal this afternoon. She left on the 15th inst. She bring no news except that the operations against Savannah were still going on. A flag of truce carried several passengers to Nor-forlk this morning, but no news was brought back. General Burnside's forces still occupy Edenton, and have thrown out pickets some six or eight

miles. No mention is made of any further advance. The steamers Thomas Jefferson and Baltimore have sailed for Hatteras—the latter with a cargo of ammunition. The steamer Jersey Blue sailed this afternoon with two hundred and fifty soldiers, from An-

The First New Jersey Cavalry. TRENTON, February 19.—Colonel William Halstead, of Trenton, colonel of the First New Jersey Cavalry, having been mustered out of the service, Governor Olden has just commissioned Sir Percy Wyndham, an accomplished Italian officer, to fill the vacancy. The major of the regiment has also been mustered out, but no appointment has yet been made. The new colonel is a resident, at present, of Washington, and came very highly reco

mended. Rejoicing in the British Provinces. CAPE RACE. February 18 .- Fifty flags, being all we have got, are floating to the breeze here in nor of the glorious victory at Fort Donelson The news gives great satisfaction at St. Johns, N. , and here.

From Washington WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- There is no official inrmation to justify the belief that our forces intend advancing upon Savannah, with the view of capturing and holding that city. In order to the identification of the bodies of deessed soldiers. Quartermaster Rucker has invited proposals for furnishing one thousand head-boards

for their graves. Provisional Government in Tennessee Andy Johnson will probably proceed to Nashville, as soon as Gen. Buell's army takes possession of that city, and assist in organizing a Provisional Government for Tennessee. The people there are panting for freedom, and a resumption of their connection with the National Union. They will probably send a full delegation of loyal men to Congress by the last of March. by the last of March.

Trade with Tennessee. It is regarded probable here that as soon as the rebel armies are beaten out of Tennessee, the orrebel armies are beaten out of Tennessee, the order of Mr. Chase, preventing exportation of provisions, medicines, and the like into the South, will
be rescinded, so far as Tennessee is concerned, and
that the whole country will again he opened to
commercial transactions. As it is possible to draw
supplies of cotton and tobacco from at least one
haif of the South by way of Tennessee, the opening
of trade in this quarter would soon produce a
marked effect upon the general industry of the
country. A million of bales of cotton could easily
be gathered by inland commerce from the South,
and this amount furnished to our factories would
again set them going, with a portion to spare for
the English market. With a blockade on the const
and an active internal commerce, the North will and an active internal commerce, the North will be benefited in every way; first, by the carriage of cotton, tobacco, hemp, and other Southern pro-ducts through the country, and their transporta-tion to Europe; and second, by the sale of goods to such of the Southern States as are thus reopened, which are now in great need of them.

Rebel Soldiers held as Prisoners. The number of rebel soldiers now held as prisonabout twenty thousand, and the question is, "What shall be done with them?" It appears, however, that a vast prison house has been erected on John-

described ! Some ten acres of this island have been rented, and Some ten acres of this island have been rented, and extensive buildings have already been "put up" and are now nearly completed. The buildings erected are of considerable magnitude and number. There are three buildings for officers, quarters, each 105 feet by 24, and 'two stories high; one for soldiers' quarters; a sutler's building; four for quarters (pr prisoners, each 122 feet by 29, and two stories high; one hospital, one storehouse, and two blockhouses. Still other buildings are contemplated as likely to be or become necessary. The strucstores high, one hospital, one storehouse, and two blockhomes. Still other buildings are contemplated as likely to be or become necessary. The structures enumerated are already put up. An ice-house is now building, and the finishing touches are being put upon the other buildings.

