THE PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,

TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held on MONDAY, January 13th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Room of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESTNUT Street, at which time an election will be held for twelve Directors. T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FARMERS' WESTERN MARKET COMPANY will be held at the WESTERN MARKET HOTEL, No. 2129 MARKET street, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 8 o'clock P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. J. W. SIMES, Jr., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN.—The Adjourned Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Association will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, January 11th, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, at the HALL OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION. WM. J. PASCOE, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 434 CHESTNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent was declared, payable on and after the first day of February, 1862. WM. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA City Passenger Railway Company, 2100 CHESTNUT Street—January 6, 1862.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share on the Capital Stock from the earnings for the past six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst. WM. W. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGE AVENUE AND MANAYUNK PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, corner of RIDGE and COLUMBIA avenues. PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1862. [illegible] payable on demand, at this office, to the stockholders or their legal representatives. LEWIS STORES, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, BERKS (late Chatham) Street, below Fourth. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1862. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. CHAS. B. ABBOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1861. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Depot, on DARBY Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1862, at 2½ P. M., at which time an election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held. The Supplement to the Charter, approved the twenty-eighth day of February last, will be submitted for acceptance or rejection. THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, 253½ South THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1861. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, January 13th, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, at which time and place an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. R. S. BROOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, BERKS (late Chatham) Street, below FOURTH. PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1861. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Frankford and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an Election will be held for the President and Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHAS. B. ABBOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, 400 WALNUT St. PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1861. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Enterprise Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company. An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. DECEMBER 27, 1861. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at No. 25 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1862, at twelve o'clock M., at which time an Election for President and Six Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held. WM. W. COLKET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, 304 WALNUT St. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1862. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, 304 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.; and at the same time an election will be held for thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year. WILLIAM B. HILLS, Actuary.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO. DECEMBER 20th, 1861. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company will be held at their Office, No. 258 South THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1862, at 11 A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. J. P. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. JANUARY 2, 1862. An election for thirteen Directors of the Company, to serve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 13, 1862, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 20th, 1861.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 20 South THIRD Street, on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an Election will be held for seven Directors, for the ensuing year. The transfer book of the Company will be closed for fifteen days previous to the day of election. JOS. C. COPPUCK, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 406 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1861. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. An Election of Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY Corner of Columbia and Ridge avenues. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6th, 1862. The Board of Directors of "The Girard College Passenger Railway Company" have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. W. S. BLIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MINE HILL AND SCHUYLKILL HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, 12th month 20, 1861. A stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, South SEVENTH Street, on the 13th day of 1st Month, (January,) 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time a report of the proceedings of the Board of Managers will be presented, and an election will be held for a President and ten Managers to conduct the affairs of the Company for the year ensuing. WILLIAM BIDDLE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 227 South FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1862. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Dividend of seven per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th instant, free from State tax. Stockholders on the books of the New York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Stockholders on the books of the Boston Agency will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. S. Thayer & Brother. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES.—The second course of lectures before the Institute will commence on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and be continued as follows: Wednesday, and Friday evenings, for ten weeks, as follows: MONDAY EVENING, by Prof. T. M. Drysdale, on the "Microscope and Microscopic Objects." WEDNESDAY EVENING, by Prof. Fairman Rogers, on "Ice and the Glaciers." FRIDAY EVENING, by Prof. J. Aiken Meigs, on "Food." TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP of the Institute, $3 per annum, or $25 for life, with a charge of $1 the first year for a certificate of membership. Each member is entitled to a season ticket to the lectures for himself and a lady, and any additional ladies' tickets at $2 each. The minor children, wards, and apprentices of members will receive tickets for the course of lectures for $1, or for the use of the Library and Reading-room and the Lectures for $2. Gentlemen wishing to become members will please apply at the Hall of the Institute, 15 SEVENTH Street, above Chestnut street, to WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continental.

UNITED STATES DEMAND NOTES TAKEN AT PAR.—C. DON CHUE, 23 South WATER Street, has for sale 10,000 Packages of Steam Refined Sugars and Syrups; also, Rio and Java Coffee, at low prices for cash or approved short credit. Agent for Kelly's French Brandy Coloring.

LARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces prime Leaf Lard; 50 tierces White Grease; Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by MURPHY & KONS, No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

HAMS.—1,000 pieces sugar cured City-smoked Hams for sale by C. G. SADLER & CO., 103 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front.

