THE PRESS. WWO DAILY AMEDAYA MEGE AN PORTY. TYTOR NO. 417 CRESTNUT STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. Maded to Enhanthers out of the City at Big Dolland Pus Arron, Ford Dollars for Right Montes, Thru: Dollars for Bir Montes—Investably in advance fo as thus ordered.
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, LANS PER ASSUM, in advance.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CREAT BARGAINS FINE CLOAKS TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK

PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT STREET, PREVIOUS TO BEMOVAL SYNOPSIS OF BEDUCTIONS.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$28 to \$20—From \$22 to \$17. FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$18 to \$14—From \$10 to \$7.50. Brown Skalskin or Sable Cloth Cloaks, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12. BLACK BRALSKIN OR OTTER CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$18 to \$14-From \$16 to \$12. VELVET CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$30 to \$22-From \$35 to \$26. Fine Black Beaven Cloaks, From \$45 to \$35—From \$35 to \$26. FINE BLACK BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$25 to \$19.50—From \$20 to \$16. FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$16 to \$12-From \$12 to \$9. Fanot Beaver Cloaus, From \$40 to \$30.—From \$30 to \$22. FANOT COLORED BRAVER CLOARS, From \$24 to \$18-From \$18 to \$13.50 LTORS VELVET CLOARS, From 200 to 265—From 270 to 255.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT,
Which is replete with every desirable style and description, will be open to inspection at prices correspondin, do the general reduction; particularization, among such ministry of qualities, being, if not impossible, at all the property present present of the property present of the prese COWPERTHWAIT & CO., Have now on hand A LABGE STOCK

MUSLINS.

Which will be sold at prices

LOWER THAN THE MARKET BATES.
Also, GREAT BARDAINS IN PRINTS,
2,000 yards of which will be sold very low. Js4-6m HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS.

The following goods are desirable for Christmas Gifts:
Low priced DeLaines and Calicose.
Wide English and French Ubintzes.
Brilliant Figures new American De Laines.
Dressins Gown Stuffs of Gay Cashmeres.
French Figured De Laines and Fancy Merinos.
Piain Poplins and Rich Styles of Epinglines.
Piain Poplins and Rich Styles of Epinglines.
Piain Hamels, Bright Brooke Dress Goods.
Blankets, Table and Plano Covers, Quiltz.
KidGloves, Warm Silk and Cloth Gloves.
Embroidered Collars and Lace Goods.
Blick Bilk Cravats, Scaris, and Neck Ties.
Blanket Shawis, Brock Bilks, Rich Black Silks.
Blankets, Fronch Lines Cambrio Hdkfs.,
Blanket Shawis, Brocke Hivino Shawis.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Delaines, at 18% cents; Calicoes, 12% cents.
Black and fancy Sik Handkerchiefs.
Neck-Thes, Gloves, Gents' Shawis.
Misses' and Ladie: Shawis in variety.
Nice assortment of Bress Goods.
Balmoral Skirts in great variety, at
J. H. STOKES',
702 AROH Street.
N. B.—On hand, Jack-straws and Solitaires, made by
.and sold for as invalid. They are nice games as well as
presents, and any one would confer a favor by purchasing the game.

HEAVY CLOAKINGS.

Brown and Black Scalekin, 75c to \$1.50.
Chosp heavy Coatings and Cloakings
Fine Black Cloths and Beavers.
Good stock Caseineres at old prices.
COOPER & CONABD,
S. E cor. NINTH and MARKET. HOUSE FURNISHING DRY Furnishing Dry Goods, etc.

Rave now on hand a full assortment of Linen Sheeting, Rable Gloths, Napkina, Table, Diaper Towelling, etc., tc., imported under the old tariff, or bought a great sac-N.B.—Five per cent. allowed on purchases as above, if WILL CONTINUE TO SELL UN-CLANKETS at the old prices.

Will open THIS DAY a large stock of all Wool Flancels.

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.

OWPERFRWAIT & OO.,

de5-tf N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

COMMISSION HOUSES. CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 118 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION M ROHARTS

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. SELLING OFF.

FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT, STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES. VESTINGS, &c., Formerly owned by J. W. GIBBS & SONS, to be sold

DEGARDLESS OF COST. A. H. GIBBS. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS, in cudies variety; EJGHT AND DARK CLOTH CLOAKS,

of every quality;
BLACK SILK-VELVET OLOAKS,
EVERY NEW STYLE,
EVERY NEW MATERIAL;
THE LABGEST STOCK THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES IN THE CITY GREAT BARGAINS

CILOAKS...

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

COOPER & CONAED,
4:14 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET. CLOAKS!

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

TRAVELLING (Patent applied for) W. A. ANDREWS, No. 612 CHESTNUT Street. ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS Always on hand, a large stock of

CAVALRY BRUSHES. WAGON BRUSHES.

estation of Brushes required for the Arm; KEMBLE & VAN HORN.
ocls-8m 891 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RAUE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

POREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF white Lead and zinc paints, putty, &c. AGREES FOR THE CHLESSATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

sa beligging stemments and arela VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. JUST RECEIVED, per " Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mender, Weaver, & Man-

sperparedous:

5 Be Extract Acoulti, in 1 B jure.

5 Be Extract Houseryam, in 1 B jure.

60 Be Extract Religionus, in 1 B jure.

60 Be Extract Religionus, in 1 B jure.

60 Be Extract Textuact, in 1 B jure.

60 Be Vin Red Colchici, in 1 B bottles.

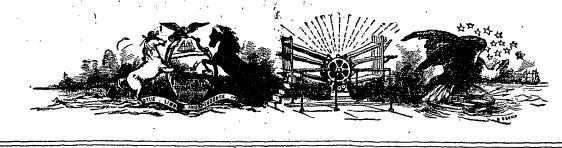
600 Be Ol Buccine Rect., in 1B bottles.

600 Be Oldowel, in 1 B bottles.

600 Be VIN Hydrarg, in 1B jure.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

47 and 40 Horth SECOND Street.



VOL. 5.—NO. 137.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1862.