The island presents a very animated appearance. The prisoners quarters are enclosed by a twolve-foot-high, tight board fonce, with sentinel walk near the top of the fence, around the entire enclosure of about fifteen acres. The officers and soldiers' (guard) quarters are outside of the enclosure, and there are now two companies there, awaiting the arrival of the Secesh, who are expected next wook. Some idea of what has been done can be formed from the fact that already not far from \$30,000 have been expended, that 1,000,000 feet of 1mmber, and 6,000,000 shingles have been used. The buildings have 375 windows, each of twelve panes of 9 by 14 glass, or, in other words, 4,500 panes of glass are to let in daylight and reveal the outer world to the mass of humanity that will, in all probability, soon be congregated there.

all probability, soon be congregated there.

Com. Porter of the Essex not Expected to We regret to hear that the injuries sustained by the above naval officer, on board the gunboat Essex, in the battle of Fort Henry, are a great deal more serious than at first reported. His condition, by the latest intelligence, is such that he is not expected to recover. In addition to the sealils he received, it appears his lungs were dangerously affected by the inhalation of hot steam at the time of the explosion of the boiler of the Essex. Com. Survive.

General Samuel R. Curtis.
Our despatches report that Gen. Price has evacuated Springfield, Missouri, and that the Federal troops under Gen. Curtis have occupied the place. Gen. Curtis is an Ohioan, and went to West Point from that State. Having graduated, he left the army and settled in Ohio. He was for years an engineer in the employ of the Board of Public Works, and, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, he was Adjutant General of the State. He was appointed colonel of the Third Ohio, and served with honor throughout the war. He subsequently removed to Iowa, and was engineer of the works at Des Moines Rapids. He was elected to Congress from Iowa, and resigned his seat to enter the Federal army. He has behaved with gallantry and ability, and deserves the honors he may receive.

Rebei Dominion in the West at an End. General Samuel R. Curtis. Rebei Dominion in the West at an End.

Nashville is the great factory and storehouse of the rebellion in the West. At the latest accounts there were millions of pounds of Confederate bacon stored there. Cannon, powder, and percussion caps are manufactured at Nashville. It is the centre of the relief of the results of the second of the second

are manufactured at Nashville. It is the centre of the railroad system of the State, and commands all the roads; and that is its only strategic importance. When Nashville is occupied by Gen. Buell's army, Columbus and Memphis will be wholly cut off from succor. Columbus will therefore be abandoned, and its garrison will fall back on Memphis. The great army at Nashville will thereupon descend the Cumberland, and in a few days demand and receive the surrender of Memphis, and then New Orleans will send up a deputation, and capitulate. The Mississippi, from St. Paul to the Guif, will probably be open in a month. Very little more fighting is expected in the West. From Colonel Garfield's Column, in Ken-

From Colonel Garfield's Column, in Kentucky.

Rev. Mr. Sumner, chaplain of the Twenty-second Kentucky Regiment, arrived in this city yeaterday morning, from the Big Sandy. We learn from him that the Twenty-second is at Piketon, with two other regiments of Colonel Garfield's command, awaiting the arrival of the Colonel and the rest of the brigade. The Twenty-second is encamped on the grounds occupied by Colonel John S. Williams, and the grounds show the haste with which the rebels left, as the remnants of pots and kettles are senttered thickly around. Colonel Garfield is at Paintsville, sick from the effects of vaccination, but is expected out in a very short time. Mr. Sumner left Piketon four or five days ago, the Sandy river being so low as to make traveiling tectious.

The news at Piketon in reference to Marshall's forces is, that they are at Whitesburg, Letcher

forces is, that they are at Whitesburg, Letcher county, Ky., on the headwaters of Kentucky river, some fifty-five miles southwest of Piketon. It is reported at Piketon that Marshall has been superseded, and Colonel John S. Williams put in his place. Poor Humphrey!—Louisville Journal. The Officers of the Army-Where they The number of officers now serving in the regular army is upwards of 1,700, but when the new regiments are full, it will be increased to 2,000, or 883 more than under the old organization. An ex-

