SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTIONS. From \$26 to \$20. From \$22 to \$17. Frosted Braver Cloaks, From \$18 to \$14—From \$10 to \$7.50. BROWN SHALSKIN OR SABLE CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12. Black Spalskin or Otter Cloth Cloaks, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12. From \$30 to \$22-From \$35 to \$26. FINE BLACK BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$45 to \$35.—From \$35 to \$26. FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOARS,

FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$16 to \$12—From \$12 to \$9. From \$40 to \$30—From \$30 to \$22. FANCY COLORED BEAVER CLOARS, From \$24 to \$18—From \$18 to \$13.50. LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, From \$90 to \$65—From \$70 to \$55. OUR FUR DEPARTMENT, Which is replote with every desirable style and descrip-tion, will be open to inspection at prices corresponding to the general reduction; particularisation, among such an infinity of qualities, being, if not impossible, at all events, quastifactory.

FLANNELS:—A LARGE ASSORT-MENT OF
Ballarivale FLANNELS, all widths,
Beachdale and Saxony FLANNELS,
Shaker and Wolsh FLANNELS, of very low prices.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS. We are closing out our entire stock of
Fine all Wool BLANKETS,
Fine Rochdale BLANKETS,
Heavy Cumberland BLANKETS,
Cradie and Crib BLANKETS,

at last whiter's prices.

AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND SCOTCH
BLANKET SHAWLS—all grades, at low prices.
Heavy Black Moire Antiques at 50 cents, worth \$1.

Super Black Moire Antiques at 50 cents, worth \$1.25.

WINTER DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.
H. STEEL & SUN,
jaT No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Costes. MEN'S WEAR-BOYS' WEAR. 5 W. Dirth — Bolts W. Dirth.

50 to 75-cent Union Cassimeres, Salinets, &c.

\$1.10 Cassimeres; best in the market.

\$1.12 Cassimeres; best in the market.

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Black Cloths for Liddler Wear.

Black Broadcloths for Men's Wear.

Bone Bargains no nor Cloth Stock.

Teilors' attention is invited.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

CLOARS AND SHAWLS Reduced in Price.
Good Stock of Cloaks.
Blanket Long Shawls Cheap.
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Black Blanket Square Shawls for \$1.
Broche Shawls at half price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts. RYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, open to day, a fr sh assortment of Double-faced Black Figured Blks. Solid Colored Brown Figured Slks. Blues, Modes, Green, and Purple Slks. [in8

EYRE & LANDELL keep the very aviest Fisin Black Dress Silks. Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks. Widow's Silks, without gloss. Eich Plain Silks, for city trade. \$2,50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

A LARGE STUCK Which will be sold at prices
LOWER THAN THE MARKET RATES,
Also, GREAT DARGAIN'S IN PAINTS,
2,000 yards of which will be sold very low. 124-6m HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Delaines, at 18 % conts; Calicoes, 12 % cents. Black and fancy Silk Hundkerchiefs. Neck-Ties, Gloves, Gents' Shawls. Missee' and Ladi s' Shawls in variety. Nice essortment of Dress Goods.

HEAVY CLOAKINGS. OUSE FÜRNISHING DRY

rifice.

N.B.—Five per cent. allowed on purchases as above, i no.27tf
no.27tf CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS, in endless variety; LIGHT AND DARK CLOTH CLOAKS, BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS.

THE MOST BEASONABLE PRICES IN THE CITY
IVENS,
ocis No. 23 South NINTH Street. GREAT BARGAINS

LADIES, CLOAKS, ABCH-STREET OLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
M. W. corner TENTH and ABCH Ms.
sadi-dn JACOB HORSFALL. CLOAKS_

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SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & - HUTCHINSON. No. 11% CHESTRUT STREET, DOMMISSION MESCHANTS POR THE SALE OF

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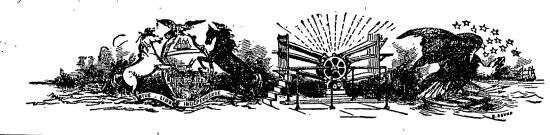
OLD CURRANT WINE OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

S-tf . Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. MAUKEHEL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, and an analytic section, and Labrador Herriags, of chains smalling. Restport, and Labrador Herriags, of chains smalling.

gs, or cables qualities.
(400 boxes extra new socied Herrings.
(400 boxes extra new Ho. 1 Herrings.
(400 boxes texps langishine Herrings.
(500 bbits Rackinso White Fish.
50 bbits. Rackinso White Fish.
50 bbits. new Honoromy Mess Shat.
55 bbits. new Holffax Salmon.
600 quintain Grand Bask Codita.
600 boxes Harkinse County Chassa.

LAVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO

I AMB _ 1,000 pieces sugar cured The American for sale by O. C. SADLINE & CO. Sents her as the Fine Lady in "Lethe," the other is said to have been painted by Verelet; if so, it is a great curlosity. for the action



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862.

happened to die the year before the actress

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862. Irish Actors-Of the Past. [SECOND ARTICLE.] Quin, the actor, who wore a sword as a

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gentleman" according to the custom of the ime, knew how to use it—unfortunately. He fought several duels. He had a quarrel with Theophilus Cibber, whom he considered to be shallow coxcomb, full of pretence, affecting to be at offce a man of ton and of learning, without having the necessary qualifications for supporting either character. A duel terminated the dispute, and Quin was slightly wounded. Quin, who was a purist in pronunciation, nevertheless sounded some words incorrectly, after a fancy of his own—just as John Kemble insisted on pronouncing aches as a word of two syllables, and sometimes was saluted, from the gallery, with the cry of "Black Jack! How's your aitches?" Once, in "Coriolanus," when Quin said "lower your fasces," the centurions of the Volscian army, deceived by his pronunciation, imagined that he said " lower your faces," and all bowed their heads!