French Bank-Note Forgery. The Newgate Calendar is dull reading compared with the Causes Célebrés; the novelist's magined adventures of Jack Sheppard are tame alongside of the actual events in the life of Louis Dominique Cartouche; and Mr. Matsell's shrugged his shoulders and objected to the Police Gazette is commonplace when contrasted with the autobiographical revelations of

Vidocq, the French thief-catcher. Notwithstanding one or two such lively episodes as Claude Du Val allowing ladies to re- nance flushed all overtain their watches and earrings when he robbed on the green sward by moonlight while he played the flute, and of Dick Turpin riding from London to York on Black Bess in an incredibly short space of time, the criminal annals of England are very dull. Rob Roy, who was more of a predatory chief than of a were despatched to Angouleme to study the robber, does credit to his native Scotland, and | ground, and pick up information-for it was a has been immortalized in the poetry of Wordsworth and the prose of Scott. Freney and man who was on intimate terms with the Brennan, celebrated on the Irish highway, (their adventures are recorded in a curious, ill- and all the other magnates of the capital of the printed volume, called "History of the Irish | department of Charente. Rogues and Rapparees," which was a Hibernian hand-book in our younger days,) were education, managed to become acquainted with commonplace criminals, though the manner of M. Mounier, at the Prefect's table, and wer Brennan's death had a touch of romance in it. Nor, in this country, where there are quick wits and light hands, has there been great in-genuity in law-breaking, at all on a par with the field, where several birds were killed. wits and light hands, has there been great inthat exhibited in France-though, now and | While thus engaged, the officer commanding then, the tact of some of our confidence-men shows considerable promise, which would M. Monnier's most particular friends, accidoubtless conduct these professors to a final dentally joined the party. After some conelevation, if swindling, robbery, and forgery

continued on the statute-book as capital offences. Time was when the offence of forgery was punishable with death in this country as well d'aurre of his own manufacture, asking pers in England and France. The first time a mission to examine it. The moment it was in man was hanged for forgery, in England, was in 1634. Bank-note forgery grew to such a head, in London, not long after the Bank of England was established, that a terrible example was made in 1731. The crime increased until, in September, 1818, thirty-eight true bills were found by the Grand Jury, at the Old Bailey Sessions, and over twenty convicted forgers were hanged in that month. This drew public attention to it; and, in December, 1818, two common juries refused to convict, though the offence was proved. Romilly, Mackintosh, and others brought in escaped, from want of proof against him, bills to mitigate the law, but Parliament refused to change the Draconian code. At last, the late Lord Denman (then Attorney General) succeeded in having the capital Rev. Dr. Dodd, a popular London preacher, for | had been printed was found embedded in the forging Lord Chesterfield's name to a bond of | thick lees at the bottom of an old wine barrel. \$21,000, in 1777; Henry Fauntleroy, a banker, in 1824; and Joseph Hunton, a Quaker mer-England for forgery was Thomas Maynard, at | hulks for life. There is a report, however, Newgate, in 1829. In this country, forgery that this extremity of punishment was comis punishable with imprisonment. In France, muted in consequence of the convict's giving

the forger is subjected to hard labor at the the fullest information to the Bank as to his hulks for life. It is singular enough that though Bank | was-how he had contrived to imitate the of England notes are very plain and simple in water-mark of the real notes. His confession their design and engraving, a forgery of one of was that, having purchased paper as nearly as them is now extremely rare. The notes of the possible resembling that used by the Bank. Bank of France are considerably more ornate, and imitations of them are less rare. It would seem, indeed, that the more complex the de- | an excellent imitation of the water-mark, sign and the more elaborate the execution of a | "Banque de la France." bank-note the less difficult is its imitation. On the same principle, in imitating hand-writinga plain signature will often baffle the forger, while an involved one, with the addition of a rubrica, is readily copied. So, we dare say, a painter could more readily present the lines and wrinkles of an old than the roundness and freshness and grace of a blooming young

We have to relate an anecdote, connected with this subject, which lately reached us from Paris, and will give some idea of the real manner in which artists (in the criminal line) execute their work. For the last ten years a number of forged able novelist can write. It is commonplace, and notes have been presented to the Bank of

France for payment—the imitation so well executed that it required the practised eye and touch of a very experienced clerk to detect the fraud. Year after year, the bank introduced modifications in the design of their notes; but, after a little time, each of these was noticed and accurately copied by the forger-in fact, the sole means of detection was by the capital letter making the series not agreeing with the number of the note. French, unlike English bank notes, are numbered in the corner in small figures, so that on receiving them as payment few persons notice the number. The forged notes were invariably of 200 francs denomination

(equal to \$40 each), and not more than \$1,000 worth was issued annually. The game was played so long that the bank cashed an amount of about \$35,000 without gaining any clue as No. 22 South NINTH Street. to the identity or whereabouts of their expert competitor. The Bank of France, interested in not throwing discredit upon its small notes-100 To close out, At the At the At the Arch-Street Oloak and Mantilla Store, always cashed the forged ones. The Secretary General of the Bank, greatly and content and Arch Hors Falls. tary General of the Bank, greatly and con-stantly annoyed by the pertinacity of the fraud, the non-prevention of which wounded his amour propre, talked about it, not long ago, to a Commissary of the Parisian police, is an old friend of mine," he said, "and lives on his property in the country. He amuses MILITARY GOODS.

ANDREWS ORIGINAL CAMP, OR

ANDREWS ORIGINAL CAMP, OR

TRAVELLING

BED TRUNK

On his property in the country. He amuses himself by engraving, quite en amateur, and is as skillul as a regular artist. He will be charmed at the opportunity of being of service to the Bank. When next he comes to town, I shall make a point of bringing him to you."

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I shall make a point of bringing him to you." Paris and was introduced to the Secretary of they shall occupy as little space as possible, they the Bank. They had a very long conversahibited a particular and curious acquaintance with the various changes which had been baffle imitation. He showed himself so thoroughly acquainted with all the processes of bank-note manufacture as to awaken suspicion in the mind of the Secretary, who, owever, did not let him observe it, as he politely entertained him at dinner.

The "ama'eur" left the table early, desiring to go to the Opera, and the Secretary and the ssary of Police remained tête-à-tête. While engaged in the operation of making café-à-gloria, previous to breaking up the sitting, the Bank-Secretary quietly said to his friend of the Police, "I am much indebted to you for making me acquainted with your clever riend from the country. I think I have a clue to the author of the forgeries, and could lay my hand upon the man. In one word, if these forged notes are made in France, your friend the manufacturer." The Police-officer laughed at the idea, and said "You are wholly mistaken. Monsieur Mounier is a most respectable man. He lives in the country, on his own estate, in the environs of Angouleme. He receives all the authorities—the bishop, the prefect, the Imperial procureur, all the officials. in fact." "That may be," the shrewe

who had no idea of letting him escape, had inquiries secretly made at Angouleme, and found that he really did live, in a respectable manner, on an estate near Angouleme, worth about \$2,500 a year—a comparatively large income for a gentleman in the rural parts of France. But it came out that, though cer-

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1862. tainly living within his income in the country, THE REBELLION. M. Mounier frequently visited Paris, and

lived there in great style. LETTERS FROM THE CAMPS. Commissary of Police that he should accept nn invitation from M. Mounier to spend par of his annual holiday-month with him near

expense. "Nonsense!" said the Commissary,

steadily fixing his eyes on Mounier's face.

"When a man has the power of coining money

as you have "-at which his host's counte-

Nothing more was said, and, at the end of

friend, who was in some doubt whether any-

thing was meant by the allusion to coining

money. The Commissary returned to Paris

solved to arrest him. Two clever detectives

very serious thing to arrest a wealthy gentle-

hishop, the prefect, the prosecuting attorney

These detectives, gentlemen of address and

favored with an invitation to have a day's

shooting on his grounds. He gave them ar

the gendarmerie of the department, one of

versation, as they walked along, the officer

expressed himself struck with the beauty of

his friend's fowling-piece, and admired it the

more when he learned that it was a chef

his hands, the worthy gendarme pulled a war-

rant out of his pocket, and arrested M. Mounier, whom he had so adroitly disarmed.