883 more than under the old organization. An examination of the official army register shows that the officers are natives of the following States: New York 340, Pennsylvania 339, Ohio 129, Massachusetts 105, Maryland 65, District of Columbia 60, Virginia 60, Maine 60, New Jersey 52, Connecticut 50, Kentucky 50, Indiana 45, New Hampshire 39, Vermont 39, Illinois 25, Delaware 22, Rhode Island 22, Michigan 19, Missouri 17, South Carolina 10, Tennessee 8, North Carolina 6, Wiscousin 6, Louisiana 5, Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, 4 each, Indian territory 2. Kansas, Texas, and Cherokee Nation, 1 each. Foreign countries are represented as follows: 5. Florida. Alabama, and Georgia. 4 each, Indian territory 2. Kansas, Texas, and Cherokee Nation, 1 each. Foreign countries are represented as follows: Ireland 38, England 16, Scotland 11, Germany 9, Prussia 5, Cansda 3, France 2, Denmark 2, and Mexico, Austria, Cuba, East India, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, Nova Scotia, Spain, and Italy, I each. Old Neptune has two subjects in the United States army, two officers having been born at sea, while 31 officers do not appear to have been born anywhere, no place being given.

The number of officers appointed frem each State and Territory is shown by the following:

New York 289, Pennsylvania 307, Ohio 137, District of Columbia 87, Massachusetts 91, Indiana 56, Illinois 53, Maryland 59, New Jersey 59, Connecticut 41, Kentucky 40, Michigan 41, Maine 39, Virginia 38, Vermont 30, Missouri 29, Delaware 24, New Hampshire 27, Rhode Island 23, Iowa 10, California 12, Minnesota 12, Kansas 11, Wisconsin 11, Tennessee 7, North Carolina 7, Washington Territory 5, Florida 4, Texas 4, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Colorado Territory 5 each, Arkansas Georgia, Utah, Alabama, and New Mexico, 2 each, and Nebraska 1. The promotions from the ranks number 115, and the appointments "at large" by the President 33. In 3 cases the State "appointed from" is not given.

# Hon. Sherrard Clemens made a speech on the war at Wheeling (Va.) on Wednesday night, and at the close he proposed three cheers for Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, and the Union, which

were heartily given.

TWO CENTS.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER KANGAROS. THE TUSCARORA AT COWES.

THE ROYAL SPEECH. THE TRENT TROUBLE AND AMERI-CAN AFFAIRS.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

The Sumpter in a Spanish Port. and Out of Funds.

New York, February 19 .- The steamer Kangaroo has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 5th instant. The steamer Canada arrived out on the 4th in-

The pirate Nashville was last seen on the eve-

ning of the 3d instant, outside the Needles, steering down the channel. The Tuscarora still remained at Cowes on the evening of the 4th. There is no confirmation of the report that another Federal vessel, supposed to be the Brooklyn, was cruising off the Isle of Wight.

There are rumors of a three-masted paddlesteamer, supposed to be a privateer, off Cape Clear.

The brigantine Fanny Lewis, which ran the Charleston blockade, arrived at Liverpool with 600 Charleston blockade, arrived at Liverpool with 600 bales of cotton and 300 barrels of rosin.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the blockading of the Charleston harbor was strongly denounced, and the efficiency of the blockade questioned, but continued non-intervention was generally approved. A letter was read from Mr. Cobden, showing the paramount importance of settling belligerent rights, and the necessity for England's agreeing to the American doctrine relative to private property at sea.

Mr. Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, denied that the American blockade was ineffective. He ridiculed the idea that America was in a position to be trampled on. He pointed out the danger of interference, and strongly urged a strict neutrality.

to be trampled on. He pointed out the danger of interference, and strongly urged a strict neutrality. It is stated that Mr. Adams, the American minister, does not conceal his indignation at Earl Russell's late letter to the Admiralty relative to the use of British ports. There are also considerable differences in political circles as to the policy and propriety of the act.

It is asserted that the Allies have determined that their armies shall march on the capital of Mexico next month The report is revived, and gains strength, that the Archduke Maximilian will be tendered the More French troops are under orders for Mexico. It is asserted that the French Government has etermined to revise and modify the navigation

The Bourse has been firm, and closed dull at 71f. The Calcutte, China, and Australian mails, have The Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, have reached Alexandria. A private telegram from Calcutta, January 17th, reports cotton goods and yarns unsaleable and nominal.