As we have already mentioned, Quin's reputation was made by his performance of Cato, in 1731, on the retirement of Booth. One night, while playing this part, a Welshman, named Williams, when speaking the line "Cæsar sends health to Cato," pronounced the two proper names Keesar and Keeto, knowing, perhaps, that some eminent scholars declare that Cicero should be pronounced Kikero. Quin, who was at once annoyed and amused. coolly interpolated the remark, "Would he had sent a better messenger!" The affronted Welshman challenged Quin to fight him, and when they met in the street, outside the theatre, drew his sword, which compelled Quin to act in self-defence. In a few passes, Williams was killed. Quia was indicted and tried at the Old Bailey for murder, but a verdict for manslaughter only was brought against

At a time when correctness in costume was much disregarded, Quin was particularly careless. He dressed badly. At the age of sixty he played Chamont, in "The Orphan," in a ong, grizly, half-powdered wig, hanging low down on each side of his breast, and down the back; a heavy scarlet coat and waistcoat, trimmed with broad gold lace, black velvet breeches, black silk neckcloth, black rolled stockings, square-toed shoes with old-fashioned paste buckles, white gauntlets, and a broad old scolloped hat. Fancy that dress for he youthful Chamont, in deep tragedy! In the gallery of portraits belonging

the Garrick Club, in London, chiefly collected by and purchased from the elder Charles fathews, who paid \$25,000 for them, is a haracteristic likeness of Quin. It represents a burly man, with coarse, but expressive eatures, in which one notes the laughing, juicy eye of Falstaff, and the sensual look of Justice Greedy. It is exactly such a face as one might expect James Quin to have. Leaving Quin, we come to "metal more ttractive "-to lively, clever, and excellent Kitty Clive. Few actresses are better known. She figures largely in Horace Walpole's letters, and Douglas Jerrold has given a charm-

ing sketch of her in his "Story of a Feather." She was the daughter of an Irish gentleman, 1711. At the age of seventeen her voca es obtained her an engagement at Drury and Cibber. For three years she was cast in very small parts, but was usually sent on to sing a solo between the acts of a play. At last, when she was twenty years old, accident threw her into the part of Nell, in Coffey's ballad-farce "The Devil to Pay," and, giving it all. the natural force of broad comedy, she seemed, as it were, to make it her own property. From that time, during the next thirty years, she was the first comic actress on the British stage. The next year, at the age of twenty-one, she narried Mr. Clive, a barrister, said to have been elder brother of Robert Clive, afterwards ennobled as Baron Clive of Plassy, for his brilliant successes and conquests in India.

The union was not happy, and soon ended in separation. Mrs. Clive continued on the stage -prosperous, popular, and only miserable because she fancied that it was as a votaress of should have been realized. She was found of attempting serious parts, and in which she did not succeed. Her Portia was popular because in the trial scene, she used to give a capital mitation of a barrister well known in London. whose peculiarities of manner and accent she hit off cleverly. But such mimicry was surely out of place. Her power was in broad comedy-in which she never was surpassed. She was constantly squabbling with Garrick, and used to bully him terribly for not allowing her to appear in tragedy and serious comedy. In like manner, Liston and Keeley have believed that Nature intended them for the serious drama, and that Circumstance, that unspiritual god, as Byron calls it, made them comedians and farceurs. We have heard of Liston's playing Hamlet, and we have seen Keeley

amusingly serious and grotesquely intense, on his benefit-night, as Richard. Mrs. Clive quitted the stage in 1769, at the age of 58, after having been over forty years on the stage. Garrick, who knew her value. entreated her to remain with him a few years longer, but she declined, saying that age was coming on and that she had made money enough. "How much?" Garrick asked. She sharply answered "As much as yourselfand more, for I know when I have enough, and you never will." She spent the last seventeen years of her life in elegant retirement near Horace Walpole's famous Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, near London, and

died in December, 1785. She was a constant visitor to her neighbor Walpole, where her off-hand manner, ready wit, and fearless sarcasm made her the nightly terror, the bite noire of all the card-cheating, scandal-mongering old tabbles who formed his nightly tea-table coteries. She wrote, at varions times, for her own benefits, four netite pieces—of which only the first was published. These are "Bayes in Petticoats," acted in 1753; "Every Woman in her Humor," in 1760: "The Faithful Irishman," in 1765; and "The Island of Slaves," in 1761. This last was a translation from Marivaux's "Islo

des Esclaves," executed for her by a friend, and adapted for the stage by herself. Among the many virtuous women-and their name is Legion—who have adorned the Fashion," by Kinahan Cornwallis. Mr. Abbott's theatrical profession, none preserved a higher reputation than Kitty Clive. She was visited, all through her life, by persons of both sexes of high rank and character. She is said to have been fully as amusing off the stage as upon it. Vivacious, satirical, blunt-her conversation was varied and entertaining. Dr. Johnson highly esteemed her, and delighted in her conversation. He said, "Clive, sir, is a good thing to sit by, she always understands what you say." Not to be outdone in compliment, she said, "I love to sit by Dr. Johnson : he always understands me." Johnson said to Boswell, years after she had left the stage, " Mrs. Clive was the best player I ever saw." John Kemble, who recorded the conversation during a visit which Mr. Siddons paid Johnson in 1788, the year before he died, nentions that Johnson said "Mrs. Porter in the vehemence of rage, and Mrs. Clive in the sprightliness of humor, I have never seen equalled. What Clive did best, she did better than Garrick; but could not do half so many things well; she was a better romp than any I ever saw in nature. Pritchard, in common life, was little better than a vulgar idiot;

she would talk of her gownd; but, when she om-street Hall, in aid of the Volunteer Refreshappeared on the stage, seemed to be inspired ment Salcons, yielded the handsome sum of one thousand and four dollars, which was equally by gentility and understanding." In the original cast of Colman's "Jealous Wife," divided between the two saloons. On the occasion the characters of Mr. Oakley and Mrs. Oakley were performed by Garrick and Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Clive was the Ladu Freelone. There are two portraits of Mrs. Clive in the Garrick Club. One, by Hogarth, repre-

if so, it is a great curiosity, for the artist recently lifted sixteen hundred pounds.

of the presentation, yesterday afternoon, a large number of ladies and gentlemen were Smiley, Hutter, Brainerd, and Brisbane.

SKETCHES OF CITY LIFE.

Spranger Barry is an Irish actor who obtained great celebrity in his time. His father was a silversmith in Dublin, and he succeeded o the business and a competent fortune. He also had \$7,500 as his wife's dowry. But inattention to business and a passion for theatricals made him bankrupt in four years, and, at the age of twenty five, he made his début on the Dublin boards as Othello. No first appearance was ever more successful. His voice was full, harmonious, and manageable, and his person was considered the perfection of manly peanty. At one step, Barry sprang into the him perform, and boxes were engaged, for his nights, weeks in advance.