M. Mounier conducted himself with coolness

and propriety in this unpleasant situation,

accompanying his captors back to his house

to have his pockets searched. His house was

without any resistance, and calmly submitting

very closely examined from top to bottom, but

nothing was discovered there having the

slightest tendency to warrant the suspicion

against him. In all probability he would have

but just as he was quitting his house for the

prison, one of the detectives caught a furtive

New Publications.

former, the best thing, by far, is Thackeray's own

lope, which is curious as showing how badly a very

Notes on the Surgery of the War in the Crimen,

adapt them for the pocket.

here.

Sixth and Chestnut street, is their sole agen

fully persuaded of his friend's guilt, and re-

Angouleme. The visit, nominally under the A Bloodless Victory in Kentucky pretext of shooting, was actually for espion age. He had his sport, and was hospitably entertained. One day, while they were out in HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S REBEL the fields, the Commissary artfully suggested FORCE DISBANDED. ...

> THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN HOT PURSUIT, GENERAL FLOYD AT BOWLING GREEN.

them, or of insisting on a gouty peer dancing the week, the Commissary took leave of his Position of Gen. Buell's Advance

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

ANOTHER GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT NO FURTHER MOVEMENT OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE PRIVATEER SUMPTER HEARD FROM, άc.,

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. The Expedition Against Port Royal Ferry. lence of The Press.]
PORT ROYAL, Jan. 5, 1862. A very skilfully planned and skilfully execute

little movement has just occurred here, which begins the new year in the pleasantest manner p sible. Benufort lies on the eastern side of Port Royal Island, and about ten miles north of it, on affords the best means of crossing from the island to the main. The principal road in this part of the country leads across this forry; towards which ways are built on both sides of the Coosaw. The Ferry can be approached from Hilton Head, by water, in two weys: by the Broad river on the western side of the island, and through the Port Royal river, and its arm, Brick Yard creek-which form the eastern boundary of the same island. Almost immediately after the battle at Hilton Head, the rebols began entrenching themselves on the further side of the Ferry; here they crossed whenever they visited Beaufort, previous to its oc cupation by our troops, and, since this has been prevented, they have established themselves concuously, in sight of our pickets, and attempted to command the navigation of the Coosaw river. Some two weeks ago they fired into the little steamer Mayflower, used for transporting purposes, and one man, in her convoy of small boats, was killed. It was determined to instruct the rebels that ne such demonstrations could be made by them with On Tuesday, December 31, the gunboats Ottawa,

glance at a sofa which had already been searched. It was broken to pieces, and in one punishment changed into transportation. Among the remarkable English executions for forgery were the Brothers Perreau, in 1776; the were despatched to Beaufort, and thence through Brickward creek to its junction with the Coosan Captain C. P. R. Rodgers, of the Wabash, had The result was unfortunate for the ingenious entire command of the naval forces of the little M. Mounier, who has been brought to trial, expedition, including the Seneca, Captain Ammen; chant, in 1828. The last man executed in | convicted, and sentenced to hard labor at the | and the Ellen, Captain Budd; which were to go island. At three o'clock on New Year's morning. Captain Rodgers took four of the armed launches of the Wabash, which had accompanied him under command of Lieutenant Upshur, and proceeded by modus operandi. What they wanted to know, a narrow arm of Brickyard creek to its entrance into the Coosaw, some two miles nearer the Ferry than the mouth of the Brickyard itself. Here six companies of the Seventy-ninth New York, and five of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, were ready in he used pumice-stone to reduce it to the reflats to be rowed across the river to Colonel Hayquired degree of thinness, which produced ward's plantation, under cover of the guns of the launches. This manœuvro was executed under the personal supervision of General Stevens and Capt. Rodgers, and was completely successful. The troops were gotten across without either delay or From Mr. S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut street, we accident, or interruption of any sort. Immediately have the Illustrated London News, and Illustrated News of the World, both of the 28th ult., and after landing, they proceeded to a place somewhat on their right, where negroes informed them of a force of rebels. Only tents were found, about sufficient for four hundred men; they were defilled, as usual, with engravings and intelligence. These pictorials will supply an immense quantity of materials to future Humes and Hallams, Smolletts stroyed, and the possibility of any ennoyance heing caused to the rear of General Stevens' larger force, and Alisons, Grotes and Macaulays. From Mr. Upham, we also have the Cornhill Magazine, and s able rival, Mr. Sala's Temple Bar. In the prevented.

about to be landed further down the Coosaw, was Meanwhile, the three gunboats, Ottawn, Pemstory, "The Adventures of Philip." Every other article possesses merit, except "The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," by Anthony Trollanding at Hayward's, and proceeded to Adams' plantation, two miles further towards the ferry, and remained there to cover the crossing and landuninteresting to a degree. Mr. Sala commonces a ing of the Michigan Eighth, under Col. Fenton, and lanover Square." It promises well, as far as at Adams' plantation, and the first detachment arrangements.
Gen. Stevens now threw out skirmishers from all

of this city, for the admirable books connected with the military profession, which they have issued during the last ten months. They have published taries on the Surgery of the War in Portugal, Spain, gaged, when a heavy fire from field artillory was additions relating to those in the Crimea, in 1851-55; at last by musketry, which was not a hundred showing the improvements made during and since yards off, but completely under cover. The Michithat period in the great art and science of Surgery on all the subjects to which they relate, and Maclood's ganders returned the fire, scrambled through bushes, and tore their faces and hands with briers, dared the enemy to come out in the open field and with remarks on the Treatment of Gunshot Wounds. show fight, and finally, when nobody came, retired ago, to a Commissary of the Parisian police, and asked him whether he knew any one able to suggest a modification in the form or design of the pares so as to render it impossible.

Mr. Guthrie, long known as a loading surgeon in London, served in the Peninsular War, from the killed and twelve wounded, including Major Watsign of the pares so as to render it impossible.

Mr. Guthrie, long known as a loading surgeon in London, served in the Peninsular War, from the killed and twelve wounded, including Major Watsign of the pares so as to render it impossible.

