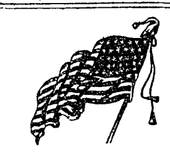
Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 28, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

NEW TERMS.

All Orphans' Court printing, including Administrator's and Executor's Notices, all Auditor's Notices, occasional advertisements, &c., must hereafter be paid for in advance.

Executors and Administrators owing us at present, will please come forward and settle.

The Trent Affair.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that by the steamer City of New York, which left Queenstown on the 9th inst., we learn that news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached London on the preceding day, and so immediately *re-established confidence, that* Consols at once advanced from one to one and a quarter per cent. In England, therefore, "the long agony is over." The joint preparations for the worst, made by Lords Palmerston and Russell, on their own responsibility, without consulting the pleasure of Parliament, have been thrown away. It is estimated that as much expense as $5,000,000 was thus most needlessly incurred by no means a desirable outlay, at a moment when the Financial Minister will have to announce to Parliament a deficit of nearly $20,000,000 on the year's revenue. In all probability there will be a change of Ministry in England before the end of March—if not earlier. The adjustment of the Trent difficulty will clear the way for the displacement of Palmerston and Russell.

NO ADVANCE MOVEMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express*, in a letter dated January 22, says: "Your readers may set their minds at rest about any advance movement of the army of the Potomac.—Officers and their regiments and divisions may receive orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Gen. McClellan's twenty-four baggage wagons, including arrangements for eating and sleeping, with well matched bright bays, may be in good running trim, but *an advance movement of the army of the Potomac at present, and for ninety days to come, is out of the question.* The winter of this region has just commenced, and the roads are frightful. A piece of hard ground upon which to manœuvre an army of 25,000 men can scarcely be found between this and Richmond. This state of affairs, it is feared, may prevail at the West, where the grand army has so auspiciously commenced active operations."

THE Van Wyck Investigating Committee are doing good work, and are drawing the defrauding contractors over the coals in a manner not at all pleasing or agreeable to them. We hope every contractor, sub-contractor, and every other person who has had a hand in swindling the Government may be exposed, and forever held in the contempt they so richly deserve. Nobody but a traitor would suck the heart's blood of his Government in a time like this, and those who have done so, should be rewarded with the traitor's fate. Some of the horse dealers in this vicinity are not a little frightened about their prospects of an examination before the Investigating Committee. Murder will out and so will dishonest dealings.

Now that the Trent affair is settled, we can once more regard ourselves as safe from all foreign invasion, for the present, at least, and can now attend to the rebels with a ten-fold vigor, and before the ides of next October, we hope to hear of the glorious old Stars and Stripes floating proudly and unmolested, over every inch of American soil, respected, loved, honored and feared by the whole world. We do not wish to be considered spiteful, but we hope we shall have revenge for the fuss made by England, in the Mason and Slidell difficulty. "Day is dawning." Blue sky can be seen through the dark vapor which has enshrouded us for the past year, and men whose hearts are good and true, rejoice at the flattering prospects before us.

WE THINK it will not be disputed that the present House of Representatives at Harrisburg is a great improvement over previous sessions for some years. There is a larger number of men there this winter who have the confidence of the people to lose—fair characters to damage,—and, therefore we may expect good results from the labors of the present House. True, there is a number of men occupying seats who were elected solely because they were prominent and noisy politicians—men whose chief claim to the position was of a party character—they, of course, will watch closely the ups and downs of party, and serve party first and all the time, on every question or measure proposed for consideration. But such men are in the minority in numbers, ability, and it is to be hoped, in influence, and can do but little, if any, mischief.

HOW NAPOLEON PUNISHED SWINDLING IN HIS ARMY.—Just before the great battle of Wagram, while the army was encamped on the Island of Lobau, near Vienna, Napoleon walked one day with one of his Marshal's on the shore, passed a company of grenadiers seated at their dinner. "Well, my friends," said he, "I hope you find the wine good?" "It will not make us drunk," replied one, "there is our cellar," pointing to the river Danube. The Emperor, who had ordered a bottle of wine to each man, was surprised, and made an immediate inquiry. He found that forty thousand bottles sent by him a few days before, for the army, had been purloined and were unaccounted for by the Commissaries. They were immediately brought to trial and condemned to be shot, which sentence was speedily carried into execution. Here was a venal offense, insignificant, indeed, when compared with the frauds upon the urgent wants and necessities of our soldiers, recently brought to light, but it received a severe and merited punishment. A few such examples in our army would do a world of good.