There are two portraits of Barry-" silvertongued Barry" he was called—in the Garrick Club. One shows him in his private character, the other shows him with his wife, in Hamlet and the Queen. They confirm the tradition of fine person, regular features, and wonderful expression. Two years after Barry's first appearance he

was a favorite in London, playing rivalry with Garrick at Drury Lane; in Garrick's double line, too-tragedy and genteel comedy. Of course two such suns could not shine in the same firmament, and Barry soon removed to Covent Garden. There began a great contest-the rivals playing their principal parts against each other, with various success. The grand struggle was in the part of Romeo, and that great critic "the town" decided that Barry played it better than Garrick. Macklin, however, who loved to be satirical, said of the rival Romeos, "Barry comes swaggering into he garden, talking so loud that the servants would inevitably take the alarm, and toss him on a blanket. Garrick sneaks in like a thief in the night, as if he were afraid of the watch dog, and trembling at the sound of his own voice." The contest became tiresome to the public at last, and was satirized in numerous squibs and epigrams, of which the following is

"Well, what's to-night," says angry Ned, As up from bed he rouses:
"Romeo again!" and shakes his head,

"Ah! plague on both your houses." In 1758 Barry joined with Woodward is building the Crow Street Theatre, Dublin, but the speculation failed on their hands. In O'Keefe's "Recollections" he says: "As a set-off against the powers of harlequin's wooden sword, Barry had Nat Lee's Alexander the Great got up in fine style, particularly the triumphal entry into Babylon, which, in splendor of show, exceeded Mossop's ovation in Coriolanus. I have not been inside the walls of a theatre for upwards of twenty-six years; therefore know not how they manage these affairs now: perhaps in a superior way, but I hardly think it possible. Alexander's high and beautiful chariot was first seen at the farther end of the stage (the theatre stretching from Fownes' street to Temple lane). He, seated in it, was drawn to the front, to triumphant music, by the unarmed soldiery. When arrived at its station to stop, for him to alight, before he had time even to speak, the machinery was settled on such a simple, vet certain, plan, that the chariot in a twinkling disappeared, and every soldier was at the instant armed. It was thus managed : Each man having a particular duty previously assigned him, laid his hand on different parts of the chariot; one took a wheel and held it named Rafter, and was born in Dublin, in up on high—this was a shield; the others took the remaining wheels-all in a moment were body of the chariot also took to pieces, and the whole was converted into swords, javeling, lances, standards, &c. Each soldier, thus armed, arranged himself at the sides of the stage, and Alexander, standing in the centre, began his speech. I have seen in my day operas, ballets, pantomimes, melodramas, &c., Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Haymarket, and the Opera House, but never saw anything to equal, in simplicity and beauty, this chariot manœuvre of Alexander the

> July 1761... Barry's salary, after this, when he and his (second) wife played at Drury Lane, was seven housand five hundred dollars a year, besides benefits. This was an immense sum for the time. He died in January 1777, aged fiftyeight. His death was hastened by gout, partly hereditary, and partly the effect of high

Barry and Woodward also built the theatre

George's street, Cork, which was opened in

living. In the characters of Othello, Castalio. (in "The Orphan,") Lear, Jaffier, and Essex, he has been known repeatedly to draw tears from the performers who were at the wing, waiting

o come on in their own parts. Barry's insinuating manners must have equalled Sheridan's. On one occasion he said to a creditor who dunned him, "Walk up tairs, and we shall talk this matter over." Not I." said the man; "you owe me one hundred pounds, and if you get me up stairs you won't let me leave you until you owe me wo hundred." Beyond this is the fact that, naving been arrested for debt, he actually persuaded the sheriff's officer, who had the ca. sa. to pay off debt and costs, and also lend him ten guineas! Sheridan never equalled this. Enough for to-day. Mrs. Margaret Woffington shall be presented in this column tomorrow. As the heroine of Charles Reade's lovel and of his comedy of "Masks and Faces," (in which we have a pleasant recollection of Miss J. M. Davenport,) she is already

Mrs. Southworth's new story, which has the solitary fault of being too brief, is entitled "The Broken Engagement; or, Speaking the Truth for one Day," and will be published to morrow, by Peteron & Brothers. The scene is in London, where Mrs. S. now resides, we believe, and relates the misad. ventures, during a single day, of a young gentleman who indulges in the novelty of plainly speaking the truth. The result is he is disinherited by his uncle, turned out of a situation by his employer, jitted by his lady-love, and within an inch of being consigned to a lunatic asylum. He re-trieves himself, however, and finally weds the woman of his heart. The events are rapidly related

well known to the public of the present day.

in a piquant manuer. We recommend some of our playwrights to turn this nouvelette into a lively We have received from J. B. Lippincott and Co., published by Mesers. Harper, New York. One is a volume by John S. C. Abbott, (author of the Life of Saint Napoleon), entitled "Practical Christianity, a treatise specially designed for Young Men,' little volume is a sensible and practical argumen for Christianity, and Mr. Cornwallis' novel, which commences in 1779, and comes down to the close of 1861, including an account of the Battle of Bull Run, is readable enough—but requires closer criticism, on account of its author's pretensions—he dates from "Fifth Avenue Hotel," just as Macaulay's letter to his Edinburgh constituents was dated from "Windsor Castle,"—than we can bestow upon it to day. This we will say now-Mr. Cornwallis evidently has considerable talent. though he has to learn how to construct a story. We have received the Atlantic Monthly, from Peterson & Brothers, and also a Boston pamphlet entitled "The Indissoluble Nature of the American Union, considered in connection with the assumed right of Secession,"—a letter to Mr. Poter Cooper, New York, by Nahum Capen, of Dorches-

Three new numbers of "The Pulpit and the Rostrum" have come to hand containing a Thanks-giving Sermon, by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, New York; Henry Winter Davis' Address, at Brooklyn, on "The Southern Rebellion, and the Constitutional Power of the Republic for its Suppression;" and Wendell Phillips' recent Lecture at New York, on "The War for the Union." held on the evening of the 8th of January, at San-

when suitable addre.ses were delivered by Revs. A SECOND WINSHIP .- "Professor" Ira Field, a | Corn Exchange Association, and that body will

A THIEVES' BALL. It is the province of a reporter to make the mo incredulous, by plain narrations of facts.