The Cork Heractic says that a long paddle-wheel steamer, with two funnels and three masts, was seen steaming slowly three miles east of Cape Clear, on the 31st ult. She did not show any culors or name, and it was conjectured, from the peculiarity of her movements, that she was an American pirate.

The Latest. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 6.-The Tuscarora left Cowes on Thursday morning for the westward.
The Spenish Munistry deny any arrangements
made for Mexico, and say that the Mexicans are
free to choose their own Government. The Moniteur says that the allies must complete their work by giving, in accordance with France borrows from two to four millions of English capitalists for a brief period, to sustain the Boarse during the conversion of the 4½ per PARIS, Feb. 6,—A committee has been appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the regula-tion of the indemnity due by Mexice. La Fuente, the Mexican minister at Paris, will remain there in a private capacity.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—A correspondent states that the pirate Sumpter was still lying at St. Roque, and was without funds to pay the expenses incurred

there.
The United States consul has given a banquet to the former prisoners of the Sampter. America and the Queen of Spain were toested.

Vienna, Feb. 6.—The Austrian press continues Vienna, Feb. 6.—The Austrian press continues strongly protesting against the exchange of the throne of Mexico for Venetia.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—The Chambers will discuss the whole position of affairs in Germany. The Progress party proposed several energetic resolutions on the German question.

The Independence Belge says that England accepts the monarchial candidate for Mexico on condition of the Mexicans freely consenting.

Buchares, Feb. 6.—The insurgents marching against Ruchbrest flad on the approach of the troops. A mob of 150 persens were surrounded and arrested.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

LONDON, February 6.—Parliament opened to day. The speech from the throne is as follows:

MY LONDO AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affiction by which her Majesty has been overwhelmed by the calamitans, untimely, and irreparable loss of her beloved consort, who has been her comfort and support.

It has been soothing to her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providency, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow. We age commanded by her Majesty to assure you that she looks with confidence to your assistance and advice.

Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory, and her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

A question of great importance, which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between her Majesty and the Govornment of the United States of North America, being the seizure and foreible remeval of four passengers from on board a British packet by the commander of a sloop-of-war of the United States. That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal by the United States Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer.

The friendly relations between her Majesty and the President of the United States are, therefore, unimpaired. Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been mani-Opening of the British Parliament.

unimpaired. Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested, on this occasion, by her Majesty's North American subjects.

The wrongs committed by various parties and by successive governments in Mexico upon foreign residents within the Mexican territory, and for which no satisfactory redress could be obtained, have led to the conclusion of a convention between her Markets. to the conclusion of a convention between her Majesty, the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of regulating the combined operations on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has bitherto been withheld. That convention and the papers on the subject will be laid before you.

The improvement which has taken place in the relations between her Majesty's Government and the Emperor of China, and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfil the arrangements of the treaty of Tien-Sien, have enabled her Majesty to wishdraw her troops from the port of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her forces on the coast and in the seas of China.

Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her influ-

of her forces on the coast and in the seas of China.

Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her influence for the preservation of peace, has concluded a convention with the Sultan of Morocco, by means of which the Sultan has been enabled to raise the amount necessary for the fulfilment of contain treaty arrangements which he had contracted towards Spain, and thus to avoid the result of a renewal of hostilities with that Power. That convention and the presers connected with it will he vention and the papers connected with it will be laid before you. Her Mujesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation, but we have reason to be-lieve the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory.

Her Majesty confidently commands the general interests of the nation to your wisdom and care. She fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and may guide

them to the promotion of the welfare and happi-ness of her people. Commercial Intelligence. Livenroot., February 4.—The sales of cotion to-day (Tuesday) have been 3,000 bales, including 1,500 to spe-culators and exporter. The market closes dull and with a downward tendency. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable.

Breadstrives.—The market closes dull. Flour is dull and casier; sales at 28@32s. Wheat quiet and steady; red Western 1cs 10d@12s 2d; red Southern 12s 3d@12s 5d; white Western 12s 6d@12s 9d; white Southern 12s 9d@13s 3d.

