's preparations:

25 Bb Extract Aceniti, in 1 B jars.

25 Bb Extract Hyoscryami, in 1 B jars.

59 Bb Extract Beliedones, in 1 B jars.

50 Bb Extract Beliedones, in 1 B jars.

50 Bb Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 B bottles.

50 Bb Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 B bottles.

500 Bb Calonel, in 1 B bottles.

500 Bb Pil Hydrarg, in 1B jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

abs 47 and 49 North SECOND Strees. HOLIDAY GOODS. HANGING VASES. ANGING VASES.

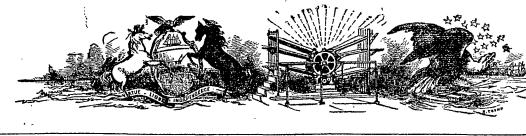
Ornamental Flower Pots.
Parlor Yases for Growing Flowers.
Baskets for Jardiniers.
Pedetala with Vase for Flowers.
Antique Vases for Mantela.
Vases Reasissance for Parlor.
Rustic and Terra Cotta Vases.
Lava Flower Pots and Vases.
Garden Vases and Pedestals.
Brackets for Bustand Figures.
With a great variety of articles suitable for Christops presents, for sale retail and to the trade.
Watercoms 1010 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
dell S. A HARBISON.

LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, announce the reduction of 25 per cent, in the prices of all the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paint-ings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make puri chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES,

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS wavenes a UARPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, 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.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTRUT STREET. PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL. Legislature, January 8, 1862.

SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTIONS. FROSTED BEAVER CLOARS, From \$26 to \$20.—From \$22 to \$17. FROSTED BEAVER CLOARS, From S18 to S14—From S10 to S7.50. Brown Sealskin of Bable Cloth Cloaks, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12. BLACK SHALSKIN OR OTTER CLOTH CLOAKS, From S18 to S14-From S16 to S12. VELVET CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$30 to \$22-From \$35 to \$26. FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$45 to \$35-From \$35 to \$26. FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$25 to \$19.50—From \$20 to \$16. FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOARS, From \$16 to \$12-From \$12 to \$9. FANOY BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$40 to \$30—From \$30 to \$22.

FANCY COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$24 to \$18-From \$18 to \$13.50. Lyons Velvet Cloaks, rom \$90 to \$65—From \$70 to \$55. OUR FUR DEPARTMENT,
Which is replete with every desirable style and description, will be open to inspection at prices corresponding to the general reduction; particularization, among such an infinity of qualities, being, if not impossible, at all events, unsatisfactory.

de31-Im COWPERTHWAIT & CO., Have now on hand A LARGE STOCK

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

FINE CLOAKS,

MOSLINS.

Which will be sold at prices
LOWER THAN THE MARKET RATES.
Also, GREAT BARGAINS IN PRINTS,
2,000 yards of which will be sold very low.

184-6m HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS. The following goods are desirable for

The following goods are desirable for Christmas Gifts:
Low priced DoLaines and Calicoes,
Wide English and French Chintzos.
Brilliant Figures new American De Laines,
Dressing Gown Stuffs of Gay Crashmeros.
French Figured De Laines and Fancy Morinos.
Plain Poplins and Bich Styles of Epinglines.
Plain Poplins and Bich Styles of Epinglines.
Plain Poplins and Bich Styles of Epinglines.
Plain Hannels, Bright Broche Dress Goods.
Blankets, Table and Plano Covers, Quilis,
Kid Gloves, Warm Silk and Cloth Gloves.
Embroidered Collars and Lace Goods.
Bilk Handkerchtefs, Fronch Linen Cambric Hdkf
Black Bilk Cravata, Scarfs, and Neck Ties.
Plain and Fancy Silks, Rich Black Silks.
Blanket Shawis, Broche Morino Shawis.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
GHESTNUT and EIGHTH Strocts. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Dolaines, at 18% cents: Calicons.

Delines, at 18% cent; Calicoes, 12% cents.
Black and tancy Silk Handkerchiefs.
Neck-Tres, Gloves, Gents' Shawis.
Misses' and Ladd s' Shawis in variety.
Nice assortment of Dress Goods.
Balmoral Skirts in great variety, at the STOKES',
J. H. STOKES',
702 ABOH Street.
N. B.—On hand, Jack-straws and Solitaires, mule by and sold for an invalid. They are nice games as well as presents, and any one would confer a favor by purchasting the same.

del2-if HEAVY CLOAKINGS. Brown and Biack Sealiskin, 75c to \$1.50.
Cheap heavy Coatings and Cloakings
Fine Black Cloths and Boavers.
Good stock Cassimers at old prices.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E CON. NINTH and MARKET.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.—SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, Importers and Doaders in Linen, and House Turnishing Dry Goods, etc.