He knows by experience what they do not know even by imagination. There be by-ways and byplaces, in a great city like ours, that chaste nities, and shame forgets to blush because it is dei fied and worshipped. If we should state that in a central hall, where religious meetings of an erra tic theology are weekly held, a conventicle of miserable women meet of Thursday nights, first position. Crowds used to assemble to see to dance and drink, and otherwise forge their sorrows, we might be gainsaid. If we should point to the host of perjured husbands and ives, of whose derelictions we are daily acquainted—many of whom occupy responsible and coveted positions—we might be doubted. And if we should, auxious to reveal the darkest chapters of our muni cipal history, state that even the thieves, the out-lawed and the banned, were in the habit of holding stated and public congregations, for profunctions, the profunction pleasure, where the recklessness of vice was made manifest, and all of the sensual, the deprayed and the estranged was exhibited, we should, for our verification, depend not upon the assertion, but the indubitable ovidence.

Relying upon the latter, we will example a hall hat came off on Wednesday night, in South street, not a hundred miles from Tenth. A ticket before us reads something in this way : "BLUE GULL ASTEMBLY. FIRST GRAND BALL TO BE HELD

Manager—Peter Brins.
Assistants—John Tabbin, Wm. Buyern.
TIGERS, ORE DOLLAR EACH."
We were informed by one of the officers that this pall had been devised, by professional thieves, for he benefit of a convict, who had lost his health in the penitentiary. Unable longer to steal, he had been befriended by his associates, and half the "knucks, (pick pockets.) "screwsmen." and "aracks. men," (burglars,) "koniackers," and "shovers of the queer," (counterfeiters,) till thieves and "sly Molls," (female thieves,) had donated their moneys to this most charitable of purposes.

At ten o'clock we entered the hall, accompanied

by a posse of detectives, United States Marshals, and "men about town." A broad shouldered man with one eye and a deep scar across his forehead, stood at the door as we passed up a pair of dirty steps. He recognized the officers, addressing them as "fly cops" (detectives), and looked at us significantly, saying: "The little huey!" (young newspaper man), at which he placed a thumb upon his eyebrow and gyrated his fingers. To evidence his prudence, as well as his knowledge, this individual further said: "Will I blow? Dammit, never, my boy!" At which he was so amused, that he struck his hat revengefully, forcing it down upon the bridge of his nose, until the one eye alone

vas revenled, and the great sear hidden. We passed a bar and refreshment saloon, at tended by a negro and a white girl, the former of whom was very obsequious and the latter very sly During the whole evening the negro attended is functions, waiting upon the lewd and intoxicated with the punctilio of a colored vestry man who had just been taking up the collection, and imagined himself still at church. He bowed respectfully to the most sensual, and said " Madame" in the softest of tones to some that should have been madames ears before. When we left the place, at three o'clock A. M., he was still bowing and pouring out gin and water, but the white girl had been unable to stand the pressure and was fast asleep. The ball room was a plain apartment, nearly square, lighted by some side jets and a chandelier Double rows of yellow settees were arranged around the room, and the musicians, whose violins scemed to have taken the diptheria, were squeaking and fuming behind a row of chairs. The floor-managers were forming the sets, running hither and thither, introducing couples, and ar-ranging them in their places. They were all thieves, and generally pickpockets or "shovers' shields upon their left arms; the axle-tree of bad money. Their attires were in the highest arge, coarso hands, and immense pins, that shone lors, and reddish-brown was a predominant hue in the Rogues' Gallery, being large at the jaws and narrow at the forchead; with sallow complexions, and eyes that flickored with the restless keenness of the professional thief.

There was very little formality in the mode of "Sally, my love," said one of the managers, that seemed to have taken flash Toby Cracket for his prototype; "come heer, my dear, I want to make you acquainted with a pertickler friend o' mine. Mr. Legass, Miss Luff; Miss Luff, Mr. Legass!" Mr. Legass at once led Miss Luff to her place in the cotillion, and after dancing for one set, they were both observed to adjourn to the refreshment saloon, for the purpose of drinking, or, as Mr. Legass observed, to "wet their whistles." However, the music finally burst forth; the master of ceremonies gave the order—"First couples, few-wards!" "Swing corners!" etc., and all the

feiters-threw down their feet, like the ring of so many bogus pieces, and kept up a clatter strikingly indicative, in view of the place, of the music of a treadmill, or the hum of prison shuttles. There were many married women on the spot, whose consorts were men about town-gamblers, etc. There were many, likewise, that were unmarried, but a remove or two above the third class having some domestic, if not social pesition, and professedly true to a single male friend Thelurge proportion were otherwise—unconsciously wretched ones, superbly clothed (but at what cost), and full of smiles that will be wrinkles to morrow. These were wandering up and down, called always by their first names, as "Em," or "Kitty." and resorting, after each set, to the bar, where they drank raw liquors in fearful quantities, until the flushes in their cheeks came up ruddier than the rouge, and under each painted eyebrow the cycball glared wild and influmed. Many of those women were perfections of vital and locomotive beauty, and some of them seemed to be of amiable temperaments. They were often tastefully garbed, but frequently rude in speech, and often masculine in voice, walk, and stature. They evidently aped

better assemblages of dancers could be found, their movements being supple and full of sinew. The prevalent characteristic, among both mon and is, at best, a modification of vulgarity and pro-fanity, and from the lips of a woman is most distasteful. The women generally addressed their partners as "My John," or "Little one," or "Pretty feller," and the laughter always partook of the nature of a gustaw, or an indistinct eath.

Toward one o'clock the hilarity became heightaned into fiendish, almost terrible glee, and some

of the participants gave manifestations of their native ferceity. The atmosphere seemed to grow close; the bar was more than ever patronized; loud boasting, verging upon wrangling, com-menced, and the attentions of the gentry toward the ladies were a trifle rough. Some of the municipal police had strayed into the room, and their appearance was resented by the thieves, who leered contemptuously upon them and said, "flat cops," with impunity. Finally, loud ourses broke from the ladies' dress ing-room, and a rush ensued for that quarter. It was found that a thief had offered some indignity to a woman, who resented it, and he had stabbed her in the palm of the hand. Thereupon all the amazons set upon him, threw him upon the floor, and beat him lustily, while he struck out, knife in hand, to the right and the left. Not a women of the party screamed or gave tokens of terror; full of gin, and accustomed to such emergencies, they rather enjoyed the occasion and improved it. In the meantime, a United States officer took advantage of the sparse assemblage in the ball-room o attempt the arrest of a counterfeiter, for whom

he had a warrant. The latter drew a revolver, and would have blown the officer's head off, had not a friend wrenched away his weapon.