9da 13a 3d.
Corn quiet; mixed 31s & 3l.
Corn quiet; mixed 31s & 3l.
Provisions are still declining. Beef dult and easier.
Pork still declining; prices at 22 td lower. Bacon
steady. Lard nominal. Tallow very dult.
PRODUCS.—Ashes easier; Pots 33s; Pearls 34s; Sugar
dult; Coffee steady; Rice inactive; Rosin quiet; Common 12s 6dw 13s; Spirits of Turpontine firm at 70s.
LONDON, Feb. 4.—Consols 92 × 692 ×.

ENDE I. ATERT

Provisions dull. Lendon, Feb. 6.—Consols for money 92% @92%. SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Baltimore, Feb. 1st, ships Errestina, at Brenien; J. H. Mays, at Bordeaux; Isabella, at Browershaven.

Relics of Sir John Franklin.—The Smithsonian Institute has just received a valuable addition to its collection of rare curiosities and reloe; being the identical gun and sword of the late himeuted Franklin, of the unfortunate Arctic Exploring Expedition. The gun is an old-fashioned flint-lock shot gun, and was presented to Sir John Franklin by Lord Melville, and used by Franklin in his expedition of 1820-22. The sword is of the old pattern of the British Royal Navy, and has the lion crest, with the naval emblems on the guard, and the British coat-of-arms on the blade. Both of these relies have the appearance of having been tarnished by rust, and afterwards burnished; which latter process has not crased the traces of age and exposure. They have been deposited in the same care with the dress worn by Dr. Kane in the Arctic regions, and other objects of interest familiar to all visitors to the muscum of the Institution. These interesting relies were obtained from the Esquimaux of the Arctic coast, east of Mackenzio's RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .- The Smithquimaux of the Arctic coast, east of Mackenzio's river.

THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usem rates. Bis lines constitute a square.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP HOGHES. His Views of Slavery and Abolitionism. [Translated from the Paris Journal Des Debats, Feb. 3:] Sn! Oh the twenty fifth of last month the Jour-nal des Debats published an article which the un-

copies \$120.

Sni: On the twenty fifth of last month the Journal des Debats published an article which the undersigned considers as injurious to him. The Archbishop of New York is therein accused of being an advocate of slavery.

This accusation is emirely destitute of foundation. The Archbishep of New York is not, and never has been, and never could be, an advocate of slavery.

He is also in this article accused of being the author of a certain article published in the New York Metropolitan Record during the last summer, an article which has been more recently translated in French and published in the Janual to Mondo. The editor of the Nettropolitan Record is alone responsible for that article. The Journal des Debats has attributed it te the undersigned, and said that it was signed by M. Hughes, Archbishop of New York. Permit me, sir, to assure you that if the name of M. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, is appended to it, the Mgasture is false. The Journal des Debats represents me as having undertaken in this article, supposed to be written by me, to refute the work written by M. Cochin, entitled "Abolition of Slavery." Permit me to observe that my attention was first called to this work by the article in your journal. It is not, then, probable that I could undertake to refute a book which II had never seen up to the 27th of last month. In consequence of the accusation contained in the Journal des Debats, I procured a copy of this book, and I have read it for the first time. I was extremely satisfied with it in so far as it treats of slavery in a historical and statistical point of view. The learned author hee been, up to a certain point. led into error by the Abolitionist authorities of the United States, who, as partisans, exaggerate the horrors of slavery beyond the truth.

Finally, although I have never written or said a

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THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

truth.

Finally, although I have never written or said a word in favor of slavery, I am decidedly opposed to Abolitionism, as it is understood in America. The Abolitionists have not the right to touch slavery The Abolitionists have not the right to touch slavery in the United States, except as individuals expressing freely their personal opinions.

