THE TRI-WELKLY PRESS, Bolled, to describers and of the Oity at Transa Box

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Lace of the state, intermediate, and colorate More

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Lace of the state, intermediate,

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only Supporters under endoent medical patronage. Leties and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
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In state which is, for sale by MURPHY & ROOMS, well what what we want to be supported by the sale of t COALOIL! COAL OIL GEORIE W. WOOTTEN,

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BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURES,

S. W. Corner FOURTH and BACE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 130.

Hurrah for 1862!

Ho! for the giad New Year! For the Year of Sixty-two! For the glad New Year, with its merry cheers, Hath opened upon our view.

Ho! for the glad New Year;
With its fears, and hopes, and joys,
And the promise bright of a conquering fight,
O'er the traitorous rebel boys.

Mid sorrows and snarls and woes,
There is joy in store for the rich and the poor,
Who are anxious to wear good clothes.

OAK HALL gracefully makes its New Year's bow to

MEDICINÀL.

MEMBER OF THE

Author of "Skin Diseases and their Remedies." and

1019 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

PROM 10 O'GLOCK A. M. TILL 8 O'GLOCK P. M., OR BI

tment of the following diseases: SKIN DISEASES

DYSPERSIA, and DISEASES of the RECTUM. no25-tf

TELMBOLD'S GENUINE

PREPABATIONS.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRAOT BUCHU
Cures Diseases of the Bladder,
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Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
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PRYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

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LIGHT ARD DARK CLOTH CLOAKS,
of every shade;
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Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. och-stu

MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Cures Debilisted Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Difficulty of Breathing

DR. VERNON PIERPOINT.

Ho I for the glad New Year I Lot the British Lion smile, And, cessing his growl, and belligerent howl, Be pleasant to us for a while.

Ho i for the glad New Year !
For clothing cheap for all !
For no one shall lack a cost to his back
Who will buy at the great OAK HALL.

Ho ! for the glad New Year !



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

U. S. Money-Making The Annual Report of the Hon. James Pol. | without any delay, if the condition of the Naock, Director of the Mint of the United States | tional Treasury will permit the use of a suffiin Philadelphia, addressed to the Secretary of cient bullion-fund—a fund authorized by law, the Treasury, has just been printed. It covers and out of which depositors were promptly the fiscal year ending on the last day of June, | paid the ascertained value of their deposits-1861. It embraces many topics of great inte- the Treasury being reimbursed by the coin rest, and offers some suggestions of import- produced from the bullion deposited." In a

us appreciating public, liviting them to inspect and pur-thase, the endices wariety of good Clothes en its counters, now being sold at remarkably low prices, WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, jack B. E. Corner SIXTH & MARKET In no former year was a larger amount of | been found to work well. In Paris or in Lonbullion received and coined at the Mint. In | don a person having bullion takes it to the 61, amounted in value to \$121,594,964 : de- | France and England. ucting the re-deposits of bullion, or bars BOYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ENGLAND, ther, for coinage, the total is \$72,146,571. Diseases of the Bectum." May be consulted at his 660; the whole coinage,-gold, silver, and the mines of the United States. The Director

The apportionment of this coinage was as of which, except about \$20,000,000, he asfollows: At Philadelphia, total deposits of sumes is held within the loyal States of the gold and silver, \$58,617,072; total coinage, Union. \$49,666,180; number of pieces, 21,315,255. Dr. PIERPOINT has been especially successful in his At the branch Mint at SAN FRANCISCO, total coinage of gold and silver, \$12,690,485; numof Every Nature, NEUBALGIA, BHEUMATISM, at New-York, where there is no coinage, there was received gold and silver bullion to pieces, 1,237,800. From the branch Mint at DANLONEGA, the latest report, up to February pieces. From the branch Mint at CHARLOTTE, latest return to the last day of March, 1861, coinage, \$70,580, in 14,116 pieces. Still, notwithstanding the defection of the three lastbeen greater than that of any former yearissued at New Orleans, since the defection, to ascertain whether any adulteration or reduc- dollars." tion in the value of the issues of that branch had been obtained. Mr. Pollock truly remarks: "The treason that can refuse to recognize the lawful authority of a just Govern-

The reader of history need not be rethrone, because he strove to become an absolute and irresponsible monarch, placed himself | predecessors. n the van of Civil War in Ire of recovering the crown which he had justly forfeited, he issued base money, to pay the very troops by whose valor he sought to made by the late Dr. Physic, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Deredeem himself. Count Avaux, the French HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dr. Dewee's valuable work on Practice of Physic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See Dispensatory of the United States.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks
made by Dr. Ephraim McDoveli, a colorized physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons,
Ircitani, and published in King and Queen's Journal.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See MedicoChirurgical Extent, published by Bonjamin Travers,
N. R. C.S.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See most of the
late Standard Works on Medicine.
HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. See romarks
made by distinguished Clergymen. Envoy who accompanied him to Ireland, crowns. Of course, when the Civil War was "Give health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid check;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become
fond of them.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, 31 per bottle, or
vix for \$5, delivered to any address. Depot 104 South
TENTH Street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.,
where all letters must be addressed. Orleans coinage, since the secession, will have to be assayed and reduced to its determinate

It is gratifying to find that a large amount MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

F. BROWN.

GOPY-RIGHT SECURED.