Mr. Guthrie, long known as a loading surgeon in London, served in the Peninsular War, from the silled and twelve wounded, including Major Watsign of the pares so as to render it impossible. sign of the notes, so as to render it impossible of Waterloo, in 1815. He published the first edito imitate them. The police officer answered tion of this book at the close of 1815, and in the in other regiments. No attempt was made to purthat he believed he knew such a man. "He last edition (the sixth, from which this is reprinted) suc them. Meanwhile, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania added observations on the surgery of the Crimean was pushing on in advance of the Michigan people, War. Thus the book covers a period of nearly balf a century. Mr. Macleod, a Scotch surgeon, Stevens by a negro, deviated from the route origi-In a short time, the "amateur" visited | well as practical, in all respects. In order that | the mastheads of the gunboats, as many as 2,000 | troops drawn up in line. Had it not been for the are printed upon thin paper of fine quality. It negroes, Stevens would have known nothing of this would be a further improvement, we suggest, if force; as it was, he allowed the Fiftieth Pennsylthey were bound in flexible covers, the better to vania to drive back the decoying party, but before it reached the larger force, lying in ambush, a well-One of the neatest illustrations of the war is aimed shell, from the vessels, burst in the advance "Scott and his Generals," containing a group of admirable portraits. In the centre General Scott appears, his portrait appropriately surrounded with military and national emblems. Around him are placed striking likenesses of the following Generals: McClollan, Banks, Wool, Dix, McCall, Rosecrans, Anderson, Butler, Fremont, Sigel, Lyon, and Sherman. In every instance a fac-simile of the signature accompanies the portrait engraved by John Rogers. This plate is published by Cowan and Rogers, New York; and Mr. T. B. Pugh, Seventy-ninth New York was sent on to the fort.
They advanced without flinching; meanwhile, ver, the gunboats had been pouring a heavy fire into the battery; but it was still uncertain whather it had been abandoned, when the Seventyninth entered and ran up the American flag. Im-

Anjurant General.—The resignation of Adjutant General Biddle has made it necessary immediately to appoint a successor, and Gov. Curtin has been most fortunate in his selection of Col. A. L. Russel, of Pittaburg. Col. Russel has been connected with the military operations of the Commonwealth since the organization of troops, in answer to the requisition of the President, commenced. While his position did not bring him prominently before the public, his services were of a character to render him deservedly popular with the soldiers, and therefore he carries with him into his new position not only the confidence of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but also the friendship and reliance of the volunteers of Pennsylvania. We congratulate General Russel in the new position and increased honors he has so fairly won.—Harrisburg Telegraph. crossed Port Royal Ferry on the ferry boats, as had been previously arranged, and set to work destroying the fort. They completely levelled the earth walls, burned the wood work, seized the solitary gun left behind, a bronze eighteen-pounder marked Georgius Rex, and fired the buildings which had officials, in fact." "That may be," the shrewd Secretary retorted, "but it strengthens my conviction. Know that all the forged notes reach us from Angouleme."

Nothing more was done at the time. M. Mounier was permitted to return to Angouleme without knowing that he was spotted as an object of suspicion. The Bank-Secretary, who had no idea of letting him escape, had

LOYAL INDIANS Fighting for the Union—Intelligence has been received at Leavenworth the number of the enemy's force had been entirely withdrawn at an carly hour in the morning, and five guns removed. While all this was courring, the two gunboats, the two gunboats, and succeeded in winning two victories. They have sent to Leavenworth for ammunition, and it is understood that it will be forwarded to them immediately.

LOYAL INDIANS Fighting for the Union—Intelligence has been received at Leavenworth the enemy's force had been entirely withdrawn at an carly hour in the morning, and five guns removed. While all this was courring, the two gunboats, Seneca and Ellen, had come up from Broad river through a short out, the Whale branch, into the Coosaw, and shelled an incomplete work of the enemy at Seabrook, two miles beyond Port Royal who had no idea of letting him escape, had

were answered in twenty different directions by the blazing cotton-houses, fired by the rebels, who was a ruse or not, it is impossible to say. If in their foliage, although the native shrubbery containest, the loss of the enemy must have been large, or he would not have deemed it necessary to as expeditionally as possible, and will be forwarded large, or he would not have deemed it necessary to make the request. Some four or five bodies of the

reliefs were found and interred by our troops, and many more fragments of bodies seen lying on the other functionaries are making their appearance other functionaries are making their appearance fields.

In the morning of the 2d, Gen. Stevens recrossed larly and promptly as if in a loyal district. The his troops at Port Royal Ferry; the gunboats open-ing a heavy cannonade, so that the operation should not be disturbed. The troops were all taken across in two hours and a half, and, as the number of flats was not greater than twenty, the celerity and perfection of the movement are manifest. The two regiments from General Viele's brigade at Hilton Head went aboard the transports, and returned as they had come; two others, the Roundheads and Fiftieth Pennsylvania, remained on the Port Royal Island ide of the ferry, with a section of Captain Hamilton's light battery, which had been placed here during all the movements of the two preceding days, but had no opportunity to take any part.

The remaining portion of Gen. Stovens' brigade
marched across the island to Beaufort. The gunoosts, after everything had been accomplished, returned to Port Royal harbor, on Friday, the 3d, by the way of Brick Yard creek and the Beaufort or

Port Royal river. On the 3d of January, a reconneissance was made cross the river, and it was discovered that the emy had withdrawn his entire force five miles

back into the interior, to a place known as Garden's There were several points made manifest by this demonstration, as well as several objects thoroughly accomplished. The two batteries were completely demolished, the enemy driven back five miles, the navigation of the Broad and Coosaw rivers rendered ure for our gunboats or transports, and a salutary the Coosaw river, is Port Royal Ferry, which lesson administered to the rebels for their New Year's consideration; these were the objects accomplished. What was ascertained was that our en were full of nerve and coolness, ready to fight roops that were under cover, ready to attack bateries in front, ready to scale forts, or do whatever else they were ordered to; also, that the enemyalthough in at least as large force as ourselves, although on his own soil-refused to come out from under covor, would not fight except upon the old plan of lying in ambush and skulking under woods and masked batteries. The fact that he removed his guns from the fort shows that he expected to be beaten, and the fact that he was still retreating two days after his discomfiture proves how severe that discomfiture must have been. VAGABOND. SECOND BRIGADE, E. C., JAN. 1, 1862.

REPORT OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE Amasa Watson, major, Eighth Michigan, gunshot wound in loft thigh.

Ira Armstrong, private, company A, Eighth Michigan, gunshot wound in right thigh.

A. B. Miller, private, company A, Eighth Michigan, gunshot wound in right thigh.

John Q. Adams, corporal, company A, Eighth
Michigan, killed.

guiet, but we live, and have lived for months, in
that state of uncertainty and doubt that makes
constant, incessant vigilance necessary and imporative. Seldom a week passes that the rebels do not
favor us with some little token of their regard at
some point along our lines, where they think we
may be a little unguarded. But though our camp gan, guneau would la 1,32 and 1,52 and Pennsylvania, gunshot wound right 100t.

A. Hierbert, ensign, company A. Fifteth Pennsylvania, wounded in leg by shell.

The cases were merely fiest wounds, the balls passing through the limbs without injuring the bone. The patients are doing well. Water dressings used.

Beigado Surgeon, U. S. N.

France George Medical Blackton.