SHOULDERS.—1,500 pieces city-smoked Shoulders; also, 70 hhds. Shoulders in dry salt, for sale by C. G. SADLER & CO., 103 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front.

FOR SALE—80 bbls. SOUR KROUT, best quality, put up for army purposes. Apply to C. A. WILDMAN, 425 MARKET street.

BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1683 SHACK Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS, agent. WM. WALMSLEY Street, Philadelphia.

BILL-HEAD PRINTING, BEST and Cheapest in the city, at BINGWALT & BROWN'S, 34 South THIRD Street.

CIRCULAR PRINTING, BEST and Cheapest in the City, at BINGWALT & BROWN'S, 34 South THIRD Street.

The Press.

VOL. 5.—NO. 135. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862. TWO CENTS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

THE REBELLION.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE REBEL DEFENCES AT BOWLING GREEN AND COLUMBUS.

WHERE BRECKINRIDGE'S BRIGADE IS LOCATED.

WHAT GENERAL BUELL HAS DONE FOR THE ARMY IN KENTUCKY.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE BLOCKADE.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A GRAND MOVEMENT CONTEMPLATED.

EFFECT OF GEN. SIGEL'S RESIGNATION.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS UNDER GENERAL JACKSON.

The Military Keys of the Country.

&c., &c., &c.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Defences at Bowling Green and Columbus.

A Louisville correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

The rebel defences in the shape of fortifications are really formidable only on the Mississippi river. But, even if they, together with those on the Cumberland and Tennessee and about Bowling Green, were more extensive, and better provided with armament than they are, they would be of but little effect toward impeding the Union advance upon Tennessee, and this simply:

1. Because the rebels have no artillerists to serve their guns with anything like efficiency. I venture to assert that not one in fifty of the pretended practitioners of the art of gunnery among them would be pronounced fit for active service in any regular ranks. There has been for a long while a so-called artillery camp for instruction opposite this place, on the right bank of the Cumberland, which afforded me a fine opportunity for observing the mode of schooling and the progress of the recruits. They lay for months in camp without even a single piece wherewith to learn the manual. Latterly they received a few guns, but I have yet to hear of their practice at the target. I ascertained but a few days ago from an intelligent Kentuckian, who spent some time during the whole of October and November at Bowling Green that, save a few salutes in honor of arriving generals and "Southern victories," no secession whatever were had in all that time by the "artillerists" at that point. The marksmanship of those at Columbus was strikingly illustrated by the battle of Belmont, at which the only damage done by them, consisted of to their own officers, was the bursting of their biggest gun.

2. Because there is no necessity whatever for a direct attack by the Union forces upon any of the fortified positions of the rebels. A knowledge of the topography of Southern Illinois and Western Kentucky, and of the vast latitudinal extent of the rebel line of defence, from Columbus to the vicinity of Somerset, near the Upper Cumberland, will bring any one to that conclusion. We have appointed an army of at least 150,000 men to cover effectively the front of over 125 miles from Columbus to Somerset, while the rebels have wholly 60,000 for the same service. Their armies at Bowling Green and Columbus really represent two wings, with nothing for a centre beyond a brigade at Hopkinsville and the forts on the Cumberland and Tennessee, to the right and left of which there are entirely unprotected gaps of from 40 to 60 miles. If, with a force at Bird's Point, Cairo, and Paducah, sufficient to cloke our rear, give movement by Gen. Polk, a Union corps of 25,000 men should advance from Green River upon Hopkinsville, or be carried up the Tennessee or Cumberland under the protection of gunboats, and take a position near the State line, it would at once isolate the army at Bowling Green and force that to a retreat. Well, it would threaten the rear and could be made to cut off the means of supply and retreat of either. The city of Columbus at Bowling Green could easily be flanked, manoeuvred upon and attack in front, while passing a column down the turnpike from Munfordville to Glasgow, from which point it could be made to cut off their rear and entirely prevent all communication with Central Tennessee. Such a distribution of the Union forces would inevitably result in an abandonment of *Columbus and Bowling Green and falling back*, on the part of the rebels, in the direction of Memphis and Nashville, or else in their being cut off with a portion of Union columns that could either separately destroy them by attacks in front and rear, or starve them into surrender by isolating them from the South.

Should the Bowling Green army fall back into Tennessee to escape that dilemma, the battle decisive of the fate of Tennessee will probably be fought along the line of Green River, which already alluded to, further above. If disastrous to the rebels, Nashville will fall, and the job of freeing the Mississippi Valley from rule by more than half finished. Folk's army will be readily dispersed, and another army, for a second stand against the Union, will hardly be found in the rebel ranks to collect. Their guns alone will be left, and hence they are now moving heaven and earth to increase their means of defence.