☞ The manufacture of tobacco has just been started on an extensive scale in Pittsburg, Penna. The *Dispatch* says: "Six firms in Pittsburg and one in Alleghany, are now engaged in manufacturing chewing tobacco. Since the business has been fairly entered into, it has proved so successful that there is now no doubt of its becoming permanent and of being carried on after the causes which led to its commencement have ceased to exist.—Richmond will no longer be the Mecca of tobacco worshippers, since the source of supply will be found so much nearer home. The tobacco which reaches this city in huge hogsheads, containing from one to two thousand pounds, is, we believe, obtained from the great tobacco market of the North—Louisville."

THE BROAD TOP ROAD.—We learn that additional steam power is being put upon this road, to enable shippers of coal to supply the demand. The road has been doing a heavy business for months—trains are almost constantly arriving at and departing from this point. The gold mines of Broad Top are distributing wealth to many and comfort to thousands. One builder informs us that he has already contracted to put up fifty new dwellings on Broad Top next season.

WE WANT one new subscriber, a loyal man, to take the place of a five-eating *locofoco* who has discontinued the *Globe*. We must have the new subscriber or the *Globe* will go to smash. A *few* would-be Democrats in this county, who sympathize with the rebels, are becoming desperate now that they have become convinced that Jeff. Davis' army cannot take Washington. Poor devils!

A CURIOSITY.—We were shown last week, by Mr. Wm. March, of Coffee Run, an egg within an egg. The outside egg measured 7 by 9 inches in circumference. The egg within the largest was the size of a large sized chicken egg, and was perfect in every respect. Besides the smaller egg, the larger one contained only the white of an egg. The shells of both eggs were hard and perfect.

SHORT LOCALS.—It gives us pleasure to announce the gratifying intelligence that *all* the ladies of this place are still strenuously in favor of *Union* to a *man*. ——The party on last Thursday evening was a tip top affair; and was decidedly, *the* party of the season.——Glazier Nash, of Company C, Fifth Penna. R. C., was home on a visit to his family last week.——Rev. John D. Stewart, of Tyrone City, preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday.——The citizens of Johnstown are urgently memorializing Congress to have the proposed National Foundry located at that place.——About two inches of snow fell in this vicinity on Friday night last, and on Saturday the tintinabulations of the merry sleigh bells could be heard almost constantly.——The Penna. Railroad Company changed their schedule on Monday. See table in another column.——Wharton and Crawford of the Senate, and Scott, of the House, have our thanks for pub. docs.——The Congressional nomination is already beginning to be agitated by some of the politicians.——A young man named Alexander, of Juniata township, a member of Capt. J. D. Campbell's company, died in camp last week, and his remains were brought home to this county by his parents, on Saturday, to be buried.

Acknowledgments.

List of articles received by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid of Huntingdon, up to Dec. 28, 1861, at which time two boxes were forwarded to Palmyra, Mo., and one to the "Ladies' Aid" of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hamer, material for slippers, canton flannel and calico.
Miss Ada Wise, woolen stockings and 1 pr. mittens.
Mrs. Ann Eliza Wise, socks.
Miss Mary Jane Wise, do.
Master Anderson Given, (three yrs. old,) one blanket.
Mr. A. B. Cunningham, 6 yards canton flannel and thread.
Mrs. A. S. Harrison, tomatoes, catsup and hair pillows.
Mrs. Dr. Griffith, apple butter, grape jelly, blackberry jam and dried apples.
Miss Maria Steel, feather pillows, cases, herbs and tracts.
Miss Betsey Steel, herbs and dried raspberries.
Miss Patty Steel, feather pillows.
" Kate Bupp, pocket handkerchiefs and catsup.
Mrs. A. W. Benedict, jar currant jelly.
Miss D. Mosser, 2 feather pillows, 4 pillow cases, comfortable and quilt.
Miss Jane Orr, 4 pocket handk'fs.
" Christina Low, pocket handkerchiefs, corn starch, druggot and canton flannel.
Mrs. Jno. Williamson, 2 prs. drawers.
" Dunn, Portstown, sheet, towel, handkerchiefs, blackberries and dried apples.
Mrs. David Snare, dried apples, tomatoes and wiping for guns.
Miss C. Hirst, pocket handkerchiefs.
Mrs. John Hildebrand, tomatoes, feather pillow and case, shirt, handkerchiefs and dried apples.
Mrs. Robert King, material for slippers.
Mrs. A. A. Jacobs, catsup, tomato jelly and beef.
Mrs. Rhoda Fisher, tomatoes.
" C. Decker, tomatoes.
Miss Callie Speedy, note paper, envelopes, pins and canton flannel.
Mrs. C. King, tomatoes, catsup and elderberry wine.
Mrs. Mary Decker, tomatoes, handkerchiefs and flannel.
Mrs. Dennis, muslin, &c.
Charley Willoughby, 1 pr. mittens.
Minnie McMurtrie, (8 years of age,) 2 needle books.