It was about this time that our reporter became nnessy. He saw the restless eyes of the desperate nen around him, a hand carelessly thrust in their pocket, and he was certain that every such hand pered about that a "huey" was represented in the room, and without the protection of the officers the safety of this "huey" would have been inconsidorable. Groups of thieves gathered in the corners, talking rapidly, and the more timid of the womon were tying their bonnets and calling for their beaux. To have quarrelled with a a thief would have been insane, for detection in the crowded room was out of the question. We from a well-informed officer the stories of the knaves around us, and when again emerging into the starlight, with the heavens flecked and the city wrapped in snow, we felt that they who would make crime a romance and deify or beautify sin

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED MERCHANT .-- Mr. John Dallett, who for quarter of a century past has been connected with the trade between Philalelphia and Laguayra, died at his residence in this city at an early hour yestorday morning. The deceased was a most estimable merchant-wealthy, charitable, and amiable. He was a member of the gymnast of Troy, is rivalling Dr. Winship. He recently lifted sixteen hundred pounds.

Corn Exchange Association, and that body will ing of the 11th Gen. McClernand sent on board this vessel and informed me that the enemy were moving up the river from Columbus with several learning to day.

Death of Gen. Zollicoffer. ROUT OF HIS FORCES. THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

FEDERAL FORCES DEFEATED.

GAGEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE FEMALE TRAITORS IN WASHINGTON.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

&c.,

General Zollicoffer was killed, and his army or tirely defeated. The loss is heavy on both sides [SECOND DESPATCH.]

graphs to headquarters that, on Friday night, eneral Zollicoffer came up to his encampment, and attacked him at six o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's Cross-roads, in the vicinity of At half past 3 o'clock, on Saturday afterno Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entreuchments, at Mill Springs. The Federal troops were

ensacota. 4. Earl Van Dorn, Mississippi, Army of Potomac 5. Gustavus W. Smith, Kentucky, Army of Po 6 Theophilus H. Holmes, North Carolina, Army No further particulars have been received, nor ny account of the losses on either side. The Scene of the Victory. The scene of the late victory is Somerset, the capital of Pulaski county, Kentucky, and is situated six miles north of the Cumberland river, and ninety miles east of Frankfort, the capital of the State. The Late General Felix K. Zollicoffer Was well known to the public as a politician and editor. He was born in Mowry county, Tennessee on the 19th of May, 1812. He was a printer by

trade, and when quite a young man he published a paper at Paris, Tempessee, and subsequently was when he removed to Nashville, where for time he was editor of an old line Whig newspaper of that city, called The Banner, using his Sa & a stepping stone to a membership in the Federal Copgress. That position he finally attained in 1853, and continued for three successive terms to hold it. But his ambition was not limited to that goal. He wanted to be Governor of Tennessee, and even simed at the highest Federal honors. But the Democratic party of that day had gotten complete control of Tennessee, and he could not, therefore, hone to obtain the bounds of his desire Know-Nothing organization. That failed him His star passed into obscuration, and when Seces sion turned up he embraced it, as the means of converting himself from an opaque political body into a living light in the popular atmosphere. He became a general in name, and name only. He was naturally a slow, heavy man, lymphatic in his mperament, and inert in action, but a fine de

Stephens proved, in 1854, in Congress. Disturbance among the Negroes in Kentucky.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Ycoman of January 17th Says:

We have just learned from a reliable gentleman of New Castle the circumstances of a very unusual occurrence in that place, just before Christmas, which we deem it proper should be placed before the people of Kentucky. Some forty or sixty negrots, all slaves, had been engaged in killing hogs for one of the citizens of Nyw Castle, at night. About that time, and after the work was ever, they paraded the stretts of the town in a body, between the hours of ten and twelve, uttering all sorts of disorderly sounds, singing political songs, and shouting for Lincoln. They seemed to take special pains to make their unusual and disorderly demonstrations in front of the residences of one or two prominent Southern Rights citizens. They continued their tunultunes proceedings for an hour or continued to the proper to the public, in order that other communities may be put on their guard, and proper to suppress in their incipiency all such dangerous movemens on the part of the slave population.

We also learn from the same gentleman, that about the same time, or shortly after, a party of slaves in Henry county, belonging partly to Union, and partly to Southern Rights men, made off from the county, taking with them a wagon and horses, with a full supply of provisions belonging to their owners, and made their escape into Indiana. They were immediately pursued by their masters into Indiana We have just learned from a reliable centler

certificates, as the gentleman who gives us the facts is informed, was made with the same result.

We are also informed that numerous houses and barns belonging to residents of Henry county, have recently been fired and burned to the ground by the negroes, and that in consequence a general feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the entire com

GEN. HALLECK'S DIVISION.

Affairs in Missouri—Reported Battle near Ironton—Six Thousand Rebels, under Jeff Thompson, Defeat Eight Hundred Federal Troops.

The St. Louis Democrat, of January 17, says: The St. Louis Democrat, of January 17, says:
Information of a reliable character reached this
city last night to the effect that, yesterday, a large
body of rebels, numbering about 6,000 men, in
command of Jeff Thompson, advanced upon a
federal detachment of 800 troops, under Col. Mills,
at a diskapes of about twenty-three miles from Ironton, and gave tiem battle.
A desperate conflict chauck, resulting in the loss
of many killed and wounded on both sides.
The Federals, overpowered by numbors, had, at The Federals, overpowered by numbers, had, at latest accounts, fallon back a distance of eight miles, leaving a quantity of baggage in the hands of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob of the enemy, and were still retreating towards Pilot Knob.
At Pilot Knob considerable alarm existed, and Colonel Carlin was making every preparation for the impending struggle at that point.
An attack was thought to be inevitable last night, but will not probably take place until to-day.

The Wisconsin regiment which left here on Wednesday arrived safely at fronton yesterday. A battery of the First Missouri Light Artillory, under command of Misor Schooleld, started from this city vesterday, and will probably reach Plot Knob

yesterday, and will probably reach Pilot Knob this morning.

The rebols had not destroyed any more of the The rebols had not destroyed any more of the bridges.

The Big river bridge is being rapidly rebuilt.

This news came to us in a manner which leaves no doubt of its general correctness. We have had no information of so large a body of Federal troops being thrown out, as is stated in this report, towards the supposed locality of Jeff Thompson and his band, and, we think, in that respect, there may be some exaggeration.