Prepared only from the Original Prescription of the late
PROFESSOE MUTTER.

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Philadelphia.

This Bennedy is a sate and simple preparation from the
receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with
whom it was a favorite prescription. That he used it in
his extensive practice, insures to the timid a certain
proof of list pure and innoxious elements, and to those
who know his claracter for skill and careful attention,
to prescribe only such remedial agents as should secure
restoration without producing subsequent orth, it will be
welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Physician (to whom its combination will unhesitatingly be
made known), it will always be found very beneficial,
and in eass, where a medical adviser is not at hand, it
may be used with safety, according to the directions, in
all cases of shot or long duration. For sale at
FREDERICK BROWN'S, of the gold deposited at the Mint and its branches was the product of the mines of the n gold, and \$610,011, out of \$4,624,-961 in silver. Much of this domestic the Washoo region, and we are also informed lady, who survives him. The union was in all ways that "the gold mines of Kansas amply repay fortunate and happy. In easy circumstances, the miner for his toil." Moreover, new and without much wealth, their life glided prosvaluable silver mines have been discovered in perously along for nearly the fourth of a condred and sixty miles from the Gulf of California, and only a few miles from the proposed line of the Southern Pacific railroad. The ore and its product in silver, as exhibited at the Mint, encourage the belief, Mr. Pollock reports, that "this region will soon rival, in the extent and variety of its mineral productions, the rich mines of Mexico, or the other silver-producing sections of our own

For the most part, the coinage of the past year consisted principally of double eagles.
"This," the director reports,

"Was in consequence of the unusually large amount of gold deposits,—the demand by deposi-tors for that denomination of coin, and to provent the delay inseparably incident to the conversion of the bullion received into the smaller denomina-

tors for the delay inseparably incident to the conversion of the bullion received into the smaller denominations.

"The gold dollar requires the same time, and number of manipulations in the process of coining, as the double-eagle; consequently, whilst the mint can coin \$20,000,000 in value, of double-eagles, it can coin only one million in gold dollars. The same ratio obtains in the other denominations of the gold coin. Hence the delay when the deposits of bullion are large, and the returns are to be made in the smaller colos. If any system could be devised, or rule established, by which the necessity of adjusting each individual gold coin of the lesser demomination, could be obviated, the delay in making returns to depositors would not occur, and the production of small gold coin be facilitated to an almost indefinite extent. An increase in the deviation from the standard weight of the quarteregle and gold dollar, would, with proper caution, the perfection of the Mint machinery, and the skill of the workmen, render the adjustment of each piece as now practised, unnecessary. By the act of Congress, March 3, 1849, the deviation from the standard weight allowed for the quarter-eagle and gold dollar, is one-fourth of a grain in a single piece; and in one thousand gold dollars, one half pennyweight. The deviation allowed for the half-eagle by the same act, in a single piece, is one half pennyweight. The deviation allowed for the half-eagle by the same act, in a single piece, is one half pennyweight. The deviation allowed for the half-eagle by the same act, in a single piece, is one half pennyweight. The deviation allowed for the half-eagle by the same act, in a single piece, is one half pennyweight.

"Now, it is believed, that if the deviation allowed for the half-eagle was extended by law to the quarter-eagle and gold dollar, these coins could be produced rapidly, and accurately within that limit; and thus the present tedions mode of adjustment and consequent delay be avoided. The experience of the past in silver FRENCH SILK PLUSH CLOAKS CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ficient bullion found, no delay in making re-turns to depositors would be experienced." The capacity of the Mint, with a full force and working the regular hours, in double eagles exclusively, is equal to an annual coin-IN EVERY VARIETY, AND
OF THE BEST STOCK;
BELLING AT LOW PRICES.
But at the Manufactory. age of \$150,000,000; of eagles, \$75,000,000; half-eagles, \$37,500,000; quarter-eagles, \$18,-

ly is the Mint of the United States. speare. The description of Mr. Taylor's German This capacity, vast as it is, could be greatly extended by coining more of the larger pieces of money, or by working double time and employing adouble force, without straining the present admirable machinery, or requiring it to be augmented. It is clear, then, that the the present admirable maximizers, or required to be augmented. It is clear, then, that the Mint is fully able to coin as much money as engravings on steel. The series, which this volume can possibly be required, "and this, too,