Breckinridge's Brigade.

A letter in the Nashville *Union and American* says that "General" Breckinridge's brigade is located "north of the Big Barren, in the direction of Glasgow." That is to say, the rebels have discovered the danger of a flank movement from Columbia, on the east of Bowling Green, and have sent out Breckinridge's brigade to oppose any such check to such a movement. They will need to put forward more than one brigade.

From General McCook's Army.

WHAT GEN. BUELL HAS DONE FOR THE ARMY IN KENTUCKY—THE WAY TO BRIGADE AN ARMY—GEN. NELSON'S POSITION—ABOUT THE NEXT FORWARD MOVEMENT.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, KY., Jan. 4.

The rebels may be short of coffee and corn, wheat and whisky, and also of money, but they are certainly better supplied in one respect than we are, and that is in the matter of generals ranking "high up in the figures." By some means or other, the rebels afford three majors and countless brigadier generals to their army in Kentucky, while, strange to say, the Union Government cannot afford one. We have had majors of appointments; but the appointee has never made his appearance. Major generals have been flitting about our camps of late, but the "quick and lively ground" is likely to be rehearsed by a "brigadier general commanding." We have had an intimation of a major general from the civil list, but the once-militia general has not walked forth General Buell is only the acting major general, as you are aware. Why are we not endled to a major general? Perhaps we have not deserved it, as the two previously "acting major generals" certainly did not win the commission, but may it not be said that General Buell has? I believe you occasionally indulge editorially in a star at the work done and doing in this State. I sincerely wish that the editor who "got on the rampage," as did Joe Gargery's wife, could have witnessed the formation and disciplining of the main army in this State. General Anderson left the chaotic mass as he found it, only increased in dimensions. General Buell, man, on taking the mass in hand, immediately proceeded to so increase the confusion as to render the object unrecognizable. I had a week's careful study of the army at Camp Nevin, when Gen. Sherman left it. Confusion worse confounded is the best description I can give of it. Augmented into vast proportions since then, squatted into divisions and brigades, stretched along the wide frontier of the occupied *Dixie* of the rebels, it is under as complete control and management as the best single regiment in the State. Gen. Buell had to reorganize, after the departure of Sherman, in every department and every respect. Gen. Sherman, in fact, is half "States Rights," may be supposed to manage the State feeling in the army by dividing the brigades in such a manner as to compose each of several Regiments from the same States. Thus Indiana had two or three brigades, Pennsylvania had one, Kentucky several, and so on.

General Buell has avoided any of the natural results of a rivalry on the part of different States by redividing the army. For instance, General Negley has two Pennsylvania, one Indiana, and one Wisconsin regiment, and thus he goes out and through the whole army. But while General Buell and Achilles McDowell McCook have been labouring to produce this perfect organization, the only reward has been an indiscriminate shower of vituperative adjectives upon their devoted heads by the newspapers.

We have interesting news to-day from General Nelson, and which I think will still be news by the time this reaches you. Ten miles east of this the First Wisconsin Regiment has been engaged in building a pontoon bridge for General Nelson. The bridge is reported finished, and the 39company of the *First* Wisconsin are to return here to build another at the ferry at this point. General Nelson encamped near the river on the 1st inst, and is preparing to cross at a moment's notice. General Nelson's division—he is acting as major general—must not be looked upon as the left wing of General McCook's army. The main force—the central columns—are composed of these and Negley's brigade, and they are to act in concert. I am led to infer that they will soon be joined in one force, and under one general —McCook. The point of crossing for General Nelson's division is what is familiarly known as the "upper turnpike crossing." This "upper pike" is an old Louisville and Nashville road. By a glance at the map, the reader will perceive it stretching due north from Glasgow to New Haven and Bardstown. At a point twenty miles south of this the turnpike road, from Munfordsville south, and the one over which General Nelson is marching, approach to within eight miles of each other, and a branch road connects the two.

The workmen speak of having the bridge—railroad bridge, I mean—finished by Tuesday. They will not succeed in completing it so soon—not before next Friday or Saturday. But even if they do, it does not follow that General McCook's division will push forward. As I telegraphed you, the railroad, four miles beyond the river, is destroyed for a distance of four or five miles. Gen. McCook will not move forward in force until all this is repaired. *Beyond the river about eight miles*, the country, for three or four miles to the north, is commanded by a series of hills, which are in possession of the rebels. I do not think they will make a stand there, but from the point they could easily shell our camp, should we move forward over five miles. I do not think General McCook will move from his present position until he has possession of the points indicated. At any rate, you may set it down as positive that our next move forward brings on a battle. Then look out for stirring and startling news.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Effects of the Blockade.