The guiding chiefs of the Abolition movement in the Northern States appear inspired by fanatical zeal on a question which concerns the most grave interests of the Southern States and the whole country. Slavery is the "sick man" of the United States. The Abolitionists of the North, where slavery does not exist, see the situation of the "sick man" at a distance, through a telescope. Their exaggerated views influence their precoriptions.

Their exaggerated views influence their prescriptions.

There are several cities in the South where clavery is perpetual, and where the yellow fever and the cholera are frequent visitors. One could not suppose that any archbishop or bishop could wish to make himself the advocate of cholera or yellow fever. What he would do would be to abandon the treatment of these maladies to the inhabitants of the cities where they prevail, and the physicians, who know in what manner they can be cured or mitigated; but our Abolitionist doctors of the North, who dwell far from shavery and these epidemics, would wish, in the interest of humanity. North, who dwell far from slavery and these epidemics, would wish, in the interest of humanity, to burn the cities of the South, which they would consider as the most prompt means of purifying the air, of destroying and exterminating by a single remedy, the cholera, slavery, and the yellow fever.

There are in the Southern States four millions of slaves. Abolish slavery all of a sudden, and what will become of them? What will become of their masters? What will become of their masters? What will become of the roducts of their labor, of which Europe has such need? The Abolition party of North America take no account of all this. ont of all this. I hope, sir, that you will have the kindness to

I hope, sir, that you will have the kindness to publish these few observations in your widely circulated journal. The article in question has been read in Europe, doing wrong with your readers to my reputation as a Catholic archbishop. If, then, you believe that a reparation is due to me, I am persuaded that, in your imperibility, you will accord it. I have the honor to be, sir, your devoted servant, Archbishop of New York. A Curious Murder Trial in Paris—A Wholesale Murderer.

A trial has recently taken place at Bourg, in the

department of St. Ain, France, which, for horror, is unparalleled in the annals of crime. The follow-The male prisoner is named Martin Dumollard, aged 52, and the female is his wife, Marisane Martinet, aged 47. It appeared from the evidence, and, indeed, from the confession of Dumollard himself. ing incis wate chicken self, and of his wife, that for many years back the man had been in the habit of accosting young females who looked like domestic servants, reprefemales who looked like domestic servants, representing himself as a person sent to hire a servant for a gentleman's country house, inducing them to accompany him some distance until they reached a neighboring wood, and there throwing a cord around their necks attempting to outrage and murder them. In one very recent instance a girl escaped from his hands, and, seeing the lights of a railway line at a distance, ran in that direction and obtained a refuge. Her description of her assailant, combined with the fact that similar statements had been made at distant intervals by other girls, caused an inquiry to be vigorously set on foot, and Dumollard, who appeared to have no regular mode of livelihood, was suspected. A search was made in his house, and an immense quantity of female garments was found there, such as forty bonnets, fifty seven pairs of stockings, fourteen dresses, and a heap of corsets, petticoats, chemises, &c. Dumollard, being arrested and identified by the girl who had escaped, confessed that he had been for years in the hastit of decoying girls into the forest, but stated that he was only the agent of a gang who employed him for the purpose, and who gave him the clothes for his reward. He denied that he had himself committed any of the outrages or murders. The woman who lately seepned, and several others, who likewise pose, and who gave him the clothes for his reward. He denied that he had himself committed any of the cultrages or murders. The woman who lately escaped, and several others, who likewise identified Dumollard, stated, however, that there was no one with him or near him when he attempted the crimes. A search in the forest discovered the dead body of a young woman, very recently buried. The bedy was guite haked, and what was peculiarly herrifying was that the hands were found clasped full of the fresh earth hesped above, and the legs drawn up, thus giving rise to more than suspicien that the unfortunate girl had been buried before life had wholly departed. The skull was marked with two terrible wounds. In another part of the forest another body was found in a decayed condition—likewise that of a young woman, and stripped of all clothing. Subsequent researches, directed, indeed, partly by Dumollard himself, discovered two female skeletons. It is ascertained that within some years many other girls have disappeared from the neighborhood, some of whom had left their homes with the intention of seeking employment in Lyons or Paris. The bodies which are capable of identification have been fully identified. Among the clothing found in Dumollard's house are several articles bearing the initials of girls whose fate is yet undiscovered; and in some instances there are the inner garments which could not have been ebtained without violence.