addition to the precious metals received from Bank of France or the Bank of England, as the mines of the United States, there was an the case may be, and when its value is ascernusually large importation of foreign coin and | tained, by testing its quality, receives an bullion. The total deposits of bullion, received | equivalent at once, in coin, or in bank notes, at the Mint and its branches, in the year 1860- which are legal representatives of specie, in Out of \$799,928,362 coined, in gold, silver, made at one institution and deposited at ano- and copper, at the Mint of the United States and its branches, from their respective orga-In this period of twelve months the total | nizations to the 80th of June, 1861, about oinage of nickel cents was in value of \$101,- | \$520,000,000 was from bullion derived from nickel,—amounted to \$82,692,767; the number of pieces of all denominations of coin, was States, at the date of his report, (October 10, 1861,) at from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000, all

The Report strongly argues that the gold dollar of the United States, conforming in standard value and decimal character, (which ber of pieces, 1,144,300. At the Assay Office | the silver dollar does not,) should be retained as the standard of value for all foreign coins used or employed in commercial or Governthe value of \$54,149,865. The latest return | mental transactions, and submits that, if the from New Orleans is to the 31st January, | silver dollar also be the standard, "it should 1861-viz: coinage, \$1,009,818; number of | be reduced to seven-eighths of an ounce, to be in true relation to our other silver coins." The silver dollar is now paid out at the Mint 28, 1861, shows \$60,946 coined, in 13,442 at the even price of 108 cents, which justifies the Director's suggestion at reducing its

Another suggestion, which we have not now space for entering fully upon, is "that the named branch Mints, owing to the treason | limit of legal tender for silver should be inof the States of Louisiana, Georgia, and creased. It is now five dollars; it should not of the States of Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina, the coinage of 1860-61 has be so low. This limitation unnecessarily dis-Bede;" its style, however, is better. There is the credits the currency, and is productive of since the organization of the Government. much inconvenience to individuals and bank-The Director of the Mint has been unable to ing institutions. The limit might, with great procure specimens of the gold and silver coin | propriety and advantage to public and private interests, be extended to fifty or one hundred

that the National, and other American Medals of historic interest, then in preparation at the THE REBELLION. Mint, were to be ready for sale and delivery ment, would not hesitate to adulterate the about the 20th of October:-these are exact coin, made in an institution wrested from that | fac-similes, in copper (bronze) of the origi-Government by lawless violence; nor would | nal medals, and the prices have been fixed as it blush to conceal the wrong, under the em- low as possible. An Appendix contains numerous statistical and other tables of interest blems and devices of an honored national coinand value.

We close this first Report of the new Dire minded that Treason and Tyranny are alike | tor of the Mint with an expression of gratitude unscrupulous and dishonest. When James for its admirable lucidity of statement. Mr. the Second, justly driven from the British | Pollock hereby proves himself no unworthy successor to Mr. Snowden and others of his

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. -The well-known au pilgrimage carly in 1859, before he had complete and legislator, but abandoned public life after the has recorded that the issue of base coin | coup d'état of December, 1851, after having, only was so great that even brass became scarce | two years before, been Foreign Minister to Napol in Dublin, and it was necessary to ask then President of the French Republic. It is as a assistance from Louis XIV, who charitably writer, however, that his name will live. Over destowed on his ally an old cracked piece of thirty years ago, he was sont with his friend, Gustave de Beaumont, to visit the United States, to inquire into our Penitentiary system, which was novelty then. He travelled extensively through ended, this base money fell from its nominal to its real value; by order of William of Orange, the successful competitor of his father-in-law, King James, the crown pieces United States, published in 1832, which has gone were ordered to be reduced from the value of through numerous editions. In this he was assisted sixty pence to one penny each, and smaller by his co-reporter, De Beaumont. In 1835, at the coins in proportion. Whenever Hydra-headed age of thirty, De Tocqueville produced his Demo Rebellion is crushed in this country, the New cracy in America, a singularly valuable work, it which fact and speculation are curiously blended. Its success was great, and one critic pronounced it "a continuation of Montesquieu." It has been French books, on grave subjects, are better known. Twenty-one years later (in 1856), he published "L'Ancien Régime et la Revolution," also a very United States. From this source was received \$34,216,889, out of \$116,970,002 the leading causes of the Revolution in France, the 961 in silver. Much of this domestic work of importance. "Histoire critique du règne silver was obtained by separating it from de Louis XV.," a few political pamphlets, and the gold deposits in which it was found. An Academical discources and brochures. In October, increasing quantity is yielded by the mines of 1835, he married an accomplished young English