Brigade Surgeon, U. S.
To Surgeon Geo. E. Coopen, Medical Dire The Battle of Port Royal Ferry. [Correspondence of The Press.] PORT ROYAL FERRY, S. C., Jan. 2, 1862. The rebels at this point, the point of crossing from Beaufort Island to the main land, having accumulated in strong force and creeted fortifications with a view of driving our troops from the Beaufort side, and protecting the transfer of their own, in a projected attack on the city, it was deemed necessary to dislodge them. To do this effectually, required a joint attack by a strong and reliable forge. New year's day was selected for the combined navel and military demonstration. Early on Tuesday morring, the Blst ult., the war stoumers and transports started from Hilton Head. It was planned that the Ottawa, Captain Stevens; Pembina, Captain Bankhead (of South Carolina); and E. B. Hale, Captain Foster, accompanied by the transports Boston and Delaware (so well known to Philadelphians), should proceed via Beaufort river and Brickyard creek, a broad and beautiful, though tortuous branch of the Coorew river, while the Seneca and Ellen would pass up Broad river and through Whale uninteresting to a degree. Mr. Daia commonces a low story in Templo Bar. The time of action is early in the last century, and the tale professos to have been written in the year 1780. Its title is "The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," who litton Head, Delawars and Cosmopolitan, which full crews and officers from the Wakash, were towed was a soldier, a pirate, a merchant, a spy, a slave among the Moors, a beshaw in the service of the Great Turk, and died at last on his own house in Col. Perry. These two regiments were also landed pounders, the latter twelve-pounders. They are small but very effective, and can be used equally three chapters enable us to judge. Among other noticeable articles, are "A Heart Struggle," and "Autora Floyd." These Magazines are at once towards the ferry. Thus far they had met with no Wabash. The military branch of the expedition,

tow-priced and good.

The public, and particularly those who are now fighting for their country, ought to be grateful to I. B. Lippincott & Co., the well-known publishers of the distribution of the capedition, and connections were all made in time—the whole plan was carried out according to present the country of the capedition, and connections were all made in time—the whole plan was carried out according to present the country of the capedition, and particularly those who are now made of the expedition, and connections were all made in time—the whole plan was carried out according to present the country of the capedition, and provide the country of the extraordinary delays or contretemps. The combination of the expedition, and connections were all made in time—the whole plan was carried out according to present the country of the capedition, and connections were all made in time—the whole plan was carried out according to present the country of the capedition, and connections were all made in time—the whole plan was carried out according to present the country of the extraordinary delays or contretemps. The combination of the extraordinary delays or contretemps. three thousand men. A portion of this force (about a thousand) were landed in surf-boats from the transports; the remainder crossed from Beaufort Island, General McClellan's various works, including his part of the way across broken fields, over two or, as it is frequently called, Port Royal Island, to creeks, amid bushes and thickets, and probably in the main land, three miles below the ferry, at day-Armies of Europe, which has a world-wide renown, and announces as nearly ready, translations
of Jomin's Art of War, and Marmont's Spirit of
Military Institutions. They have just issued two
highly important books, viz: Guthrie's Commenbighly important books, viz: Guthrie's CommenEight Regiment, under Col. Fenton, was thus enbeauty fire from the rebels concealed in woods, about a
mile to his right. Nearly the whole Michigan
to be a service of the Wednesday morning, in plantation fire from the rebels concealed in woods, about a
mile to his right. Nearly the whole Michigan
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mile to his right. Nearly the whole Michigan
to be a service of the wednesday morning, in plantation fire from the rebels concealed in woods, about a
mile to hem in and capture the entire body. This project Response, and the Netherlands, from the battle of Rolica, in 1808, to that of Waterloo, in 1815, with still advanced as skirmishers, and were fired into the property of the Fight Michigan. and hindrances, in which the Eighth Michigan Regiment was very conspicuous. The rebels, having received intimation of our coming, (as usual,) had prepared a battery of several guns on a bend in the road which they conceived would be included in the line of march. General Stevens, suspecting something of this kind, was on the que vive, and discovered it in time to prevent serious damage, although a portion of the Michigan regiment (comnanies A and D) received a discharge, which wounded Major Watson severely in the thigh and placed several others on the sick list. Upon this, the gunboats Ottawa and Pembina commenced shelling the woods in advance of the army with terrible effect. One eleven-inch shell, exploding in their midst, killed and wounded seventeen. The shelling was continued at intervals until four P. M. the steamers drawing nearer the Ferry, parallel with the army, and about a mile distant. At this time one of the junior officers of the Pembina, who was searching the country from the masthead with a pair of powerful opera-glasses, re-ported a large regiment drawn up in line-of-battle in the edge of the woods to the right of the Ferry, without colors of any kind. Being fearful of a repetition of the Potomac tragedies—firing on our own troops—some of them having entered the woods some distance below with the design of flanking the party of the robels, who broke and fled at once.

After this, the gunboats proceeded to shell the time; at length satisfied that they were robels, those woods, signals being constantly made them from immense Dahlgren guns again commenced their shore of the progress of the skirmishing, and of the deadly work. The havor was perfectly awful, direction to be given to their guns. Every company of Federal troops carried flags, so that thore was no danger of injuring our own men. The force of rebels in the woods was effectually dispersed by no danger of injuring our own men. The force of rebels in the woods rapidly but very orderly. Soon this shelling, which was remarkably accurate, and must have done great damage to the enemy. When the field was visited next day by some of our offither the firing ceased, they sent a flag of true by his presence shaming any that would have been the field was visited next day by some of our offither wounded. Gen. Stovens granted them one disposed to grumble at the hard fare. Bright and cers, it was covered with fragments of human hour. By this time, 6 P. M, all our forces had bodies, and blood stood around in puddles, as if it come up to the Ferry. Their earthworks had been up our line of march for Hancock, where we arrived had been a slaughter yard. No other opposition was offered to the advance of our troops, and the Seventy-ninth New York was sent on to the fort. bearing the crown and anchor and finely mounted. Certainly, ordnance cannot be so very plenty, when they are obliged to use such ancient pieces against our rifled cannon. That night our men slept on their arms. Five hundred

pickets were thrown out, and every preparation mediately two companies of ploneers and the whole Roundhead (Pennsylvania) regiment, Col. Leasure, mained quiet, however, and, this morning, orders were issued to recross the river. The work commenced at 6.30 A. M., and continued until noon. Before leaving, several houses, barns, and negro quarters, that favored the approach and concealment of the enemy, were fired, and in one hour totally destroyed. Clumps of trees were also removed been used by the rebels for military purposes. The for the same reasons. This was only done as a mi-enemy's force had been entirely withdrawn at an litary necessity; doubtlessly they would have

It was long after nightfall before this was com- were instantaneously annihilated. Among the long after nightfall before this was com- lost and the flames of the burning buildings killed was a young lieutenant. Our loss was session of these two guns; and truly they are beau trifling—four stragglers taken by the enemy, two reported missing, none killed, and seven wounded. thus proved that they expected to be driven still Major Watson's wound, it is hoped, will not prove farther back, and were making preparations for fatal. The army has fallen back to Beaufort, and defeat. Before midnight, General Stevens received a flag of truce, saking permission for the enemy to bury his dead. One hour was granted; but before

Major Wateon's wound, it is hoped, will not prove fatal. The army has fallen back to Beaufort, and the fleet to Port Royal, well satisfied with the first day's work in the new year.