From juvenile Soldiers' Aid, 38 pin cushions, 2 needle books, 14 handkerchiefs, 15 housewives filled with buttons, thread, &c.

From ladies of Shade Gap through Mrs. Amanda C. Blair.
Mrs. Amanda C. Blair, 2 blankets, 3 quilts, 9 pillows, 3 pairs slippers, six towels, compresses, bandages, &c.
Mrs. S. Wiestling, 4 pairs stockings, 3 doz. pin cushions and muslin.
Mrs. J. S. Hunt, 1 quilt, yeast cakes, newspapers, &c.
Mrs. Martha Hudson, 2 pr. stockings.
" Mary Hudson, 1 pr. do.
The Misses Sipes, 4 pairs stockings and stationery.
Mrs. A. I. Taylor, 2 prs. stockings.
Miss C. R. Weistling, 1 pr. stockings, books and pin cushions.
Miss Corrie A. Blair, 1 pr. stockings, 2 handkerchiefs and 1 doz. pin cushions.
J. Chalmers Blair, two woolen comforts, combs, buttons, &c.

Donations in money as follows:

Nov. 17,	Episco. Church, Hunt.,	$2 73.
Nov. 17,	Episco. S. School, "	60.
" 25,	Pres. Church, "	12 24.
" 25,	Pres. S. School. "	3 82.
" 29,	M. E. Church, "	8 41.
" 29,	M. E. S. School, "	2 06.

The money received from the Sabbath Schools was invested in books and sent to Louisville, Ky., to the hospital in charge of Dr. Knight, viz.: 40 soldiers' pocket diaries, 20 soldiers' tract series, 100 Hymn Cards, 40 Cromwell Bibles.

The sum of $9 79 was received from sundry persons, viz.: Mrs. J. P. Anderson, $3 00, Mrs. Jane Glasgow, 25 cts., Lizzie McMurtrie, 25 cts., Minnie McMurtrie, (8 years) 10 cents, Maggie McMurtrie, (5 years) 5 cents, and the residue from members of the society.

A large number of contributions have been received from members of the society and others which have been omitted.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Old Country Chap.

(DESIGNED FOR THE READING OF HUNTINGDON LAWYERS.)

A good joke was related to us a few evenings since by an "Old country chap," the purport of which I here give. At the trial of Jno. M. Davis, before the court of Huntingdon last week, he being charged with homicide, one by name T—— D—— was taken as witness. When called upon by the court for his evidence, he took his position and told them all he knew; after he had finished, a lawyer in front arose and proceeded to cross-examine him, when another came up on his left, another on his right, and a fourth advanced in the rear, and they began questioning him on all sides; but the "old country chap" not being accustomed to such critical examinings, became somewhat embarrassed, and he began to issue forth in Welch a torrent of answers to the multitudinous questions of his four examiners, when the one in front became astounded and shrank back into the seat he had formerly occupied, and then the second, third and fourth fell back on a "double quick" but as noiselessly as though their life was suspended upon the quietude of the moment. Not a word was uttered for many seconds, and the questioning lawyers looked all amazed and terrified, their hair standing straight on end and their mouths gaping wide open as though they were prepared to swallow some alligators or anacondas.