Have now on hand a full assortment of Linen Sheeting, Table Gloths, Napkins, Table, Diaper Towelling, otc., imported under the old tariff, or bought a great sac-WILL CONTINUE TO SELL UN-VV TIL JANUARY 1st, our entire stock of BLANKETS at the old prices.
Will open THIS DAY a large stock of all Wool Flan-

ones.

Our 25 cent White Flannels are the best in the city. Very handsome neat styles DeLaines at 18%; handsome dark grounds, all Wool, at 31 and 37 cents.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., de5-tf N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DATENT McCLELLAN TIES. McCLELLAN TIES. McCLELLAN TIES. McCLELLAN TIES.

PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS. PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS.

McCLELLAN SCARFS. AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S! NORTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT.

THE ONLY CBAYAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA THE ONLY CRAYAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA THE ONLY CRAYAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA THE ONLY CRAYAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA P. S. The above articles, being PATENTED, cannot

Read, to both Houses of the Pennsylvania GENTLEMEN: It has pleased Divine Providence, rom ordinary sources.... \$3,017,645 67 2,612,150 0

From ordinary sources,
From temporary loan under
act of April 12, 1861, at 6
per cont. interest, and
negotiated at par.
From 6 per cent. loan under
act of May 15, 1861, also
negotiated at par.
From Society of Clucinnatus
From United States on account military expenses.
From paymasters and
others, retunded. , 606,000 00 32,229 45 Cotal into the Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 474,873 85 1.708,462 63 170,535 51 2,353,872 0

or amount loan under act April 12, 1861, repaid... 375,000 00 Leaving balance in Trea-sury, Nov. 30, 1861..... PUBLIC DEBT, FUNDED AND UNTUNDED. leceived from temporary loan, under act of April 12, 1861..... Repaid as above...... Outstanding Nov. 30, 1861. Received from loan under act of May 15, 1861.... Amount of public debt, funded and unfunded, Nov. 30, 1860..... Paid during fiscal year.... 37,868,516 03 emaining unpaid, (exclusive of military loans above mentioned,) Nov. 30, 1861.....

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF MILITARY LOADS. Receipts from military loan, under act April 12, 1801. Act May 15..... rom Paymasters and others refunded..... \$3,119,379 45 Paid for military expenses, \$2,353,872 04 Paid for redeeming loan, act April 12.....

Unexpended of military TORNS..... SHECKIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ORDINARY 3,017,645 57 3,699,078 65

softwary soveres, Nov.

2,000.00 to S.

2,000. THE COLT CALANT PRINTS CHARACTER TO CHARACTER AND THE ADMITTANCE TO CHARACTER AND THE ADMITTANCE CONTROL TO CHARACTER AND THE

I commend the subject to the immediate consideration of the Legislature, as an effort may be made at an early day to enforce a sate of the canal, and some provision by law to protect the interests of the Sinte would in that case be necessary.

The wicked and monstrous robellion which broke out many months ago, has not yet been quelled. Every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands its effectual suppression.

In my messages of the 9th and 30th of April last, I set forth at longth my views of the character and objects of the contest which is still pending. Subsequent reflection has confirmed me in the correctness of the opinions then expressed and to which I refer. In addition it ought to be understood, that looking to the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from the present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot affort to have a foreign Power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chessiese in such a result, whatever may be into the variety and character of her products and industry, her material interest alone would render the preservation of the Union from the present assault upon it, indispensable to Pennsylvania. She cannot affort to have a foreign Power below or above or bounding her on the Delaware, the Chessiese in such a result, whatever may be into common of the Legislature to the necessity which existed for an improved military organization, and on the 12th of the same month the act entitled "An act for the better organization of the militia of this Commonwealth" passed, appropriating the sum of S600,000 for the purpose of organizing, equipping