The weather is not so favorable to the health of fatal. The army has fallen back to Beaufort, and An officer stated to him that he thought he could the reply reached the rebel officer who bere the flag, he had galloped off. Whether the whole affair few deaths. Many of the northern trees are losing the army, many being sick, though comparatively

as soon as prepared. Postmasters, harbor masters mail closes in ten minutes. Pardon abruptness.
H. C. C. Letter from the Twenty-eighth Regiment. Correspondence of The Press. POINT OF ROCKS, Md., January 9, 1862. Often as we see your paper down here, it is sellom that we have the pleasure of reading in it a

"Letter from the Twenty-Eighth;" not, I pre-sume, your fault, but that, somehow or other, the scribes of our regiment have been in the habit of selecting other channels through which to communi-cate with our friends at home. Why this should be so, is more than I can explain satisfactorily, even to myself; for surely, if any of our Philadelphia papers may claim to be the exponent "par excellence" of the principles for which we are fighting, The Press should be the one entitled to the honor. It represents the political him of at least two thirds of the Circumstant. cal bias of at least two-thirds of the officers and

men composing what you are complimentary enough to style at home "the gallant Twenty-eighth." Our regiment still occupies, with but few minor hanges, the position assigned to it by the major general lust August—that of guarding the line of the Potomac from Nolan's Ferry, about four miles below this point, to Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, about fifteen miles above us. We have our readquarters at this place, where six companies are encamped, representing the regiment—Companies B, D, I, K, M, and P. Three companies are at Sandy Hook, under command of Major Tyndale, and the rest do picket duty along the river, between the two points. Our post is regarded most justly as a very important one, and right faithfully has Colonel Geary fulfilled the trust confided to him. "Comparisons," we know, "are odious," but we

cannot help sometimes comparing the devotion and attention of our colonel to his duties with the accounts we read of others, who seem to have entered upon the performance of the most sacred duty known to a freeman in the same spirit and with about the same ideas that would have induced them to go upon a pic-nic, or, still worse, engage in some speculation because it would pay, and, perhaps, had a little spice of romance in it. Our lines for some days have been comparatively

quiet, but we live, and have lived for months, in that state of uncertainty and doubt that makes some point along our lines, where they think we may be a little unguarded. But though our camp Catootin mountain, right opposite to us, on the Virginia side of the river, the little cloud-like curls of white smoke that told us too well the quarter whence the iron messengers came hurtling thick and fast right into our camp; our boys stopped their work, and for a moment looked in silent astonishment; they could scarcely believe their senses, that the cowardly scoundrels would have the audacity to fire upon us in our own quarters in broad day; but it was only for a moment; quicker than a flash each man dropped shovel and pick and hammer

and axe, and rushed for his rifle and cartridge box without waiting for "long rolls" or "drummer's calls," or any such nonsense. You would see com-panies "forming" themselves before their officers could get near enough to command them, and with yoils and cheers, loud enough to wake the ghost of Old John Brown, rushing toward the river, each man anxious only to be first in the fight; it wasn't in the firsh and blood of any living man in the reginent to be a coward or a laggard that morning; the doctor was surprised to see his hospital emptied as if by magic, and men who, an hour before, had hardly felt themselves strong enough to draw their last breath, were now showing their proficiency in double quick (and in the right direction, too,) in a manner that would have astonished the soul of Hardee himself. By this time our battery began to answer theirs, and like most of the other actions of these gallant F. F.'s, we had the rest of it all to ourselves; for after our second shot they did not fire a gun; they hadn't the manhood to face the enemy whom they

Correspondence of The Press.

3. Murray, in this section.

HANCOCK, MD., January 8, 1862.

As it may be interesting to your many readers to know something of the doings of the Pennsylvania

roops, I take a spare moment to give you a few

items relative to the progress of the Eighty-Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Wm.

We left Harrisburg, Pa., on the 31st Dec., 1861,

for Hagerstown, in the cars of the Cumberland Valley railroad, and arrived at Hagerstown about 7

P. M., remained in the cars over night, breakfasted

on coffee and hard bread, loaded up the wagons and started our column on line of march for Hancock,

Maryland, en route to Romney, Virginia. We

to Hancock. We bivouncked at Clear Spring,

Col. Osborn, stating that they were threatened by a heavy force of the rebels, and were in momenta-

ry expectation of being attacked. The Colonel immediately ordered the regiment to form, and in

half an hour they were on their way across the Po-

tomac in a flat, carrying a company at a time,

(leaving one company as a guard) The night was exceedingly stormy, the snow and sheet falling fast,

and the fire on each side of the river, to guide the

laware by the immortal Washington. On reporting

Inware by the immortan vasaniged. Outerpating to Lieut. Col. Osborn, at Alpine Station, opposite Hancock, we learned that the danger was at Bath, some six miles above, where a detachment of the

ferry men, gave to the scene a truly romantic ap-pearance, reminding one of the crossing of the De-

were without arms as they had been forwarded on

"Colonel Garfield immediately replied that he could offer no arrangements except either to fight or to surrender unconditionally. "Marshall then addressed his men, informing them had provoked, after themselves challenging to the fight; we afterwards heard that our second shot fell full in their midst, dismounting one of their guns and killing or wounding several of their men. that they had no alternative except to surrender or disband, and giving them their choice, they immediately collected and set fire to all their wagons, tents, camp equipage, supplies, etc., and then each man was permitted to take care of himself, the For the past week or two, we have been in receipt, almost daily, of refugees from the other side, mostly from the neighborhood of Leesburg. They tell whole force scattering in confusion. No attempt was made to save anything except their cannon, s lamentable tales of the condition of affairs over which were hauled off. "Colonel Garfield despatched his cavalry in purthere; of the impressment of unwilling and peaceful farmers into the ranks of their army, or into the suit. They expect to capture the guns, and perhaps pick up many of the flying rebels.
"The rebels in Northeastern Kentucky, from renches of their fortifications; of scarcity of food and clothing; of the outrages committed upon pro-perty of all men, friends or foes, seizing upon it the high estimation is which Humphrey Marshall's military abilities were held, had strong hopes of without compensation for the use of the "Grand Army" of the Confederate States of America, who success under his leadership. A suffici

force will be left in that region to secure its future have set themselves up at the tribunal of the world as the impersonation of chivalry, of generosity, of peace and safety." magnanimity, of freedom and liberty in its most exalted sense. The News Confirmed. From the accounts of these men, it is evident that the enemy has been expecting Colonel Geary to visit them at any time, within the past three or four vecks; they seem to have a most wholesome dread of us; an opinion or idea not altogether illy founded, for in all their mad attempts to make an impression upon our regiment, they have never yet succeeded in killing a man; this immunity from loss on our side seems to have impressed them with an idea that we are something a little different from anything else they have met; we hear they have given

at Nashville on the 1st inst., swroute for Bowling. A correspondent writing from Paducah, Ky., on us a variety of names, some of them, to be sure, of the equivocally complimentary style, but like Dun-dreary, "we den't mind it"—not a bit. the Union men there by the Federal General Smith. The health of the regiment is very good, and we are comfortably housed in our nice, warm, cozy log cabins; some few "Sibley" tents have been dis-tributed, but the men do not like them so well as of General Smith consider those charges unfoundtroops have taken two steamers while they were proceeding up the Cumberland river with munitions Interesting Letter from Hancock, Md.

war, clothing, and provisions for Zollicoffer's forces. The locality of the seizure is not stated. From Buell's Advance. THE POSITION ON GREEN BIVER-WILL THERE BE A GENERAL ADVANCE THE TOPOGRAPHY OF PREPARATION OF THE TROOPS-BOILEMIAN BRIespondence Chicago Tribune.) CAMP WOOD, MENEORDSVILLE, Jan. 7, 1862.

and on the line of march to Bowling Green, renders it necessary to make at loss then miles, or oncamping north of a point at that distance, with the risk of being shelled out of any position, they might take. This would be uncomfortable at this time of winter, and almost cartain to result in compelling us to return to the present position. But you may rest assured, and if it is any consolation—it is to me—consele yourselves with the fact that the next movement of the division of General McCook brings fielding. But if a movement is force is not made fighting. But if a movement in force is not made for a partnight, or even a month, be not disap-

pointed.