The silence was at length broken by one of the questioners, who asked of another in an undertone, "What language does he speak? it is not Latin, nor Greek, nor French, nor German, nor is it anything else that I know of, &c. Such remarks were general among the assembly, and as no one appeared to understand his language the examiner, who stood in front while questioning, but was now resting on his chair, rose cautiously from his seat, and tremblingly asked what language he spoke, if language it was at all. The "old country chap" promptly answered—Welsh—sir: at this announcement the pleader for justice was more amazed than before and fell back again on his chair, exclaiming W-e-l-c-h, W-e-l-c-h, who ever heard of such a language? and it occasioned a great commotion among the members of the bar, as none of them had ever before heard there was such a tribe; again our amiable lawyer took courage, and rising to his feet nervously inquired where the people lived that used this peculiar language; in Wales, quickly replied the "old country chap." Down goes the examiner again, and a mighty uproar followed, each one trying to find out whether there was such a place on this globe, or whether he had come from the moon or had risen from the dead, when a sprightly young lawyer sprung upon the floor and cried out in a loud tone, "I'll tell you who this people am that talk *Whales*, they must be the descendants of Jonah who was swallered by one of them varmints." "Stop," chimed in the 'old country chap,' "I didn't say whales, I said Wales; it's a country attached to England and subject to queen 'Vic.'" "Oh! yes! yes!" cried the gratified assembly of lawyers, quite glad to receive this information, which, likely, they will not soon forget. "Ah!" said one, "this 'old country chap' is too long over for us," and finding the language he used to be a puzzle to them, the witness was dismissed, the lawyers right glad to get through with this cross-examination, by which they had intended to use up the "old country chap," but had been used up most by it themselves.

Our "old country chap" *here* is the same that fell down the stairs of the Broad Top House, and on waking up to his senses found himself in the cellar among the whisky barrels with a sore shin and bruised head; he now occupies his old quarters on Broad Top, quite satisfied not to visit "ye ancient borough" soon again.

B. W. C.

Coalmont, Jan. 22, 1862.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CALIFORNIA, VA., Jan. 23, '62.

MR. EDITORS:—Thinking that your numerous readers of the *Globe* would be interested in some news from the 53d Reg. P. V., I shall endeavor to write a few lines for your paper. Our Regiment left Camp Curtin some time in November and came to Washington. We first encamped about ten miles from the city on the Maryland side of the river, and called the place Camp Brooke (after our Colonel), and remained there two or three weeks, when one evening no less than thirty-four army wagons came to move us across the river. You may well suppose the boys were all in a glee then. The idea of moving into the Old Dominion, or treading on the "sacred soil of Virginia," made us all feel highly delighted. Virginia is considered by the soldier, before he enters it, as a land of battles and victories. It appears to have a charm for the soldier, like the plains of Italy had for Northern Barbarians in the time of the Romans.—Bright and early next morning we left Camp Brooke, crossed the river, and came to the place where we are now encamped, which is about three miles southwest of Alexandria, and about ten miles from Washington City. We had a fine camp until the wet weather set in, but now it is exceedingly muddy. The weather for the last week, has been such that one could scarcely venture out for fear he would remain sticking in the mire. Still, with all this inclement weather, the men are comfortable in their tents, having good camp stoves in them. On our right is encamped the 69th New York Regiment, which proved so destructive to the rebels at Bull Run, and on our left, is the 1st Illinois Cavalry Regiment. Gen. French commands our Brigade, consisting of the 53d Penna. and the 52d, 61st, and 66th New York Regiments, upon the whole quite a fine brigade. The brigade is in Gen. Summers' division. Col. Brooks of the 53d P. V., is a gentleman and a soldier in every respect, being kind and lenient, still, when the case requires it, he shows the men that forbearance is not always a virtue, and due justice is dealt out to them. He is greatly beloved by all the men. Indeed, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon all the officers in the regiment, and rest assured whenever the opportunity presents itself, *the 53d will do good work* for the maintenance of our glorious Union. Last Monday our Regiment was paid off. It did not cause an extraordinary degree of excitement, except in some instances where old Bacchus showed himself rather freely.—But these instances were few, from the fact that the men generally, are temperate. Company C, (Captain Wintrode,) sent nearly a thousand dollars home to their wives and parents. This certainly speaks far better of them than if they had kept it with them and spent it in camp. More anon.