for m Improved military organization, and on the 12th of the same mouth the act entitled "An act for the better organization of the militar of this Commonwealth" passed, appropriating the sum of the theorem of the commonwealth passed, appropriating the sum of the commonwealth passed on the commonwealth passed to Pennsylvania was at first sixten (alterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to give the commonwealth of the coverment received at Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which arrived there prior to the 19th of April. On that day the passege of other oraps from the War Department that the troops preparing in this State should, but the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the commonwealth passed to the common days. Their tents, camp equipage, and cooking utensits had been taken from them at Williamsport, Md., and they arrived here destitute of all mears of shelter and of preparing their food. The Commissary of the United States furnished uncooked rations, and, under the circumstances of emergency, I decemed itnecessary to make arrangoments for aiding in the cooking and baking of the rations, and also for furnishing meats to such of the regiments as arrived during the night, or under circumstances requiring instant relief. The expenses attending these operations amounted, so far as ascertained, to \$741 20, and I recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to pay them. It ought to be stated that these expenses would have been much larger but for the liberal and pations efforts of the citizens, and especially the ladies of Harrisburg; their free-handed hospitality and generous aid to our wenried and hungry soldiers deserve remembrance and gratitude.

At the special session of the Legislature, which commenced on the 30th of April last, I recommended the organization of a reserve corps, to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, and puid by the State, and drilled in camps of instruction, in anticipation of the exigencies of the country, and by the act of the 15th May last, such a corps was directed to be raised, and a loan of \$3,000,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of that and other

62 pieces of artillery, of which seventeen need repairs.

26,763 muskets and rifles, some of which are in the hands of mechanics being repaired; 1,910 are in the hands of volunteer corps throughout the State; 1,930 in the possession of county commissioners, and 1,000 with the Reserve Corps of Philadelphia.

In addition to this, the city of Philadelphia has 9 pieces of rifled artillery, and 4,976 muskets and rifles.

The State has also, in the arsenal at Harrisburg, 1,960 sabres and swords, and 1,957 pistols; and the oity of Philadelphia has 440 sabres, and the oity of Philadelphia has 230 pistols, with the necessary accourtements. directed to be raised, and a loan of \$3,000,000 was authorized to defray the expenses of that and other military preparations. Men, more than sufficient in number to form some ten regiments of the Re-320 pistols, with the necessary accoutroments. There is also, in the arsenal at Harrisburg, a large amount of accoutrements and ammunition for artillery and small arms.

The Adjutant General is successfully engaged in cllecting arms throughout the State, and it is expected that the number above stated will be largely increased. Probably, at least, 5,000 muskets and riles and accord, where of rifles and several pieces of artillery will still be

rifles and several pieces of artiflery will still be cellected.

The sare which has been bestowed upon the comfort of the volunteers, and the goodness and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the entert of the volunteers, and the goodness and sufficiency of their supplies of all kinds, and the entert of the vicinity of the Medical Department, and the control of Surgeon General Henry H.

Smith, are proved by the fact that more than 60,000 men have been for various, generally short, periods at Camp Curtin since the 19th of April last, and that down to the 1st January inst., there died but forly-nino men at that camp, viz: forty-four from sichness, two (belonging to regiments from other States; who had been injured on railronds, two accidentally killed in Camp Cartin, and one shot in Harrisburg.

To facilitate the making of allotments of their pay by our volunteers in the field for the support of their families at home, I appointed Hon. Edgar Cowan, Thomas E. Franklin, and E. C. Humes, Esq., commissioners, to visit the camps of our men on and south of the Potomac, and, also, James Park and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissioners are on and south of the Potomac, and, also, James Park and M. W. Beltzhoover, Esqs., commissioners are highly satisfactory.

For details on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General. ror accuss on the several subjects connected with the military operations of this State, I refer to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surgeon General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Paymaster General, which accompany this message. The duties imposed on me were so onerous that I found it necessary to invite the temporary assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me to perform

tound it necessary to invite the temporary assistance of gentlemen on my staff to aid me to perform them.

In this capacity, Cols. Thomas A. Scott. Gideon J. Ball, and John A. Wright, contributed their valuable services, from the middle of April untit they were called away by other duties; Col. Scott remaining until he became connected with the War Department; Col. Ball until the 1st of June; and Col. Wright until the 23d of July For the time thus devoted to the service of the State they have refused to receive any compensation.

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell, J. Brown Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell, J. Brown Parker, and Craig Biddle, were in service up to the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its management show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his office.