Trenty-one years later (in 1850), he published "L'Ancien Régime of la Revolution," also a very able work, in which, however, while on unmerating the leading causes of the Revolution in France, the author oddly forget to mention the previous Revolution in America. De Tocqueville wrote one other work or importance. "Histoire oritique du règne de Louis XV.," a few political pamphlets, and Academical discources and brochures. In October, 1855, he married an accomplished young English and, who survives him." The union was in all ways fortunate and happy. In easy circumstances, without menh wealth, their life glided prosperously along for nearly the fourth of a control, and the control of the strength of of

ring the author's journeyings in various parts o America and Europe. These are of various de grees of merit-but the best are genial description of rural life in Germany, the freshness and fidelity of which are admirable, and pen-portraits of European authors. Mr. Taylor has surprising aptitude in hitting off these portraits in a few words. For example, of Mr. Spurgeon, the "popular" preacher, we are told that his face "is any thing but agreeable to look upon-being round and full, with round eyes, fat, flabby cheeks, a pug nose, and have Kinglake, the author of "Eothen," and Layard, the Ninevch explorer. Mr. Kinglake is "a small, pale man, with blond hair and moustache, and bluish-gray eyes. His manner is quiet and subdued, and only a few would guess his concealed capacity for enthusiastic feeling and courageous action." On the other hand, "Layard is a man of would soon receive a speedy, and, it is not doubted, a favorable solution. The subject is worthy of consideration."

It is gratifying to find that "the capacity of the Mint for coinage is fully equal to the wants of the Government and people, and, with a sufficient of the Government and people, and, with a sufficient of the gratifying to the first of the first they have not touched that buoyant, joyous nature which survives in spite of sorrow and misfortune His deep-set eyes still beam with a soft, cheerful earnest light; his voice is musical, and his hair, although silver-white, fulls in fine, silky looks 'on both sides of his face." The longer sketches, of his more extended intercourse with Humboldt, Lockhart, and Tennyson are deeply in-

home-long may he live to own it, the gift of

word, this is the foreign system, which has

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. PROCLAMATION OF ZOLLICOFFER TO THE CITIZENS.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A TRAITOROUS SOCIETY DISCOVERED IN IMPIANA

Slidell. THEIR APPEARANCE AFTER LEAVING FORT WARREN.

CONGRESSMAN ELY'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

Why Gen. Kelley was Relieved from Command at Romney.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, BEECH GROVE (Ky.), Dec. 16, 1861. \}
To the People of Southern Kentucky:

Somenser, Ky., Dec. 26. Somenser, Ky., Dec. 23.

Eds. Cin. Gazette: As proclamations by Generals are in fashion, I send above Zollicoffer's latest production, received this morning by Gen. Schoepff through one of his spies. There has been no change in the position of affairs about Somerset for some days. The robels are still occupying both sides of the Cumberland river at or near Mill Springs, being strongly entrenched on both sides, having some seven or eight thousand men on the north bank of the Cumberland, and some two thousand on the south side.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Southern Situation.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 28.]

The stars in their courses fought against Sisera, and every earthly event conspires against Lincoln. Lione have sprung up in his path on the land, and the behemoth of the seas has started out of the midoccan in the wake of his fleets. Armies that were not imagined have arisen like the hosts of Cadmus from the invaded earth; weapons have sprung frem the ground like grass; victorious chieftains have dropt as from the clouds to use them. The tyrant's blows have recoiled on his own head, his sword has wounded his own hand, and when he thought most surely to grasp a prey, he found his prize to be the deadly acorpion. Every seeming success has proved disguised misfortune, and each step forward has carried him deeper in the fatal sands. He commenced this war with the universe at his back; he has now not one friend in the wide world. He began the game without one enemy beyond the limits of a forlorn republic; and silent nations now look coldly on while Britain draws the avenging sword to deal the long delayed, but doubly-deserved, stroke of fate and justice.

The stars in their courses fought against Sisera,

Chappell's original palatings. The low price will bring each portrait and memoir at only twelve chuis. The work is to be supplied only to subscribers. The four numbers published give portraits of Washington Irving, John Quinoy Adams, H. Clay, A. Hamilton, De Witt Clinton, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, and Richard Henry Lee. The publishers are Johnson, Fry, & Co., New York.

Quinters of Animated Nature.—This is a handsome cotave volume, by W. J. O'Noill, with nearly three hundred enguavings, including a frontispice or princid in colors, and 425 pages. It has the advantage of being at once low-priced and good Published by C. Desilver, who has added the Select Metamorpheses and Heroides of Ovid, translated by Thomus Clarke and George W. Heilig, to his well-known series of the Greek and Latin Classics, on the Hamiltonian system.

Blackwood's Magazins.—The reprint of the December number has reached us, through Mr. W. R. Zieber, South Third street, agent for this and the Four British Reviews. Maga soems to have turned over a now leaf. Two good novels are running through it: Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne, with the scene in Jamaica, showing the lights and shades of Colonial life, and The Chronicles of Calingford, which may have been written, for sught we know, by the author of "Adam Bede;" it style, however, is better. There is the commencement, too, of Wassait, a Christmas story, Another noticeable paper is Fetcher in Hamilet and Othello. The number, which is far above average merit, concludes with A Month with the Robots and Some Account of Both Sides of the American War. As might be expected, there is a great leaning here in favor of the South.

THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

the capacity to understand the situation of their own and other countries, and the courage to strike a mortal blow at the common enemy.

But we hope little from the Congress now in session. Like the last Convention of Virginia, it is composed, for the most part, of men who learned their lessons in the school of the late United States. They belong to the decline of that power. They lived in a period when blindness had settled on the councils of their nation, and were deep in the petty expedients of the Yankee policy, intended for the petty end of an immediate and material prosperity, devoid of all lofty principles, conceited in itself, ignorant both of history past and present, and oblivious of their day. Another Congress will meet in February—Congress elected by the people. Perhaps it may contain some men of a new generation; men include and the ruin of a greathation in the middle of its career, and who have watched with silent seorn the imbecility of those who bave, during ten years and more, been their rulers, and passed for their representatives. Oversthis body will preside Mr. Tyler, the last living link that binds us to a very different set republic up the hill of power; and in its ranks.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. The Pottsville Volunteers and the Defence of the Capital.

In your issue of yesterday, December 31, containing a "Record of the Rebellion, from January to December, 1861," you do injustice, no doubt in-advertently, to about three hundred and fifty brave nen; and as I am convinced that you will speedily and cheerfully corroct it, I will briefly state the circumstances of the case. In your record of April 16, you state: "The Ringgold Flying Artillery, of Reading, Pa., Captain James McKnight, one hunhundred and eighty men, with four field-pieces, sot out for Washington, via Harrisburg, being the first troops to respond to the call of the President." On the 17th day of April, the National Light Infantry, Capt. Edmund McDonald, 114 men, and the Washington Artillerists, Capt. James Wren, 117 men, both of Pottsville, Pa., set out for Washington. They arrived at Harrisburg on the evening of the 17th, remained there over night, and on the morning of the 18th the Ringgold Flying Artillery, tional Light Infantry, Capt. E. McDonald, and Washington Artillerists, Capt. J. Wren, of Pottsville, Pa.; the Allen Light Infantry, Capt. Yeager, of Allentown, Pa; and a company from Lewistown, Pa., under Capt. Slemmer, were drawn up in line, on Market street, Harrisburg, and mustered into the United States service, by Capt. S. G. Simme U. S. A., and immediately after set out for Washington, in a special train over the Northern Central Railroad, where they arrived on the evening of the

18th, being the first troops to answer the call of the The Ringgold Flying Artillery did not have four field pieces, but, instead, the whole force were totally unarmed, with the exception of a few sabres, belonging to the flying artillery. I make this statement in justice to the officers and men of these companies, with the exception of the Flying Artillery, burg and arrived at Washington at the same time. Our worthy colonel, Henry L. Cake, was a corporal at that time in the National Light Infantry, and subsequently arose to the position of colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment P. V., of which these five companies formed a part. Colonel Cake served with great credit during the three-months campaign, when he returned home, and recruited the Ninty-sixth Regiment, with whom he is now serving Respectfully yours, George G. Boxen,

First Lieut. commanding Co. K, 98th Regt. P.V. The Final Departure of Mason and Slidell from this Country. The Final Departure of Mason and Shdell from this Country.

The Boston Journal of the 2d instant says the departure of Slidell and Mason from Fort Warren, yesterday, was conducted as quietly as possible. The garrison, with the exception of the guards on duty, were kept from the side of the fortwhere the prisoners' quarters are, and there were but fow persons upon the wharf, when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade them goodbye, congratulated them on their release. Mr. Mason went off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently been in good spirits, and has borne his imprisonment with the air of a philosopher.

Ar. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleased at going in such an unostentatious manner, and in such a vessel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for thom. Part of his ill-nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his room, although he has not called for medical aid.

The tug Startight, with the four rebels, reached Provincetown a little before five P. M., and immediately proceeded to the English sloop-of-war Rinaldo, and transforred her passengers. Com. Hudson, who was in charge of the arrangements, went with them on board the English war vessel, and remained on board for sbout fifteen minutes, when he returned to the tug.

At about ex P. M. the Rinaldo got under way

returned to the tug.

At about six P. M. the Rinaldo got under way and proceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterwards a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown with almost the violence of the wind was off shore, probably the safety of the vessel was not endangered During the stay of the *Rinaldo* at Provincetows was any boat allowed to come alongside.