PILUM.

CLOSE QUARTERS.—A Secesh journal thinks that the best way to whip the Yankees, is to use the *bayonet*—and gives as a proof of the value of the *recipe*, that in the last Italian campaign a regiment of *chasseurs a'pied* routed the Austrians without firing a gun.—"*Long range guns may do for the* skirmishers (says this carpet knight) but for close quarters—with Yankees—the bayonet is the weapon." Now, this is just what the Federal troops have all along desired—the "chivalry" have been boasting (though not *quite* so loudly of late) that one Southern man was in battle equal to four or five Northerners—but they have taken very special care not to come up to the scratch unless they knew their force was in the inverse ratio to their boasting, and they have depended upon their successes by their security from behind their fortifications, and their masked batteries are opened upon our unsuspecting troops. Zollicoffer, however, it appears, finding that he was getting into rather a tight place, determined to come out from his fortifications and give a chance for a fair fight, and the result is before the world—his army was beaten back to their entrenchments and behind their batteries—but it was but a momentary respite to them—the brave Indiana boys and loyal Tennesseeans, as soon as the morning light burst upon them, after the previous day's defeat of the rebels, boldly marched up to their batteries with their bayonets presented, and placed the glorious stars and stripes over their ramparts, whilst the traitors had fled with all speed across the river, leaving everything behind.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday last on motion of Mr. Wharton, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bill entitled "An Act to revive the warrants of Andrew S. Harrison, a collector of taxes in the borough of Huntingdon, county of Huntingdon."

Mr. M'Clure called for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. Wharton. It has been the practice of this body to pass bills of an exactly similar nature. I recollect the passage of several of those bills at the last session. The present bill has received the sanction of the Judiciary Committee, and, after being fully discussed by them, reported affirmatively. The circumstances are these:—A. S. Harrison was a collector of the several taxes—military, state, county, &c.—for the borough of Huntingdon. The time of his warrant having expired, and there remaining an outstanding tax, for which his bail are partially responsible, he desires the warrants to be revived, for the purpose of enabling his bail and himself to collect the amount so due. I do not think that the passage of the bill would affect any general principle, as the proposition is merely to apply to the revived warrant, to persons upon whom the original warrant was intended to operate; no new parties can be affected in the matter, in any way. The subject is entirely local in its operations, and I hope the Senate will acquiesce in its passage.

The bill then passed finally.

HOUSE—In the House on the same day, Mr. Rex of Montgomery, offered the following regolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed to examine into and investigate the contracts made by certain parties with the agents appointed by the Governor, for the furnishing of clothing, equipments and supplies to the Commissary Department for the use of the three months volunteers, called into service in compliance with the requisition of the President, and ascertain, if possible, if any frauds have been committed upon the State, and if so, to report to this House the nature and extent of such frauds, and to ascertain, if possible, the name or names of the parties implicated. The committee shall also examine into such other contracts and expenditures, made by the head of the different departments of their agents, as they, in their judgment, may deem proper, and shall have power to send for persons and papers.

This resolution was discussed at length by several members. Mr. Scott made the following remarks:—

"While I have been a silent, I have not been an uninterested listener to this debate; and I am glad, sir, that it has assumed the tone and character which it has within the last few minutes. I rise, sir, not for the purpose of prolonging the debate nor to repeat what has been, perhaps, so well said on both sides of the chamber, but I rise lest the tone and character of the debate within the last few minutes may give a mistaken direction to this investigation, which is now evident we shall have.