It is but just to these gentlemen that I should bear testimony to the untiring zeal and fidelity with which their duties were performed.

The quota of the State having been more than filled, and her military force organized, I was enabled on the 20th of December last to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the act of the 15th of May. abled on the 20th of December last to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement of which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the resury for a sum not exceeding \$20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity, '&c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury \$5,000 to of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of persons on the personal staff, also other expenses of persons on the personal staff, also other expenses of persons on the commissions appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expense of exhibiting military patrols on the Maryland line, and dive hundred dollars on secret service. My account is settled in the effice of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account is settled in the feffice of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account is my hands.

The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account exhibiting military is the state of the commission and the state of the Commission and the compensation of the decrease of the first buriet and the personal staff, and the mean accordance of the first buriet and the mean account. The regard the first buriet and the first and th

The following table of the existing Pennsylvania volunteer force is given for information :

regiments of infantry

tions, estimated, (the officers of which are in course of being commissioned)....

COMPANIES PREPARING FOR BERVICE.

on of the water approaches on the seaboard and ne lakes, and arrangements are in the course of eing effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory neing effected when it is noped with the same in their result.

I send with this message a copy of a communication from General Totten, chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity for floating defences on the Delaware, and have his assurance that the sarliest moment.

cossity for hoating detences on the Delaware, and have his assurance that they shall be prepared at the earliest moment.

I have had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Eric on the subject of the defenceless condition of that city, and the part of the State border ing on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defences en the lake, and that the ordnance at the city of Eric was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861. The Secretary of the Navy, on a request made, directed that the crew of the United States stemer Michigan should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Eric during the winter. Should the National Government unexpectedly fail in its duty of providing adequate defences at our assailable points, east and west, I carnestly recommend that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

In selecting a site for a national errors of the support of the proper means of the support of the suppression of domestic insurrection.

tion.

In selecting a site for a national armory, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material, and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted leastly.

be preferred, as she affords the combined advanteges of a central position, abundance of material, and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty.

I commend to the attention of the Legislature the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing state of which, and the rapid progress of education, are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, and of Western Pennsylvania, of the houses of refuge, at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, of the institutions for the denf and dumb, and for the blind, and the Northern Home for Friendless Children, at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, at Media, show that these meritorious charities are well administored, and I recommend that the countenance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to them.

Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, commusioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose names will be forthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance, at the present time, of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the composation provided for by the joint resolution should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident, long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue to redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was imposed on them and the Government by the oxigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payment by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and b

will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolutio or reconstruction of it.

A. G. CURTIN. THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. Jeff Davis' New Year Reception. THE WAR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Rebel Army of the Potomac. ANOTHER NEWSPAPER ATTACK ON JEFF DAVIS. THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Gen. Zollicoffer. GEN. WALLACE'S SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY NEAR PADUCAH.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BAT-

TLE AT MOUNT ZION. GENERAL PRICE, WITH TWENTY THOUSAND MEN, AT SPRINGFIELD. Good News from Western Virginia.

THE FIDELITY OF ADJUTANT GEN. THOMAS. LETTER FROM THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON OFF WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. The Late Gen. Cocke. The Richmond Dispatch, speaking of Gen. St. leorge Cocke, who recently committed suicide,

The War in the Indian Country.

Memphis, Jan. 3.—A despatch has been received from Little Rock, Arkansas, containing official intelligence that Colonel James McIntosh, in commond of four regiments, had a fight with the forces under Opothleyholo, about 75 miles northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 20th of December.

The fight lasted four hours, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, who lost 200 is killed, younded, and missing; one hundred were taken prisoners. The Confederate loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded. Colonel McIntosh was still pursuing the enemy. Opothleyholo was fleeing to Kansas. The Confederates captured a large number of negroes, 100 horses, etc.

Army of the Potomac.

I carnestly recommend to the Legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instruction of in the normal schools would, in a short period, give teachers to the common schools, who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would, in my opinion, be wise also to provide for the purchase or lensing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent instructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics, and all fitting subjects of instruction, of the General Government.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the General Government to the school and the lakes and arrecoverte with the school and curred during its exiter pragress. The beginning and curred during its exiter pragress.

TWO CENTS.

The Robels Prompting the Federal Government.

[From the Richmerd Disputch, January 2.]