Our Relations with Great Britain. The Washington correspondent of the Herald

Eays:

The delivery of the Trent prisoners on board of the British gunboat Rinaldo concludes the Trent affair. The Rinaldo was despatched, by order of Lord Lyons, to receive them. Notwithstanding the hopes entertained by the robols that England's ultimatum, as they call it, would require a great deal more than the more surrender of the prisoners, and despite the blustering menaces of the Canadian rebel sympathizing press, it is a fact that the settlement of the Trent sflair, concluded between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons, is entirely satisfactory to Her Majesty's representative in Washington, and it is believed, by those best informed on the subject, that it will be equally so to the British Government.

Caugrassman Ely's Views of the War.

TWO CENTS.

chips on the tide could scarcely have less to do with its obb and flow. Their policy has been a series of makeshifts, which have been annihilated by each succeeding wave; their calculations for a moral earthquake resemble the sand houses of children in the stage road. We have yet to hear of one measure either equal to the event, or in time for it. Virginia had the power to render the separation peaceable; she rendered it sangulary by her inpactable; she rendered it sangulary by her incapacity to credit the possibility of that separation. The Confederacy had time to propare an army which might have terminated the contest in a successfully seed to confederacy had time to propare an army which might have terminated the contest in a successfully seed the contest in a successfully seed to come by the best and strengest efforts of significant come by the best and strengest efforts of significant come by the best and strengest efforts of significant come by the best and strengest efforts of significant come by the best and strengest efforts of significant come by the best and strengest efforts of significant come by the best and strengest efforts of significant come by the best and strengest efforts of significant come by the must, asone may, shoulder to shealder, the must, asone may, shoulder, of the must, asone may, shoulder, of the must, asone may, shoulder, of the must, asone may, shoulder to shealder, the must, asone may, shoulder, and the must, asone may, shoulder, of the must, asone may, shoulder, of the must, asone may, shoulder, the must, asone may, shoulder, of the must, asone may, shoulder

makeshifts, which have been aunitalitated by each agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

NATONAL PORTRAFT GALDERY—A novelty in illustrated biography is the National Portrait from engravings on self. The General Portrait for the portrait for menty sense in the portrait from a sense in the portrait form and polaware.

NATONAL PORTRAFT GALDERY—A novelty in illustrated biography is the National Portrait Galdery of Emissent Americans. It is to appear in a sense in the portrait of the portrait form engravings on self. The Genge of the portraits with the portrait of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the portraits with the portrait of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the Literary of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the Literary of the portraits from engravings on self. The Genge of the Literary of the Genge of the Confederacy self-the color (with his brother George) of the Literary of the Confederacy self-the color (with his brother George) of the Confederacy self-the color (with his brother George) of the Confederacy self-the color (with his brother George) of the Confederacy self-the color (with his brother George) of the Confederacy self-the color of the color of t

The Army Signal Corps.

The complement of officers and men constituting the army signal corps is now fully made up. A lieutenant and three privates have been detailed from the artillery of each division, and a proportionate number from the infantry attached to each brigade from the eight divisions across the Petomae. There have altogether been detailed one hundred and two officers, Major Myers, formerly assistant surgeon general of the regular army, commanding: The officers' camp is near Georgetown, where each officer has been directed to report himself to-morrow, when the course of regular instruction will commence. The code of signals is pronounced perfect of its kind, and so simple that they can be readily learned, and yet so complex that the enemy cannot by any possibility interpret 'them. Once in successful operation, there will be no more shooting into our own men, or drawing The Army Signal Corps. no more chooting into our own men, or drawing into ambuscade through display of the Union flag by the enemy. At the end of the course of instruction a signal officer will be attached to the staff of each brigadier general.

The Army of the West. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, in de cribing the army of the West, says: There are two grand divisions of the army west of the Alleghanies—that commanded by General Buell, in Kentucky, and that commanded by General Halleck, in Missouri. There will soon be a third, commanded by General Lane, in Kansas. General Buell has all of Kentucky east of Cumberland river. All west of that, including Cairo, is in General Halleck's division.

General Buell's Main Army, gantown, which, as you observe, is quite a place in Butler county. Looking straight down toward the Tennessee line from Morgantown, thirty miles distant, or two days march, is Russellville, the county seat of Logan, near the centre of the county. It is in rear of Bowling Green, and on the stage road leading from Morgantown to Russellville. It is on the direct course toward Nashville, which is about fifty miles further south. There are some Federal troops near Morgantown, and at other places on Green river, which can receive transportation by steamboats, provided the river is not closed by ice. When General Buell is ready for them to move, undoubtedly you will learn that Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The rebel force at Bowling Green is variously estimated. The rebels say one hundred thousand, but I hear that that is bravado to blind Buell, and that the real available force does not exceed fifty thousand. Time will tell which is

bind Buell, and that the real available force does not exceed fifty thousand. Time will tell which is the true estimate.

Western Kentucky.

All the territory in Kentucky was of the Tenant and the territory in Kentucky was of the Tenant and the territory in Kentucky was of the Tenant and the territory in Kentucky was of the Tenant and the territory in Kentucky was of the Tenant and the territory in Kentucky was of the Tenant and Tena

General Kelley.