The debate, sir, within the last few minutes has seemed to assume that this resolution is aimed only at the integrity of the Governor. Now, sir, I hope—yes, I ardently hope that this investigation may show the record of the Governor to be pure and stainless; I hope the result will be such that no man who has voted upon this floor for the investigation can be charged in doing so, with an effort to embarrass the State or National administration. While it may be one of the purposes of this inquiry to ascertain whether the Executive himself has been guilty of any improper conduct, I trust it will not be lost sight of that these resolutions are to go further. I trust, sir, we shall not forget, as the gentleman from Chester, (Mr. Smith,) has well said, that there have been traitors at home as well as traitors in the field; and while gallant men are bearing our standard afloat on the field of battle, shooting down armed traitors, let us attend to the traitors who are stealing the sinews of war at home. If the investigation should even develope the fact that the Governor has been imposed upon in the hurry of the exigency which pressed upon him in sending our troops into the field—if it develope the fact that men have taken advantage of his position for the very purpose of putting their hands into the treasury and stealing away the life blood of the government—if it develope that, let it not be lost sight of in any clamor about the Governor, or about it being either a Democratic or a Republican investigation. But, sir, the time has come, and it is upon us, when we must trample under our feet these apparitions of old dead parties, and rise up to vindicate the integrity of the country, let its administration be in whatever hands it may, and to punish corruption, let it be in what party it may. I go, sir, to the full extent that the gentleman from Chester has gone, and I say, let us give the last dollar, let us give the last man in full integrity for the support, both of the State and the National administrations; but whenever we find a thief, stealing the dollars, shoot him down, if it were possible, as you would shoot the traitor who is on the field of battle in arms against us. If there be any difference in looking at the two classes, the man who has the manliness to come out openly and boldly and assails our government has at least the merit of courage on his side, while the other man is a skulking thief, coming up behind the very ramparts of the government that defends him, and seeking to undermine it.

And now, sir, I rise to say, let there be no mis-reading on this subject.—Let it be understood that this is not an investigation aimed simply at the Governor of the Commonwealth. I, sir, for one will give that officer all honor for every patriotic act he has done, for every deed of self-sacrifice, for every exertion that put forth in that Executive department in raising, arming, equipping and sustaining our troops. I will give him credit for everything he has done; and I hope this investigation may only serve to show that the clamor which has been raised is unfounded. Let us approach this question not merely as partisans, not with any prejudice before our eyes, not looking with distorted vision either at this man's act or at that man's act; but let us approach it, sir, as patriots, who look only at the one subject of the country and look upon the integrity both of its officers and its people as the great means of preserving it. If this committee be raised, as I have no doubt it will be, then let its members approach the investsgation, with the desire to clear the Governor if he be innocent—to spread before the community the truth if he be otherwise.—Let the investigation be approached, not with a desire to screen any body, but to bring the guilty of all shades, complexions and parties before the public gaze and award them the punishment which their guilt deserves."

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SEDALIA, MO., Jan. 23.—Two companies of cavalry, under Major L. Halderman, of the First Kansas regiment, left Lexington on a reconnoitring expedition on the night of the 16th, which resulted in the arrest of Captain Whiting, Joe Shelby, and several other notorious rebel desperadoes, and the capture of a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c., taken from Col. Mulligan's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes and other articles taken from the steamer Sunshine by the rebels some time since, all of which were turned over to the Union troops at Lexington.

Colonel Deitzler, of the Kansas First Regiment, in command at Lexington, announces, by a general order, that as rebel assassins lurk in ambush and fire upon soldiers, he has therefore ordered to be arrested a large number of wealthy and influential Secessionists who give aid and comfort to Price's army, whom he will hold responsible for the good behavior of their hirelings, and the assassination of one man of his command in this manner, will be followed by the shooting or hanging of five of these wealthy rebels.

The Victory in Kentucky.

Further Particulars of the Battle at Mill Spring.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle at Mill Spring. It was a fair open battle. The rebels fought well and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side.

According to the rebel accounts their forces consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry, altogether about 10,000 men. They fought in the bush whacking style, from ravines, and behind trees, and bushes and rocks.

The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly two hours the roar of musketry kept up.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Col. Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the 9th *Ohio and 3d Minnesota charged* with the bayonet, with triumphant yells, which broke the rebel ranks and the route began. They fled pell mell to their camp, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caisons.

Gen. Zollicoffer was shot through the heart, at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky regiment. It appears that Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when finding their mistake both halted, and prepared for a hand to hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The federal colonel immediately drew his six shooter and brought Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennessean writing to the *Commercial* says all the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana, Ninth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky, and Second Minnesota regiments, for they did all the fighting single handed with the exception that what support they received from the Artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain victory. The combatants were so near each other at one time, that the powder burned their faces on the discharge of each other's pieces.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Several of the Secessionists of this city, who were recently assessed for the benefit of the southwestern fugitives, by order of Gen. Halleck, having failed to pay the assessments, their property has been seized within a day or two past under execution to satisfy the assessment, with 25 per cent, additional, according to general order, No. 24.