The following articles, being a portion of a cargo recently arrived from Havana, were sold at auction last week, by Messrs. La Roche & Bell, of Savannah: 1,038 sacks coffee, various brands, brought from 6¾ to 6¾c. per pound; 20 pieces army and navy cloth brought $10 to $12.50 per yard; 20 carboys carbonic acid brought $1 per pound; 100 hhds. clarified and brown sugars brought 8 to 11c. per pound; 8 reams letter paper brought $9 to $10.50 per ream.

From Williamsburg, Va.

[Correspondence of the *Petersburg Express*.]

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 1, 1862.—Although we have not had a visit from our enemy, still, we have anticipated one. In this we have been disappointed; but they are probably satisfied that they never had better quarters for the winter, and likely never will again. Our gallant General Magruder has accomplished a great work in our midst. He has made this place, which a few days since could do to invite the enemy out to mortal combat, he has also kept the whole Peninsula awake and active, that the enemy might be kept, through *their spies*, that we were a unit in sentiment and in action. He set a noble example before his command of industry, energy, and temperance. When the din of battle is over it will be seen that our commander has accomplished as great a work in preventing a battle as he could have done in a full and complete conflict with the enemy.

The health of the army, we trust, is improving. While our city is filled with the sick, and while death gathers home many a noble and brave spirit, yet we have reason to believe that sickness in our midst is decreasing.

Naval Engagement near Mobile.

[From the Mobile Evening News, Dec. 26.]

About holiday yesterday the stout gunboat *Florida*, C. S. N., proceeded to celebrate Christmas eve by a small set-to with the Lincoln cruiser *New London*, which was lying off the mouth of the harbor. The *Florida* came up in the direction of Sand Island, and challenged the *New London* to come on, which she did, and for an hour or two a lively engagement took place, to the delight of a exceedingly interesting exhibition for the entertainment of the great audience which viewed it—the 4,000 men who garrison Fort Morgan and Gaines, as well as the crews of the blockading vessels, being the spectators. The *Florida* could not come to close quarters with the enemy by reason of the shoal water of a few fathoms depth, and she here suffered but little effect toward impeding the Union advance upon Tennessee, and this simply:

1. Because the rebels have no artillerists to serve their guns with anything like efficiency. I venture to assert that not one in fifty of the pretended practitioners of the art of gunnery among them would be pronounced fit for active service in regular ranks. There has been for a long while a so-called artillery camp for instruction opposite this place, on the right bank of the Cumberland, which afforded me a fine opportunity for observing the mode of schooling and the progress of the recruits. They lay for months in camp without even a single piece wherewith to learn the manual. Latterly they received a few guns, but I have yet to hear of their practice at the target. I ascertained but a few days ago from an intelligent Kentuckian, who spent some time during the whole of October and November at Bowling Green that, save a few salutes in honor of arriving generals and "Southern victories," no secession whatever were had in all that time by the "artillerists" at that point. The marksmanship of those at Columbus was strikingly illustrated by the battle of Belmont, at which the only damage done by them, consisted of to their own officers, was the bursting of their biggest gun.

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General Buell has avoided any of the natural results of a rivalry on the part of different States by redividing the army. For instance, General Negley has two Pennsylvania, one Indiana, and one Wisconsin regiment, and thus he goes out and through the whole army. But while General Buell and Achilles McDowell McCook have been labouring to produce this perfect organization, the only reward has been an indiscriminate shower of vituperative adjectives upon their devoted heads by the newspapers.

We have interesting news to-day from General Nelson, and which I think will still be news by the time this reaches you. Ten miles east of this the First Wisconsin Regiment has been engaged in building a pontoon bridge for General Nelson. The bridge is reported finished, and the 39company of the *First* Wisconsin are to return here to build another at the ferry at this point. General Nelson encamped near the river on the 1st inst, and is preparing to cross at a moment's notice. General Nelson's division—he is acting as major general—must not be looked upon as the left wing of General McCook's army. The main force—the central columns—are composed of these and Negley's brigade, and they are to act in concert. I am led to infer that they will soon be joined in one force, and under one general —McCook. The point of crossing for General Nelson's division is what is familiarly known as the "upper turnpike crossing." This "upper pike" is an old Louisville and Nashville road. By a glance at the map, the reader will perceive it stretching due north from Glasgow to New Haven and Bardstown. At a point twenty miles south of this the turnpike road, from Munfordsville south, and the one over which General Nelson is marching, approach to within eight miles of each other, and a branch road connects the two.