The developments of the last zaw wooks of the war have been the most remarkable that have co-curred during its easire progress. The beginning of December saw its Yankess in fedl force, apparently ready for decizive battle at all the important points of the frontier. On the Potomize they had the best appointed army on the sontinent, stated by their own authorities to be two hundred thousand strong. In Kentucky they had massed thegether two immense forces of thirty to fifty thousand each, which menaced Columbian and Bowling Grom, and all indications pointed with certainty to an immediate advance upon our lives, at a time when we were weak and were poorly able to withstand assault from heavy columns. Zollicoffer was pressed before Cumberland Gap by a force more than dour ble his own; Pound Gap was at the mercy of Nelson, having only a thousand men to oppose against ten thousand; Roscorans was on the Gauley with an army which he now confesses to have been fifteen thousand strong, against Floyd, having only twenty-threed hundred; Reynolds was on Cheat Mountain with five thousand, opposed by Johnson with only twelve or fourteen hundred; and Sherman had succeeded in landing fifteen or twenty-thousand men at Beaufort, white we had in that region at the time but a few thousand forces, tittle better than militiae, poorly provided with arms and ammunition. And, to crown all, thesplendid wenther invited them to the charge.

Then was presented the golden opportunity to strike at every one of these points. Bold; effective blows, stricken then simultaneously by all their armies, could not have failed to crush our strength in several guarters, and put a gloomy face upon our offairs. Success at Columbus and Bowling Green would have been almost annihilating to our fortunes in the West. Success at Cumberland and Pound Gaps would have cent our connections with Tennessee and Kentucky irretrievably. Success in capturing our army in the Knawha wou have separated those two cities, and cut our army of the scaboard in two.

the Charleston and Savannah Railroad would have separated those two tites, and cut our army of the scaboard in two.

But the enemy have let the golden opportunity slip through their fingers. They have allowed us time to make good our defences in every threatened quarter. The energy of the Southern people has been aroused by the imminent danger, and we are now safe in every point where before we were so vulnerable. Our danger is passed, and we are nove at liberty to speculate upon the blindness or imbecility which prevented the enemy from using an opportunity which will never return to him. To what cause is the enemy's failure everywhere to advance attributable? It clearly was not due to the want of men, to the want of supplies, or to the want of reeparation in facilities of every character. No troops were everybetter armed, better clothed, or better furnished with provisions and animunition. This was not only the case with particular corps, but was the case with all. And yet, though fully prepared for effective operations; though the whole world was expecting heavy blows to be struck and decisive results to be achieved, their armies everywhere either remained stock still or ignominiously and most strangely and suddenly stampeded from an imaginary and nonpursuing foe.

There can be but one solution for this most strange phenomenon. The Yankees do not enlisted fight; they enlist only to draw pay. The cessation of Southern trade having put a stop to their factories and mechanical trades, the operatives have had no other means of livelihood than enlistment; the clerks and foremen have, under the same necessity, taken lieutenanticies and captelanicies, and the bosses are forced to play colonele. They have all gone into the army as a means of livelihood, and without any sort of intention to throw away their lives. They took to the army to keep body and soul together, and without the remotes thought of enapleying that method for soparating the two. According

gether, and without the remotest thought of employ-ing that method for separating the two. Accord-ingly, when McClellan orders an advance from the Potomac, as he is said to have done repeatedly, these well-fed, well-clethed, well-paid, and salaried

course of an article on the Davis Administration, says:

If they have not subjugated us, they have impiged upon our soil, and they hold military possession of a part of Virginia and of the three slaveholding States. This, we confess, has always been to us an unmixed bitter. And what renders it still more disagreeable, we cannot divest ourselves of the conviction, that it has been owing to the fault of our own Administration. Our army, composed of the best materials that over shouldered a musket, went to the field to fight, and nothing else, and has been panning for an advance from the moment of enlistment to the present hour. Doomed to inaction, and rotting on straw, we have lost more by disease than a dozen victories have cost, and we have lost the national reputation we enjoyed for dark and clav. Unless there is a promise, and one to be relied on, of a total change in this policy of the great Cunctator, we shall have no more volunteers after the expiration of the present term. This is a vital matter, to which all our authorities should at once direct their attention. Congress, as well as the Executive, is entrusted with the public weal. All should exert themselves to the utmost for the common safety and the common glory, for the fortunes of us all are at stake.