The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer says: Paragraphs have been going around the newspaper circles for some days, that Gen. Kelley had been superseded in command at Romney, by Gen. Reynolds, without assigning any reason for it. It is true that the change in command has taken place, or will probably in a few days; but Gen. Kelley has been superseded. He has been relieved at his own request. The continued ill health and suffering experienced by Gen. Kelley ever since he resumed command on sufficiently recovering from his wound received at Phillippi to do so, would have deterred a less zealous and ardent particifrom again attempting the performance of field duty. Latterly the old wound has grown so much were as to disqualify him for all active duty and confine him to his bed, and he has indeed been too feeble to assume the cares of command at so important a post as that assigned him.

Under these circumstances, Gen. Kelley has deemed it proper, as it eminently was, to ask to be relieved from a position whose duties physical debility disqualified him from performing. He has accordingly been relieved, and Gen. Reynolds transferred to his place.

Gen. Kelley withdraws from his command loved and heaved by well has heaven him. General Kelley. ferred to his place.

Gen. Kelley withdraws from his command loved and honored by all who know him. We hope he may be spared to live in better times, and to witness happier spones than those he has passed through within the last nine months.

Gen. McClellan's Health. The Washington Republican of yesterday says:
We are happy to 'state, on the authority of Dr.
Verdi, the attending physician of Gen. McClellan, that the General is convalescent and doing well, and that there has never been any cause for serious apprehension in his case. We saw Dr. Verdi at seven o'clock last evening. He stated to us at the same time, that Gen. Marcy was quite well, not confined to his bed, and would have been out yesterday, if the weather had been pleasant.

***Corporation of the state of The Indianapolis Journal says:

THE WAR PRESS.

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and

For a Cinb of Twenty-one or ever, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. # Postmasters are requested to act as Agents in THE WAR PRESS.

cleiy has been known for some time, but it has enly been within a short time that appliances could be brought to bear to procure a full exposure of the secrets. The meetings have been watched, and tile particip at marked, but their purpose could only be cash ctured. They have been tracked only to after make it through all their windings and concentaents, it is all that could be learned outstakents. It will be the members them, selves. But, recently, detection has got winder, and we publish below the exposure it has made:

ODJECTS OF THE ORDER.

1: Opposition to the Administration.

2: Opposition to the War Tax.

3: Opposition to the War Tax.

5-onfedersey.

4: To defendent where, to death, if necessary. Mode of initiating A CANDIDATE.

The following questions and propounded to the Question. Are your a Deimorrat tor Republican?
Answer. I am a Democrate. If he says he is a
topublican; he talks an oathtihat he will no longer

vote or act with that party.)

Question: Are you in favor of supporting the war? Answer: No.
Question: Are you opposed to the martax?
Answer: I am.
Question: Will you predige yourself, at the risk of ite and property, not to raise arrangement to protect this creatization?

The eath is then administered which is in substance as follows: Raising your right hand:

I,—; do solemnly swear that I will not devulge any of the secrets, nor lot be known any business or transaction that shall be done in this order; that I will oppose the present Edministration; that I say in the Southers Confederacy, and only he will be a substantial of this organization; which I please myself to do at the right of life and property; and when I receive the sign from so brother I will suswere.

swer.
After taking the oath, the candillate signs his amme to the same, which is recorded in a book.

MODE OF GETTING INTO A LORGE OF CASTLE. Give thee raps on the door, when the door is opened and you say "M. P. S." You then enter the Lodge or Castle and salute the presiding officer by drawing the right hand down from the mosth to the lower part of the chin.

TO RECOGNIZE'A MEMBER ON THE STREET TO RECOGNIZE A MEMBER ON THE STREET.

The sign of recognition is given by rubbing the right eye with the fore finger of the right hand.

Answered by rubbing the left eye with the second finger of the left hand.

You then advance to shake hands. The person giving the sign then says, if in the morning, "How is it this morning?" If in the middle of the day or afternoon, "How is it to-day?" If in the evening, "How is if to-day?" Answer, "All is up."

OFFICERS. President. Vice President. Chaplain.

SIGNALS FOR CALLING MEETINGS. This is usually done by one separate tap, st-tended by four other taps, on some bell, on a court lended by four other taps, on some bell, on a court house or engine house.

These organizations now exist in Madison, Evansville, Indiana, and Paris and Matteon, Illinois, which we knew of.

It is necessary to state that the initials pretendingly stand for "Mutual Protection," but their true meaning can be seen from the expesition.

Weekly Review of the Markets. PHM.ADELPHIA, January 3, 1869.: The holidays have interrupted the usual course of ba-iness sgain this week, and the markets generally bave most kinds favor the buyers. Of Coal and Iron the an active demand for the latter. In Dry Goods the transactions have been light, and the market firm at the late advance. The spring trade will not open for a week or two.