The gossips have had it that the army was going the chartle. Men. officers, and into winter quarters shortly. Men, officers, and loungers, have got the story in all shapes and on all authorities. It does not look like it, seeing so many While all this was occurring, the two gunboats, Seneca and Ellen, had come up from Broad river through a short out, the Whale branch, into the Cooraw, and shelled an incomplete work of the enemy at Seabrook, two miles beyond Port Royal Ferry. After this was accomplished a body of 200 troops crossed under cover of their guns, from the island, and destroyed the work. The Seneca and Ellen then joined their consorts, and all five of our gunboats closed around our land force at the Ellen then joined their consorts, and all five of ferry while the complete destruction of the rebet battery was consummated.

The soldiers were recrossing the river, the whole shelled at mone were from the command of Major Mann, Thirty-Ninth Illinois.

The colonel immediately ordered the column mand of Major Mann, Thirty-Ninth Illinois.

The colonel immediately ordered the column forward, and arrived at Bath about twelve o'clock on Friday night. The men were then quartered in the houses, to rest. Colonel Murray, Major tion the loss, but in the houses, to rest. Colonel Murray, Major while was illuminated by the camp-fires of the committee and force at the papers you may learn a portion of their loss, but ferry while the complete destruction of the rebet battery was consummated.

The colonel immediately ordered the column mand of Major Mann, Thirty-Ninth Illinois.

The colonel immediately ordered the column mand of Major Mann, Thirty-Ninth Illinois.

The colonel immediately ordered the column in active service throughout the were batted among the Sixth Indiana and the Nine-teenth Regulars. I have the very best anthority from the loss were in a withorities. It does not look like it, sooing so many and of Major Mann, Thirty-Ninth Illinois.

The colonel immediately ordered the column in active services the first and all out of the houses, to rest. Colonel Murray, Major which must shortly result in important achieves which must shortly result in important achieve which must shortly result in important achieves which was illuminated by the camp-

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRIES will be sent to subscribers by

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ties. We understand that Colonel Murray was

sixteen thousand strong, with sixteen pieces of ar-tillery, one regiment of cavalry, and a full baggage

Muhlenburg to play the shell into them, and it told

with dreadful effect. In the meantime he was

drawing in his skirmishers, and forming the column;

then ordered the artillery into line, and struck a bee-line for Hancock, via Sir John's run, on the

Potomac. At Sir John's run he ordered the ar-

illery and baggage wagons to ford the river to the

orse across the river with his servant at Sir John's

run,) where we arrived about dark. We had a little skirmish with an advance guard of the rebel

cavalry, about a quarter of a mile from the station, in which thirteen of them bit the dust. Nothing

more of moment occurred until we arrived at Hancock, which we did by crossing in a flat, and by

wading, in company with the Thirty night Illinois Volunteers. This was done without the loss of a

single man by the fire of the enemy, and but one

man was lost in the expedition, and he in crossing

the river, on his own hook, was drowned. His name was Pardee, of Company I, Eighty-fourth

Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was from near Hills

This is pronounced by military men to be the

most daring expedition and brilliant retreat of the war, the end for which it was started being carried

out far beyond the most sanguine expectations of

About an hour after our arrival, the enemy ap-

peared in force over the river, and paid us their respects by sending over shot and shell for three hours. About midnight, General Lander arrived

to take command of the division, the War Depart-

ment, hearing of our exposed condition, having sent

him on with a large reinforcement. In the morning, a flag of truce was espied on the opposite ahore. Colonel Murray was despatched to bring it

to headquarters. He met it at the ferry, blind-

folded the bearer, who proved to be Colonel Ashby,

of the rebel cavalry, and escorted him to head-

under the command of Captains Russell and Munn,

and brought off large quantities of provisions, etc.,

that the Secessionists were afraid to take, on ac-

count of those self-same guns of Uncle Sam's. Be-

fore many days, we will have unlimited control of

Western and Middle Virginia, the Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad, and Secessionism will be crushed

out in the region of country bordering on it. So

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Bloodless Victory in Eastern Kentucky.

" From the late editor of the Sandy Valley Ad.

vocate, now one of the proprietors of the Louisville Democrat. who arrived here from Sandy Valley

yesterday, we learn that the second robel invasion

"On Menday last, Colonel Garfield's forces, in-

cluding the Forty-second Ohio, Tenth Kentucky and 1,800 cavalry, had proceeded up the Big Sandy

to Painesville, within seven miles of the rebel en

campment, when they were met by a flag of truce

bearing a message from Humphrey Marshall, asl

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11 .- The Gazette says:

mote it be. More anon.

dale, Indiana county, Pa.

train and equipment.) He ordered Lieut

left wing has advanced, as I previously advised you to Columbus, and the right wing is not idle, though I am unable to state definitely what particular to Columbus, and the right wing is not idle, though these. We understand that Colonel Murray was ordered to protect and bring off these guns at all hazards; and gallantly did he carry out the order. An officer stated to him that he thought he could not do it. His reply was: "Sir, it must be done; I have the order in my pocket." Company A, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, was posted on the oxy treme right, as skirmishers; in fact, the whole force of 820 men were acting as skirfnishers. The enemy's advance came upon them about eight o'clock, endeavoring to turn our flank. They were driven back by Company A with great slaughter. About the same time a force of them were repulsed by Company C. About two o'clock the main body hove in sight. They were advancing in double column by the Martinsburg. Winchester, and Hancock road, and were also filing off to the left, on the Capon road, for the purpose of crossing on the Capon road, for the purpose of crossing on the Capon road, for the purpose of crossing on the capon road, do the crossing on the capon ro

FROM CAÍRO. Another Spirited Gunboat Engagement— Retreat of the Rebels—No Further Movement of the Expedition—Alarm among the Rebels at Columbus. CAIRO, Jan. 11.—This morning three rebel boats from Columbus, attacked our gunboats-the Essex, Capt. Porter, and St. Louis-lying off Fort Jeffer-Maryland side, and he marched with his mon down the railroad to opposite Hancock, (having sent his when the rebels retreated. Our boats pursued them until they reached the batteries at Columbus. It is believed that one of the rebel boats was dis-

bled.