Letter of Thanks from Gen. Beauregard.

Centribulary for the two bottles of home-made wine you had the kindness to send me, and which I have found to be most excellent. We shall have the pleasure of drinking it on New Year's day to your very good health and prosperity, and to the success of our sacred cause.

With much respect, I remain, dear madam, your most obedient servant,

Center from a Paroled Prisoner.

To the Editors of the Enganger.

Center of the carrier of the cit of the state of the site of the state of the site. Latest from Springfield. Price Alarmed—Sad State of Alianrs.

The St. Louis Republicant of the site of the state of the state of the site of the state of the site of the state of the site of the state of the subsciencing.

The st.

Letter from a Paroled Prisoner.

Letter from a Paroled Prisoner.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:
Gentlemen: I observed some remarks about the treatment in Washington of the prisoners lately released. I have been in the old Capitol prison since the 10th day of September, and have never been myself or seen others insulted. The Government allowed us soldiers ratious, and we received everything our friends sent us except money. I was permitted to see all my friends in presence of an efficer.

I think our passage through Baltimore was known to but few, and there was no demonstration. At Fort McHenry, Col. Morris was very attentive and polite. ntive and polite.

I make this statement merely that the truth

may be known.

Yours respectfully,

Geo. Howard. of Md.,

Devoted Prisons THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

total rout of the enemy, who lest 200 is killed, wounded, and missing; one hundred everoglatem whether this credit he given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

Army of the Potomne.
The Confederates captured a large number of negoties, not with the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

Army of the Potomne.
The case prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that care prevent be made subject, to traction. Such that it will consider the prevent all the varied interest by the summer of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such memore as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such memore as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such memore as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue of the traction of the Commonwealth to apport to the traction of the traction of the Commonwealth to apport to the traction of the traction of the commonwealth is very its of the Commonwealth to apport to the commonwealth is very interest. The confederate and the commonwealth is very interest. The confederate prevention of the traction of the commonwealth is very interest. The confederate prevention of the traction of the commonwealth is very interest. The confederate prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the prevention of the common

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Langer Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

109 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. No Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

pay nothin 'g but Confederate scrip. Hundreds whe are forced to take it, gather it up and hurry further South, a ell it at 30 and 40 cents discount, knowing it will ha worthless when the Federal troops pay them a vish.

Gen. Wallace 's Skirmish with the Enemy near Paducah.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of January 1, ra vs: ing back, and were closely followed by our gallant general.

Onr advance continued harrassing their rear all the way to Mayfield, endeavoring to persuade them to hait until the reinforcements could arrive, but to no avail. Supposing that they had retreated back to Camp Beauregard, Gen. Wallace then sent n messenger ordering us to await further orders. Three day's provisions were then ordered, and Gen. Wallace intended following them up, and routing them from their position at Beauregard: But fearing that reinforcements would arrive from Columbus, which would make similar requisitions necessary from this place, and thereby bring on a general engagement, which is contrary to orders at this post, Gen. Smith deemed it prudent to order the entire force back.

Several of our men barely made their escape. Adjutant General fred Kneffler, being somewhat detained, came well nigh falling into the hands of six or seven stalwart rebels, who came at him with drawn swords, crying "surrender!" But Fred didn't surrender. Three of our guides—Kentuckians, and braver men never lived—lost their horses—and did well to save their own carcasses. They had just stepped into a house, endeavoring to obtain some information, when the robels rushed in at the front door, and they made their escape through the back, leaving their horses behind.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI

The Battle of Mount Zion, Sturgeon, Mo., Dec. 29, 1861

One of the severest engagements that have been fought during the campaign in Missouri took placeyesterday at Meunt Zion, eighteen miles southwest from this place, between six hundred Federals, commanded by Brigadier General Prentiss, consisting of a detachment from Colonel Birge's Sharpshooters and five-companies from. Colonel Glover's. Gavalry, and seven or eight hundred Confederates. these well-fed, well-clothed, well-paid, and salaried men of war persistently do not march. So in Kentucky, whore they had every opportunity for a victory; and so at Beaufor, twhen the panic, created by their landing, invited an advance. All around the frontier they exhibit this same frigal regard for life and comfort, and the same stolid immobility under orders for an advance. We regard the last four weeks as decisive of the war, not merely by its results, or rather barrenness of results favorable to the enemy, but by its clear developments of the fact that the Yankces have onlisted in the army for a living and with a fixed objection to hard fighting.