The arrival of the Eighth Wisconsin will make the force at the Knob a little over three thousand. They have the advantage of some heavy guns and strong position; but, on the other hand, the troops, it will be remembered, are freeh, and not well disciplined. If Major Schofield and his battory are permitted to pass through without detention, we shall rely greatly upon the assistance which he will be able to render the officer in command, Colonel Carlin.

The Gunboat Engagement near Colum-The Navy Department has received the following official report of the recent gunboat engagement near Columbus: ear Columbus:
United States Gundoat Essex,
Wm. D. Porter, commanding Fort Jefferson,
January 13, 1862. FLAG OFFICER A. H. FOOTE: Sin: On the morn-

moving up the river from Columbus with several | William H. C. Whiting.

the head of Lucuso's bod. We heard her whisthe incoment we were seen by them. Shortly
after whistling she was joined by another large and
a small steamer. We pursued our course steadily
down the river, and when within long range the
large steamer fired a heavy shell gun, which struck
the sand bar between us, and riccochetted within
about 200 yards of this vessel and burst. We at
this time did not return the fire, but continued our
caures down in order to near the vessel

minutes, the enemy firing by broadside. At the end of this time the enemy hauled off, and stood

behaved like veterans.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. Porter, Commander.

Flag Officer Foote, in forwarding this report,

CAIRO, January 13, 1862.
Sin: I forward a report from Commander Portor.
The rebel-gunbeat shells all fell short of our beats, while our shells reached and ranged beyond their

bosts, showing the greater range of our guns, but the cscape of the robels showed the greater speed of their bosts. Your obedient servant, A. H. Foote, Flag Officer.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Generals of the South.

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Samuel Cooper, Virginia, adjutant general. Albert S. Johnston, Texas, commanding

Kentucky.
3. Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia, commanding

Northern Virginia.
4. Robert E Lee, Virginia, commanding South

Atlantic coast.
5. P. G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana, commanding

MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

1. David E. Twiggs, Georgie, resigned.

2. Leonidas Polk, Louisiana, commanding

3. Braxton Bragg, Louisiana, commanding

army of Potomac

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary Navy.

THE REBELLION.

vessels, towing up a battery. I immediately signalled Lieut. Com. Paulding, of the St. Louts, to get under way and prepare for action. A very thick fog coming on, we were compelled to steam slowly down the river; but about 10 o'clock, or a little after, it rose, and showed us a large steamer at the head of Lucaso's Bend. We heard her whistle the moment we ware seen by them. Shortly BRILLIANT VICTORY AT SOMERSET.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI. REPORTED BATTLE AT IRONTON.

The Rebel Generals of the South. A LIST OF THEIR NAMES, AND PLACES WHERE THEY ARE STATIONED.

No Further Intelligence from the Burnside Expedition.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE IN THAT REGION.

GENERAL BUELL'S DIVISION. A Brilliant Victory at Somerset, Ky. CINCINNATI, Jan. 20 .- A battle was fought at omerset, Ky., on Saturday, between the Federa cops under General Schoopff, and the rebels under General Zollicoffer. The engagement was commenced in the morning, and lasted till nightfall.

The Federal Victory Confirmed.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—General Thomas tele-

in hot pursuit.

of Potomac.
7. William J. Hardee, Georgia, Missouri.
8. Benjamin Huger, South Carolina, commanding at Norfolk.
9. James Longstreet, Alabama, Army of Po-10. John B. Magruder, Virginia, commanding at rktown. 11. Thomas J. Jackson, Virginia, commanding orthwestern Virginia. 12. Mannfield Lovell, Virginia, commanding Coast Louisiana.
13. Edmund Kirby Smith, Florida, Azmy of Po-14. George B. Crittenden, Kentucky, command-BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY. 1. Milledge L. Bonham, South Carolina, Army of 2. John B. Floyd, Virginia, commanding Army of

anawha.
3. Henry A. Wise, Virginia, waiting orders.
4. Ben McCulloch, Texas, Missouri.
5. *Henry R. Jackson, Georgia, resigned.
6. *Robert S. Garnett, Virginia, killed in ac-*William H. T. Walker, Georgia, resigned. *Bernard E. Bee, South Carolina, killed 9. Alexander R. Lawton, Georgia, commanding oast of Georgia.

10. *Gideon J. Pillow, Tennessee, Kentucky.

11. Szmuel R. Anderson, Tennessee, Kentucky.

12. Daniel S. Donelson, Tennessee, Coast of South 13. David R. Jones, South Carolina, Army 14. Jones M. Withers, Alabama, commanding

15. John C. Pemberton, Virginia, Coast of South 16. Richard S. Ewell, Virginia, Army of Potsac. 17. John H. Winder, Maryland, Richmond. 18. Jubal A. Early, Virginia, Army of Potor 19 Thomas B. Flourncy, Arkansas, died in 1918.
20. Samuel Jones, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
21. Arnold Elzey, Maryland, Army of Potomac.
22. Daniel H. Hill, North Carolina, Army of Potomac.

23. Henry H. Sibley, Louisiana, Toxas frontier. 24. William H. C. Whiting, Georgia, Δrmy of 25. William H. Loring, North Carolina, Western Virginia. 26 Richard H. Anderson, South Carolina, Pen-Thomas T. Faundaroy, Virginia, resigned. Robert Toombs, Georgia, Army of Potomac. Daniel Ruggles, Virginia, Louisiana. Charles Clark, Mississippi, Army of Potomac. Roswell S. Ripley, South Carolina, Coast of Carolina 33. Issae R. Trimble, Maryland, Army of Poomno.

34. John B Grayson, Kentucky, died in Florida.

35. Paul O. Hebert, Louisiana, Coast of Texas.

36. Richard C. Catlin, North Carolina, communding Coast of North Carolina.

37. Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee, Eastern Kenter.

tucky.
38 Benj. F. Cheatham, Tennessee, Kentucky.
39. Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia, Coast of North lina.

Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky, Kentucky.
Leroy Pope Walker, Alabama, Alabama.
Albert G. Blanchard, Louisiana, Norfolk.
Gubriel J. Rains, North Carolina, Yorktown.
J. E. B. Stuart, Virginia, Army of Potomac.
Lafayette McLaws, Georgia, Yorktown.
Thomas F. Drayton, South Carolina, Coast of a Carolina,

South Carolina.