Four of our pickets were shot last night near Bird's Point, it is supposed by some of Longwood's rebel cavalry, which have been roving about committing depredations in that vicinity for some days.

Gest. Patte has despatched a force of cavalry in pur-

Several deserters from the enemy's camp at Columbus reached here this morning. They report that great alarm prevailed among the rebel troops in apprehension of an attack by the Federal forces. No movement has been made by our troops here

(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican) [Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

CAHO, January 6, 1662.

The weather has been cool and cloudy to-day, and to-night it has cleared off beautifully. It is to be hoped that we may now have some good clear and cold weather, which will be a henefit to the camps, and improve the health of the troops.

Two deserters came inside our lines last night—one from Princeton, Kentucky, and the other from Columbus. Another arrived this morning, who hails from Pensacola. The man from Princeton enlisted in an infantry company and deserted. Remaining around his home to gather up his property, he was sought for by the company, who threatened to drive out his wife and child unless they told where he could be found. They took what little stock was around the house, and the few articles he had in a grocery store. He was afterwards caught, and says that he killed his former captain and fied.

The man from Columbus was a private in Pillow's army, and formed one of a scouting party that was sent out to Baltimer. whence he assend to Parken. quarters. His message was to inform the mayor, through the commanding officer, that ho—General Jackson—intended to cross the river at this point; through the commanding officer, that how-General Jackson—intended to cross the river at this point; and if the commandant of the United States forces intended to use this town as a shelter, he would be be been added to be a shelter, he would be be been and shell the place, and would commence doing so one hour after the return of Colonel Ashby. The reply of General Lander was to the point. He declined acceding to his request. About two hours afterwards, they commenced throwing their compliments. Uncle Sam's heavier metal soon decided the contest, and sent them back, like whipped curs, to their coverts.

They drow ten thousand of their men away on Monday afternoon, and the balance, except a few stragglers, are now in the neighborhood of Bath, (Berkley Springs.) A detachment of our men, nbus appear confident of The Confeds at Columbus appear confident of success, and consider the position impragnable. This "reliable deserter" further states that there are four gunboats at Columbus, besides the "Turtle" and a sloop-of-war. (!) Part of what he says may be true. Another man from Columbus (not a deserter) estimates Pillow's army at twenty-hive or thirty thousand. The Pensacola individual was too much overcome by Cairo whisky to be interrogated. All three are held in custody for the present.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Letter from a Philadelphian at Richmond. Sergeant Joseph H. Bryson, who was captured between Hunter's Mills and Vienna, in Virginia, in the unfortunate reconnoissance of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the 25th of November, has been heard from by his brother, in this city, and we copy a portion of his letter, which, ne

of Eastern Kentucky has ended in a disgraceful doubt, will be gratifying to his friends: MOSPITAL PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., U. S. A., Dec. 23, 1861. DEAR BROTHER: I have stood, on every arrival of the letter carrier, breathless with impationce, expecting to have an answer to one, at least, of th three I forwarded you; but at every arrival I was doomed to disappointment. Yours, dated the 12th instant, came to hand on the 2ist, and my heart best with joy the moment it reached my hand, and Fread its contents with eagerness and satisfaction. I could conceive of no other reason of delay in that would not pass the eyes of the Southern cen schemes may be sent to the people of the Nort do not know why this policy of inquisition should be pursued in regard to prisoners; in fact, I am much of their proceedings here, though in th citadel of their so-called "C. S. A.," as I did wher

I was at home. It seems questionable to me whether I shall be exchanged soon as a prisoner of war; hence I have no idea where my destiny may be cast; it may be further South. There is much I would like to write you in regard to my first impressions of the a slin sheet. I have been treated as well as lie of war. The day Lieft Camp Marcy I took th LOUISVILLE, January 11.—The Domocrat of this | precaution to lay aside my stripes, so I might pass LOUISVILLE, January 11.—Ins Lamotta of the city received advices this evening, which corroborate the account telegraphed from Cincinnati, of the going on serious work; the nest had been stirred, and it fell to the lot of our squadron to fight the No further particulars have been received of the the protecting care of God been so clearly manifested in my bohalf as on the day I was taken, when, overcome and helpless, surrounded by six LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—The Bowling Green. rebels, some of them pointing pistols, others car. Courser of the 2d says that General Floyd arrived bines, and one of them lifting a sabre in threatening sattitude, all with savage seews crying onb "Shoot the damn Lincolnite." Two of them. were oraven hearted enough to put into execution the 5th inst., complains bitterly of the treatment of | the threat—one struck at me with a sabre, the other fired his carbine; L dodged the sabro stroke, while the sergeant, who had more bonor than to strike a vanquished fee, struck off the sim of a pistol, and d.—ED]
Rumors prevail at Lebanon that the Redoral strange, this same sergeant boarded, four year ago, in the same house with me, for six months. Should I be permitted to return home again, I can serve him with kindness. I am very much delighted that Lieut. Lane seached camp safe. It was through his forethought and steadiness that so many escaped on the unlucky

day, and had he had solo command. I believe that tisfaction of throwing the robel ranks into confusion, and thus turned affairs vice versa. I cannot [Special correspondence chicago Tribune.],

CANT Wood, MENKKORDSVILLE, Jan. 7; 1862.

I telegraphed on Saturday night that the railroad bridge across Green river would be finished by the Thursday next fellowing; but for once it seems that the army has exceeded expectations, and I woke Monday morning to find the cars running across and penetrating Dixie land. But it ween to wing to any natural activity on the part of those in charge of the work that hastened, the completion of the structure.

We have sudden rises in the stream at this point, and as the sky looked lowering on Saturday, and vented itself in a profusion of Inil and slock on the night following, fear was entertained that the incomplete structure would be washed away. An additional force was put to werk upon it, and when the flood came it found the tressle-work fast and strongly connected with the southern pier. The rails were soon laid, and, on Sunday, the trains or orsed for the first time, running a mile boyonak to the turrpike cressing, where the pickets are stationed.

The completion of the bridge is by no means indicative of a forward massh. Lay not that first term of those in command. It is a grand wistake to think we have been idle hose. But a forward movement at this time is not probable. The topography of the country in this vicinity, to the south and on the line of march to Bowling Green, renders it necessary to move at loss, ten miles, or encamping ing north of a point at that distance, with the risk but I cannot see how they can rapke such an estimated as good as Northern wheat. But I cannot see how they can rapke such an estimated as good as Northern wheat. But I cannot see how they can rapke such an estimated as good as Northern wheat. use language strong enough to denounce the cow-

But I cannot see how they can make such an estimate of it. They cannot bake it; neither can they make soup of it; nor can they ship it to starying nations abroad. Will it feed their famishing army Will it cure their meat, or sayor their feed.? moved from the Hospitel Prison to Prison Na. 2. hard floor for my bed, the joist and upper floor for to make an effort to send the "boys" their blankets; it can be easily done, for it is very bitter cold at