Hon. A. H. Stephens.

The war correspondent of the Sayannah Republican closes a late letter from this city with the following paragraph:

But there are moral as well as military heroes. There is one in Richmond at this time—a man of great intellect and high position. His health has been indifferent for some days, but he is much better now, and will soon be able to resume his official duties. He may be seen any day, when well, moving noiselessly about the obepitals where the sick soldiers are sent. He has a kind word for every patient, lingers around their cots, inquires after their wants, and consoles and encourages them by his quiet attention and brotherly language. His pablic duties press heavily upon him; yet he finds time to steal away from the crowd that would follow at his heels, and to search out the sufferer. Does not your heart tell you instinctively who this hero of the hospital is? It is allexander II. Stephens, of which the engagement, performance of the hospital is? It is allexander II. Stephens, of when it will not be said in the last day, "I was sick, and ye visited me not."

An Attack on Jefferson Davis.

The Richmond Whig, of the 4th instant, in the course of an article on the Davis Administration, says:

If they have not subjugated us, they have implication to discourage and dishearten the friends of rebellion.

Latest from Springfield—Price Al

Gen. Sigel's resignation was dated on the 31st, and the Post (German) of this city, says that some twenty or thirty officers in command at Rolla have likewise tendered their resignations. Maj. Hassendeubel is understood to be of the number.—St. Louis Republican, 6th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. The Blockade of Wilmington, N. C. Correspondence of the Press.]

U. S. STEAMER MOUNT VERNOR, Blockading off Wilmington N. C., Dec. 25, 1861. There are several on board of this vessel who hail from the patriotic city of "Brotherly Love," and their friends will, no doubt, be glad to hear, through your journal, of their health and welfare. Our first station, after leaving Old Point, was off Beaufort, N. C., where we cruised for a month. We were then ordered to this place, and, since our arrival, it has been more effectually blockaded than ever before Zollicoffer's Movements.

Louisville, Jan. 8.—The Democrat is informed that a Federal scouting party brought five prisoners into Columbia, Ky., who were endeavering to join the morning of the 20th instant, after the fog and haze lifted, we discovered a little rebel that a Polls (Nils W.). The productive was buoyed a little rebel to the polls (Nils W.). the robel Zollicoffer. The party report that Zollicoffer, with four thousand men, is between Greelsboro' and Columbia. The town of Greensburg had been almost depopulated by the robels, but Gen. Ward's Federal brigade had gone there to take possession. possession.

The rebels had captured five soldiers, who were guarding Boralo's Ferry, killing a man named James, and taking fifteen or twenty muskets. The guard was surprised by rebel detachments on each side of the river.

Two shots at her. They tell snort about nail a mile. If we had been properly armed with a rifled cannon, we could have crippled her, and made a prize. The tug was very fast, and she pulled quickly for the fort. We could see the robels in the fort waving their rags to her. When she got safely in under their rags to have they holisted their miserable hapner, and Affairs at Green Bridge.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, under date of Jan. 3, says:

The application of the Cincinnati Commercial, should be armed with at least one genetic is should be armed with at least one genetic is a should be should be armed with at least one gun that is rifled.

If we had been armed on the morning of the 20th with a rifled gun, the "Secesh" navy would have been minus one vessel. It was a great disappointment to all of us that we did not secure her, and we hope that the Department will give us a new armament when we go up to Old Point to coal and water. Our commander, O. S Glisson, Esq., is a splendid Our commander, O. S. Glisson, Esq., is a splendid officer, and very popular with officers and men. Ho has been in the service thirty-five years, and alweys actively employed, as the navy register will show. We very seldom hear what is going on, and rewspapers are a great treat to us; and The Press would be particularly welcome to those from Philadelphia, as we would then know what is going on in our read city. our good city.

Herewith is a list of the officers of the Mount Venou:
Commander—O. S. Glisson.
Masters—Alick Allen, Henry L. Sturges, John
D. Barclay.
Assistant Paymastor—Henry Y. Glisson.
Surgeon—Samuel B. Hoppin.
Chief Engineer—Joseph McKnight.
Engineers—John Lardner, James H. Hosford.
Master's Mate—Robert G. Wright.
Pilot—John P. Footo.

If anything occurs that would be of interest to our readers I will advise you of it.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)