Yesterday, Samuel Engler, a prominent merchant, and one of the assessed Secessionists, had a writ of replevin served upon the Provost Marshal General, for property seized from him, whereupon he and his attorney, Nathaniel Cox, were arrested and lodged in the military prison.

To-day, Gen. Halleck issued a special order directing the Provost Marshal General to send Engler beyond the limits of this Department, and to notify him not to return without the permission of the Commanding General, under the penalty according to the laws of war.

Gen. Halleck also adds that, martial law having been declared in this city, by the authority of the President of the United States, all the civil authorities, of whatever name or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order issued from these Headquarters, or impede, molest or trouble any officer duly appointed to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as a military offence and punished accordingly.

The Provost Marshal General will arrest each and every person, of whatever rank or office, who attempts in any way to prevent or interfere with the execution of any order issued from these Headquarters. He will call upon the commanding officer of the Department of St. Louis for the military assistance he may require.

FROM FLORIDA.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The Norfolk *Day Book* has an article from the Charleston *Mercury*, headed "Important from Florida," giving the particulars of the capture of Cedar Keys. There were three schooners and five fishing smacks loading there at the time the Yankees took the place. The schooners were loaded with lumber and turpentine.

The *Mercury's* informant thinks that they were destroyed by the owners on Thursday night, as soon as it was ascertained that the Yankees intended to attack the place. The president of the railroad company went down with two companies of infantry to protect the property, and a message was sent to Gen. Trapier for assistance. During Thursday firing was heard in the direction of Cedar Keys, and the Federal fleet has no doubt taken the place.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

CAPTURE OF EIGHTY REBELS OF JEFF THOMPSON'S GANG.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Official dispatches from Cape Girardeau state that the expedition which left that place a few days since, for Benton and Bloomfields, has returned, having captured Lieut. Col. Farner, eleven other officers, and sixty-eight privates, of Jeff Thompson's command. Also, quite a large number of arms, horses, saddles, &c.

Official Announcement of the Victory.—The President Hastens to do Honor to the Brave.

The following general order in respect to the battle of Mill Spring, (near Somerset, Ky.,) has just been issued:

"GENERAL ORDER IN RESPECT TO THE BATTLE AT MILL SPRING.

"WAR DEP'T, Jan. 22, 1862.

"The President, Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels, at Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky.

"He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official reports shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in the battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner.

"The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force, pursued and attacked them in their entrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation. The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue and destroy a rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring, courageous spirit, and patriotic zeal, on all occasions and under every circumstance, are expected from the army of the United States. In the prompt and spirited movements and daring battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming entrenchments or in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

"By order of the President,
"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

The following official order has been issued by the Secretary of War:

"Ordered, That the War Department will be closed, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field.

"Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives.

"Mondays to the business of the public.
"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

Official Account of the Victory.

The following despatch was received at headquarters to-night:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1861.

To Maj. Gen. McClellan, Commanding the United States Army:

The following has just been received from Gen. Thomas:

The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty wagons, he abandoned the rest with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Monticello; but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six-pounders and two Parrot guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; about one hundred four-horse wagons, and upwards of twelve hundred horses and mules; several boxes of arms, which have never been opened, and from five hundred to one thousand muskets, (mostly flint locks, but in good order;) subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores.

"As soon as I receive the report of the brigade commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle.—Our loss was thirty-nine killed, and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded were Col. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieutenant Bart, of the 18th U. S. Infantry. The loss of the rebels was: Zollicoffer and one hundred and fourteen others killed and buried, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and forty-five taken prisoners, (not wounded,) five of whom are surgeons, and including Lieutenant Col. Carter, of the 17th Tennessee regiment.

"General THOMAS."

D. C. BUELL, Brig. Gen. commd'g."

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's splendid Variety Envelopes are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other envelope or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself.

WALL PAPER.—A handsome stock of next year's styles has been received at Lewis' Book Store, direct from the manufactory in New York.