47. Thomas C. Hindman, Arkansas, Kentucky.

48. Adley H. Gladdon, Louisiana, Pensacola.

49. John Porter McCown, Tennessee, Kontucky.

50. Lloyd Tilghman, Kontucky, Kentucky.

51. Nathan G. Evans, South Carolina, Coast of 52. Cadmus M. Wilcox, Tennessee, Army of Poomac. 53. *Philip St. George Cocke, Virginia, died in 54. R. F Rhodes, Alabama, Army of Potomac. 55. Richard Taylor, Louisiana, army of Poto-

TWO CENTS. Class of 1846. Thomas J. Jackson, Cadmus M Vilox, David R. Jones, William M. Gardner. Class of 1848. Nathan G. Evans. Class of 1854. J. E. B. Stuart.

Class of 1854. J. E. B. Stuart.

GENERALS WHO WERE NOT GRADUATES AT WEST FOUR.

The following generals were appointed to the old United States Army, without passing through the West Point Academy: David E. Twiggs, appointed in 1812; William W. Loring, in 1836; Thomas T. Fauntleroy, in 1836.

The following generals first saw service in the Mexican war: M. L. Bonham, Henry R. Jackson, Gideon J. Pillew, Samuel R. Anderson, Charles Clark, Thomas C. Hindman, John C. Brockinridge, Benjamin F. Chestham, Richard Griffith, Albert Piko, Adley H. Gladden, Maxay Grogg.

The following generals participated in the Texan wars and the wars with Mexico: Ben McCulloch, Louis T. Wigfall.

The following generals saw no military service previous to the present war: John B. Floyd, Henry A. Wise, Robert Toombs, Richard Tsylor, Thomas B. Flournoy, L. Popo Walker, F. K. Zollicoffer, William Mehone, L. O'B. Branch, William H. Carrell, R. E. Rhodes. Some, however, received military educations at State institutions.

Inis time did not return the fire, but continued our course down in order to near the vessel.

By this time the large steamer was joined by her consorts, and they opened a brisk fire upon us. I now hailed Lieutenant Commanding Paulding, and directed him to try one of his rifle cannon. He instantly fired and sent his shot completely over the enemy. I then opened from my bow-guns, and the action became brisk on both sides for about twenty minutes, the greeny fring by hreadside. At the end of this time the enemy hatted oft, and stood down the river, rounding to ofcessionally and giving us broadsides. This running fight continued until he reached the shelter of the batteries on the Iron Banks above Columbus. We continued the action, and drove him behind his batteries in a crippled condition. We could distinctly see our shells explode on his decks. The action lested over an hour, and terminated, as I think, in a complete defeat of the enemy's hoats, superior in gian and number of on, N. E. Rhoues. Some, nowever, received milary educations at State institutions.
Virginia has sixteen Generals in the Confederate
rmies, South Carolina nine, Louisians eight, Goor
its seven, Tonnessee eight, North Carolina six,
centucky seven, Maryland four, Alabama four,
discissippi four, Texas three, Arkansas two, Florida
ne, Miscouri none.
The following were born at the North, though
revious to the present war they were citizens of plote on histeria. In account issue over an nonr, and terminated, as I think, in a complete defeat of the enemy's boats, superior in size and number of guns to the Essex and St. Louis.

On the 12th, Gen. McClernand requested me to make a re comclessnee towards the Iron Banks. I did so, and offered the enemy battle by firing a round shot at their battery, but they did not respond, nor did I see anything of their beats. I have since been informed, through the General, that the beats of the enemy were completely disabled, and the panie became so great at the Iron Banks that the gunners deepted their guns The fire of the St. Louis was precise, and the shot told well. The officers and men' of this vessel behaved with firmness, Mr. Riley, the first master, carrying out all my orders strictly, while the officers of the gun divisions, Messrs. Loving and Ferry, paid particular attention to the pointing of their respective guns. Mr. Britton, my aid, paid all attention to my orders, and conveyed them correctly and with alacrity; in fact, all the officers and men on board behaved like veterans.

The following were born at the North, though previous to the present war they were citizens of Southern States: General Cooper, born in New York; Ripley, in Ohio; Pemberton, in Pennsylvania; Whiting, in Massachusetts; Pike, in Massachusetts; Ruggles, in Massachusetts; Blanchard, in Massachusetts; French, in New Jorsey.

The following Confederate Generals are South Carolinians, viz: Huger, Bonham, Bee (dead,) D. R. Jones, Ripley, R. H. Anderson, Drayton, Evans, Trapier, and Gregg; and the following are natives of South Carolina, though citizens of other States, viz: Longstreet, of Alabama; Lawton, of Georgia; Donelson, of Tennessee; Withers, of Alabama; Hill, of North Carolina; Gladden, of Louisians, and Wigfall, of Texas. ns, and Wigfall, of Texas.

THE FEMALE TRAITORS.

HEIR REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW PRISON QUARTERS -A DESCRIPTION OF THE DUILDING, AND THE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE PRISONERS. special Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.

On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the female raitors confined in the Sixteenth-street prison, a scription of which I gave you in a former lette were, by order of Provest Marshal Porter, removed o the Old Capitol prison, where quarters have been provided for them. Before entering the carriage that was to convey them to their new quarters, the prisoners took an appropriate farewell of all their guards—Mrs. Greenhow saying to one of the soldiers, "Good-bye, sir; I trust that in the future you may have a nobler employment than that of guarding defenceless women." Mrs. Greenhow nd Baxler then advanced to Lieut. Sheldon, who and charge of the prison quarters, and thanked him for the uniform courtesy and kindness he had shown them during their confinement; while little Rose Greenhow, who, at the request of her mother, will be imprisoned with her, threw her arms about

he Lieutenant's neck and embraced him. When Rose Greenhow entered the prison at old Capitol Hill, she naively remarked to Lieutenant "You have got one of the hardest little rebels here that you ever saw. But," said she. if you get along with me as well as Lieutenan Sheldon, you will have no trouble." Mrs. Green ow then, turning to her daughter, said to he Rose, you must be careful what you say here." se, however, did not seem to think that the car tion was at all necessary, and that she would fare ell in her new quarters.

the northeast end of the jail. Each room isrnished with a round table, two chairs, and a d-comfortable, though not extravagant in style. The prisoners are incarcerated in separate rooms, and to Mrs. Greenhow was given the choice of her commodations—the daughter being provided for in the same room with her mother. Each of the nts contains a grate fire. In fact, their accommodations are of the most comfortable character, and, although not so rich in adornment as se of the Sixteenth-street prison, still they will

orrents, and the sidewalks and streets were of the most impassable condition, we again visited the Sixteenth-street jail, the late quarters of the prisoners referred to. As we approached the prison we were again challenged by the guard, who this time was sheltering himself from the rain in the doorway of the building. We had seen faces at he windows of the upper stories when we entered here a few days before, but now they were gone. But one person, we knew new confined in the prison, was Miss Ellie Poole, whose duration, by-the by, at is place is of short duration, she having been released on her parole, and will leave this city to-morrow for Fortress Monroe, from which point she vill proceed South. The form of the lieutenant,

however, soon appeared at the window, and for the econd time we entered the room.