The Breadstuffs market is with

Butlor county. Looking straight down toward the tennessee line from Morgantown, thirty miles distant, or two days march, is Russellville, the county seat of Logan, near the centre of the county. It is in rear of Bowling Green, and on the stage road leading from Morgantown to Russellville. It is on the direct course toward Nashville, which is about fifty miles further south. There are some Federal troops near Morgantown, and at other places on Green river, which can receive transportation by steamboats, provided the river is not closed by ice. When General Buell is ready for them to move, undoubtedly you will learn that Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the creation that the real available force does not exceed fifty thousand. Time will tell which is the true estimate.

Western Kentucky.

All the territory in Kentucky west of the Tennessee river is in General Hallock's division. Turning now our telescope to that section, we see a percentage of the rear and seed of the rear and seed of the rear and seed of the rear and the rear and process of the rear and the rear and at the form the full stage of the real rear and the rear and at the full rices. The sales for a folial process or the full rices. The sales for a full process or force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at Bowling Green has a fire in the rear. The robol force at

East having fails not very materially, but there has been a fair inquiry for home consumption, and prices are steadily maintained—the roceiple by canal are over for the senson.

COTTON.—The market is farmer but very quiet, there being very little inquiry from the manufacturers. The stock is very light. Sales of 150 bales middling and good middling Uplands at 37040c, and small lots of South American at 34050c, cash.

COFFEE.—There is very little in first hands, and the maiket is firm at the advance, with sales of about 600 begs to note at 18½ 200 for Rio, 220 for Jamaica, and 22½ 200 for Laguayra cash and time.

DRUGS AND DYES.—The excitement noted in some articles has subsided. Mitrate of Sods and Saltpetre are lower. Opinum is firmer. The demand for Brimstone has fallen of. Sales of Sods ash have been made at 2½ 30c, 0 months. Gambior and Cutch are held for higher prices. Indigo continues to have an utward tendency, and the stock is reduced to a very low figure; small sales of Bengal are reported at \$2.002.25, and Kurpah, at \$2.4502.52, cash.

FEATHERS are unchanged, with sales of 3,000 Be good Kentucky at 38c \$7 b.

FISH.—The demand for Mackerel, as usual at this season, is limited, and the only sales reported are small lots from store at \$1000,105 for las, \$21 for extra do, \$3 for 25, \$6.00 for large, \$6 for medium, and \$3 for small \$8. Of Codishs, some 800 qits soid at \$3; now held higher. Pickled Herring sell at \$1.7503 50 \$7 bl., as in quality. Nothing doing in Salmon or Shad worthy of notice.

FRUIT.—There is less doing in foreign, but prices remain without change; sales of 1,000 pkgs bunch and layer Balsins on private terms. There are no Coanges here, and new, 100 begs unpaced. In domestic fruit three doing, Green Applies sales of 1,000 pkgs bunch and layer Balsins on private terms. There are no Coanges here, and new, 100 begs unpaced. Peaches, halvers, sold at 110 can and quality are quick from the sales of the vessels on the here, and they are weated. In domestic fruit three sold and new, 100 begs unp

Western and Western and Western and Western LUMBER continues to move off slowly; sales of LUMBER continues to move off slowly; sales of Maryland Yellow Sap Boards at Sl3211 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M feet. White Pine, Shippine, and Flooring Boards are dull. Cooperage stoff continues scarce, and commands full prices. Laths sell at \$1.20x1.35 \$M feet. MOLASSES.—The market continues very quiet; sales of Cuba Muscovado at \$26x21c, on time.

NAYAL STORES more off slowly at full rates; sales of Common Bosin at \$8.65.65.65 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Pitch is worth \$2.50.00.35 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ whinington at \$1.65.60.65.65 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Pitch is worth \$2.50.00.90. For hybrids of Torpentine there has been a limited inquiry, and small sales at \$1.450.16 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ m sales of crude whele at \$4.650.50.85 short time. In Lard Oil there is very little change; sales of winter at 73.675c cash. The demand for Linsed Oil has fallen off, and \$5.00 gallons sold at \$50.850.00 we generally held at the latter rate. No sales of Cod Oil. Burning Fluid sells slowly at \$9.6. Refined Coal Oil is in good demand at \$45.650 cash.

RICE meets a limited inquiry; small sales at \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ Co. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl.

SALL.—Prices are firm, but no further sales have been

883, cash.

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are firm but quiet at fully former rates; N. E. Bum is steady at 3303326; Whiteky is held with more firmness; sales of Ohlo bolls at 20021c, now generally held at the latter rate; Penn'a at 20c, and Drudge at 10k occed Pg gallon.

TALLOW is steady, at 0%c for city rendered and 8%0 dW is for country.