The workmen speak of having the bridge—railroad bridge, I mean—finished by Tuesday. They will not succeed in completing it so soon—not before next Friday or Saturday. But even if they do, it does not follow that General McCook's division will push forward. As I telegraphed you, the railroad, four miles beyond the river, is destroyed for a distance of four or five miles. Gen. McCook will not move forward in force until all this is repaired. *Beyond the river about eight miles*, the country, for three or four miles to the north, is commanded by a series of hills, which are in possession of the rebels. I do not think they will make a stand there, but from the point they could easily shell our camp, should we move forward over five miles. I do not think General McCook will move from his present position until he has possession of the points indicated. At any rate, you may set it down as positive that our next move forward brings on a battle. Then look out for stirring and startling news.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 8, via Baltimore.—The steamer *Connecticut*, from New York, arrived this afternoon, and is to sail this evening for Port Royal. Judge Marvin, of the Admiralty Court at Key West, takes passage in the *Connecticut*. The French steamer *Catinat* arrived in the Roads, from New York, this afternoon. The rebel batteries at Cranny Island have been practising all day. The steamboat *Phœnix* has sailed for Port Royal with the mails. Her small size and light draught of water will make her useful in that vicinity. The steamboat *Rancocas* has sailed for Hatteras. No Southern papers have been received here to-day.

Retreat of the Rebels under Jackson.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—The correspondent of the *American*, writing from Hagerstown, January 7, says:

"Reliable reports from Hancock last night, state that the rebel force under Jackson had been driven by the Union army, under Gen. Reynolds, from that vicinity to Bath, Morgan county, where they attempted to make a stand, but were finally repulsed and are now in full retreat on the road to Winchester."

LATER.

FREDERICK, January 8.—There is no new movement here or up the river. It is believed that Jackson has been joined by Generals Anderson and Loring's Brigades and gone to attack General Kelley. All eyes are now turned toward Romney. Jackson's rebel force probably exceeds 10,000 men.

Gen. Hamilton, of our Second Brigade, is recovering from a severe bilious attack.

Last night was the coolest of the season here, but the troops are comfortable and make no complaints of hardships.

The Indian Tribes.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

Reports in relation to the dissatisfaction of numbers of the copper-colored inhabitants of the Indian Territory with the Confederate Government are crowded by every succeeding account that reaches us from that quarter. The brave, undaunted Opotheleyohola, a chief of great popularity and influence, remains a firm and steadfast champion of the Union. He has gathered about him between the forks of the Canadian and Deep Fork, a large and very interesting exhibition for the entertainment of the great audience which viewed it—the 4,000 men who garrison Fort Morgan and Gaines, as well as the crews of the blockading vessels, being the spectators. The *Florida* could not come to close quarters with the enemy by reason of the shoal water of a few fathoms depth, and she here suffered but little effect toward impeding the Union advance upon Tennessee, and this simply:

1. Because the rebels have no artillerists to serve their guns with anything like efficiency. I venture to assert that not one in fifty of the pretended practitioners of the art of gunnery among them would be pronounced fit for active service in regular ranks. There has been for a long while a so-called artillery camp for instruction opposite this place, on the right bank of the Cumberland, which afforded me a fine opportunity for observing the mode of schooling and the progress of the recruits. They lay for months in camp without even a single piece wherewith to learn the manual. Latterly they received a few guns, but I have yet to hear of their practice at the target. I ascertained but a few days ago from an intelligent Kentuckian, who spent some time during the whole of October and November at Bowling Green that, save a few salutes in honor of arriving generals and "Southern victories," no secession whatever were had in all that time by the "artillerists" at that point. The marksmanship of those at Columbus was strikingly illustrated by the battle of Belmont, at which the only damage done by them, consisted of to their own officers, was the bursting of their biggest gun.