An innumerable quantity of clothes, old and new

lence.

An innumerable quantity of clothes, old and new An innumerable quantity of clothes, old and new was also found; calico, made up and unmade; boxes, bits of lace, muslin, ribbons, and many other articles of like nature, the use of which is entirely monopolized in the south of France by young girls. Amongst the spoils were garments that bore the traces of blood, and handfuls of long hair, brown, fair, and black, as if torn in a struggle from the heads of different victims. There were divers colored garters, taken from the legs of the murdered girls, who must have been more numerous than! Damollard confessed. Thirty pairs of these articles were discovered in his house. In a loft were also found, not only the pieces of stuff and clothes taken from the box of Marie Pichon, one who fortunately escaped, but seventeen stays, caps, pocket handker-ohiefs, and aprons, and the bones of a little finger supposed to have been cut off because of a ring that fitted on it very tightly.

A Paris correspondent says:

"A faw weeks ago the unparalleled spectacle was seen in the neighborhood of Lyons, of a judge of instruction, and other law officers, perambulating the woods with an immense crowd of spectators at their heals, to dig up the dead bodies of murdered

the woods with an immense crowd of spectators at their heels, to dig up the dead bodies of murdered girls. As many as fifteen cases of murder, or attempted murder, have been brought home to the prisoner, and it is supposed that many more must be undiscovered. The country people speak of h m as the man who has a "cemetery all to himself." In his house were found no less than two hundred and thirty articles of female apparet, besides watches and trinkets—part of the proceeds of the robberies which always accompanied his murders. " Dumollard was condemned to death, and his

wife to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor." HIGHWAYMAN BAFFLED.—About III o'clock in the ovening, a short time since, in the midst of a snow-storm, a gentleman driving through Somerville, on his way to Boston, in a cutter, became concious that some one was following him, and, looking over his shoulder, descried a man running behind the sleigh with the evident intention of overtaking it. The gentleman called out to know what he wanted. "I only want to get on and ride a little way," was the answer. "Not if I know myself" exclaimed the gentleman, and he jerked the relas so that the horse shot shead rapidly. Immediately after he saw another man, in front, run from the side of the road toward the horse's head. Quick as thought the rider drew the rein so that the sleigh struck the man and knecked him down. A faw yards farther on he stopped his sleigh and looked around, and being satisfied that the nen were acting in concert, drove on and reached home in safety.

drove on and reached home in safety. Sick of the Telegraph.—The Californians are getting sick of the telegraph, and clamor again for the pony express. They say the wires are broken down so often that they are without the means of communication half the time, and, when mon 12s 6dæ13s; Spirits of Turpontine arm at 70s.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Consols 92% 2692%.

THE LATEST.

LIVENPOOL, Feb. 6.—Sales of Cotton, for two days, 14,000 bales; prices unchanged; sales to speculators and exporters 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull, with a downward tendency.

Provisions dull.

FROZEN TO DEATH ON THE PRAIRIES .woman was frozen to denth on the Minnesota prairies last week, hear Hastings. A sourch revealed that the had been buried in the snow within a few rods of her residence. A little boy, her grandson, was found near her, insensible, with his hands and feet bedly frozen. Upon recovering his senses, he said his grandmather got lost in the snow, and, fearing she would freeze, she cried loudly for help, but her cries were not heard. When she became too much benumbed to proceed further, she took off some off her clothing and wrapped it around the bey, which was probably the means of saving his life. woman was frozen to death on the Minnesota prai

HEALTH OF NEW YORK CITY.—According to the City Inspector's report, there were 403 deaths in New York during the past week—a decrease of 19 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 6 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year.

THE total shipments of shoes from Boston for 1861, to places outside of New England, amounted to 459,000 cases, valued at \$45 per case, making an agregate of about \$21,000,000, which is \$10,000,-000 less than last year.