2. Because there is no necessity whatever for a direct attack by the Union forces upon any of the fortified positions of the rebels. A knowledge of the topography of Southern Illinois and Western Kentucky, and of the vast latitudinal extent of the rebel line of defence, from Columbus to the vicinity of Somerset, near the Upper Cumberland, will bring any one to that conclusion. We have appointed an army of at least 150,000 men to cover effectively the front of over 125 miles from Columbus to Somerset, while the rebels have wholly 60,000 for the same service. Their armies at Bowling Green and Columbus really represent two wings, with nothing for a centre beyond a brigade at Hopkinsville and the forts on the Cumberland and Tennessee, to the right and left of which there are entirely unprotected gaps of from 40 to 60 miles. If, with a force at Bird's Point, Cairo, and Paducah, sufficient to cloke our rear, give movement by Gen. Polk, a Union corps of 25,000 men should advance from Green River upon Hopkinsville, or be carried up the Tennessee or Cumberland under the protection of gunboats, and take a position near the State line, it would at once isolate the army at Bowling Green and force that to a retreat. Well, it would threaten the rear and could be made to cut off the means of supply and retreat of either. The city of Columbus at Bowling Green could easily be flanked, manoeuvred upon and attack in front, while passing a column down the turnpike from Munfordville to Glasgow, from which point it could be made to cut off their rear and entirely prevent all communication with Central Tennessee. Such a distribution of the Union forces would inevitably result in an abandonment of *Columbus and Bowling Green and falling back*, on the part of the rebels, in the direction of Memphis and Nashville, or else in their being cut off with a portion of Union columns that could either separately destroy them by attacks in front and rear, or starve them into surrender by isolating them from the South.

Should the Bowling Green army fall back into Tennessee to escape that dilemma, the battle decisive of the fate of Tennessee will probably be fought along the line of Green River, already alluded to, further above. If disastrous to the rebels, Nashville will fall, and the job of freeing the Mississippi Valley from rule by more than half finished. Folk's army will be readily dispersed, and another army, for a second stand against the Union, will hardly be found in the rebel ranks to collect. Their guns alone will be left, and hence they are now moving heaven and earth to increase their means of defence.

Breckinridge's Brigade.

A letter in the Nashville *Union and American* says that "General" Breckinridge's brigade is located "north of the Big Barren, in the direction of Glasgow." That is to say, the rebels have discovered the danger of a flank movement from Columbia, on the east of Bowling Green, and have sent out Breckinridge's brigade to oppose any such check to such a movement. They will need to put forward more than one brigade.

From General McCook's Army.

WHAT GEN. BUELL HAS DONE FOR THE ARMY IN KENTUCKY—THE WAY TO BRIGADE AN ARMY—GEN. NELSON'S POSITION—ABOUT THE NEXT FORWARD MOVEMENT.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, KY., Jan. 4.

The rebels may be short of coffee and corn, wheat and whisky, and also of money, but they are certainly better supplied in one respect than we are, and that is in the matter of generals ranking "high up in the figures." By some means or other, the rebels afford three majors and countless brigadier generals to their army in Kentucky, while, strange to say, the Union Government cannot afford one. We have had majors of appointments; but the appointee has never made his appearance. Major generals have been flitting about our camps of late, but the "quick and lively ground" is likely to be rehearsed by a "brigadier general commanding." We have had an intimation of a major general from the civil list, but the once-militia general has not walked forth General Buell is only the acting major general, as you are aware. Why are we not endled to a major general? Perhaps we have not deserved it, as the two previously "acting major generals" certainly did not win the commission, but may it not be said that General Buell has? I believe you occasionally indulge editorially in a star at the work done and doing in this State. I sincerely wish that the editor who "got on the rampage," as did Joe Gargery's wife, could have witnessed the formation and disciplining of the main army in this State. General Anderson left the chaotic mass as he found it, only increased in dimensions. General Buell, man, on taking the mass in hand, immediately proceeded to so increase the confusion as to render the object unrecognizable. I had a week's careful study of the army at Camp Nevin, when Gen. Sherman left it. Confusion worse confounded is the best description I can give of it. Augmented into vast proportions since then, squatted into divisions and brigades, stretched along the wide frontier of the occupied *Dixie* of the rebels, it is under as complete control and management as the best single regiment in the State. Gen. Buell had to reorganize, after the departure of Sherman, in every department and every respect. Gen. Sherman, in fact, is half "States Rights," may be supposed to manage the State feeling in the army by dividing the brigades in such a manner as to compose each of several Regiments from the same States. Thus Indiana had two or three brigades, Pennsylvania had one, Kentucky several, and so on.

General Buell has avoided any of the natural results of a rivalry on the part of different States by redividing the army. For instance, General