The picture of Gertrude Greenhow, the deceased daughter of Mrs. Greenhow, first attracted our attention. There was the same smile there—the same strange fancy of the eye of which we have written before—so young and yet so fair—and for the moment we were entranced. Turning for the moment, and the beautiful portrait of Mrs. Moore, and the fine noble picture of her husband, a sen-inlaw of Mrs. Greenhow, now in our army, divorted our sight; then the Lieutenant welcomes us, and ve took a seat with him before a bright fire glowing

on the hearth.

them. The room in which Mrs. Greenhow was lately incarcerated is situated in the second-story back room. The same apartment was formerly ocupied, at intervals, by the Phillips family-Mrs. Phillips, her daughters Lena and Fannio, Miss Lovy, Mrs Baxter, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. H. Posey and er daughters. Mrs. Baxler was confined in the third story front room. Besides this, Mrs. Greenhow was allowed the use of the library, the property of her husband, who was a lawyer. The library is chiefly stored with law books, interspersed with books in the French and Spanish languages. Most of the time of Mrs G. was spent in this room, which was nearly furnished, and containing, besides, a wing machine, upon which the lady named did a great amount of sowing during her confinement. After night set in she employed her time in reading as well as writing, and many of the fugitive verses written by her are still preserved. She fre-quently remained in this room until midnight before retiring to her apartment for the night. On the desk of the sewing machine, this morning, we found standing two bottles of fluid, which were frequently used by her in her correspondence to her friends outside of the prison, so as to disguise to the eyes of the guard. The plan pursued was o interline her letters by one of the fluids, which, n the application of a second, only known to those who were in the secret, was rendered perfectly inelligible. Thus it was that contraband informaion could be conveyed by her to those who aided

and abetted her in her treason,

tions of the North, yet she has shown herself to be.

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

.....19.00 For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents and The Wan Pauss.

Une. Constitute a square. as witness the parting from her guard on Saturday. She had a great horror of being conveyed to Fortroe. as was first feared by her, and her change is the . cost acceptable one that she could building will be ranted to other parties. As we have said before, Miles Poole leaves for Fortress Monroe to morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19, via Baltimore.—A. lag of truce went to Craney Island to day, with two persons, who came down from Baltimers has The following is all the news contained in the outhern papers that have been received : Ex-President Tyler is very ill at Richmond. A despatch, dated Macon, Georgia, says that the accounts from the wheat region are very favorable, and that the crops never appeared more promising

thus early.

The following brigadier generals have been con Henry Heth, Virginia; Johnson R. Duncan, Louisiana; and S. Wood, Alabama. Dates from Havana to the 9th inst. have been received at New Orleans. . The French fleet, consisting of a line-of-battle ship, three first-class frigates and three propellers, left for Vera Cruz on the 2d. It was reported at Havana that Vera Cruz was abandoned by the Mexicans on the arrival of the Spanish fleet. The combined land forces are under

command of General Prim. The Confederate steamer Calhoun arrived at Havana on the 6th, making the number of one hundred and one rebel vessels that have arrived there since the blockade. Business was extremely dull on the island.

EThe Norfolk Day Book gives a rumor that the Eccretaries of the Fodoral Navy and Interior have resigned, and that Messrs. Colfax of Indians,

and Holt of Kentucky, will succeed them. The papers contain nothing in relation to the The W. S. steamer Sumpter arrived here yester-The troops on board the steamer Constitution will come ashore to-morrow morning for exercise.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The report that General Wool has sent a notification to Norfolk to remove the women and children out of that city, is not confirmed by official intelligence.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairsleft to-day for the West.

The Hon. Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, entered upon his duties to-day. A large number of army officers, in full uniform, paid their respects to Preparations are being made at the navy yard to test the strength of the rifled guns finished there. One of them, a 32 pounder, has been enclosed with heavy timber, and will be fired with constantly reasing charges until it bursts.

More Troops for Canada.

St. Jouns, N. B., Jan. 20.-The steamer Hibernia, with troops, arrived at this port this Col. Harlan not Removed.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH PA. CAVALRY, CAMP HAMILTON, Jan. 18, 1862. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: In your issue of January 3th inst., under the head of Washington correspondence, the following notice, dated Washington, January 7, appeared, viz:

"Col. Harlan has been removed from the service I would remark, for the information of my friends,

that the board of examiners, before Col. Harlan was directed to appear under the act of Congress, commenced its sittings on or about the 27th De cember, 1861. They concluded their proceedings at 5 o'clock P. M., January 8. On Saturday, 28th December, the board reviewed Col. Harlan's regiment with a perfectly satisfactory result-adjourned to Thursday, January 2, and handed in their versame day to Washington, arriving there January 11. at 1 o'clock P. M.: the earliest date the result was therefore January 11, 1862. But January 9, 1862, the New York *Herald* published that Col. Harlan had been removed from the service on the recommendation of the board of examiners, and The Press published a similar notice on the 8th January. Now, sir, to show the animus of this conspiracy, please publish the following special order of the War Department:

der of the War Department:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 15, 1862.

To Major General John E. Wool, Commanding
Fortress Monroe, &c., &c.
GENERAL: The proceedings of the board of officers convened at Fortress Monree, Virgidia, by
special orders No. 143, Headquarters Department of Virginia, have been laid before the Socretary of War, who directs me to say that he desires
Col. Harlan to be retained in the command of his
regiment.

I am, General, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, L. TROMAS, Adjutant General. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Ass't Adju't General. By publishing the above you will correct a most offensive error, and much oblige your innumerable friends. Yours very truly,

Col. Eleventh Pa. Cavalry, Commanding the Reg't. Now that the prisoners had departed, we were The Rebel Fortifications on the Upper Potomac. invited up into the rooms formerly occupied by The Poolesville (Md.) correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of January 15th,

York Herald, writing under date of January 15th, says:

There are four large rebel fortifications between. Point of Rocks and Lecsburg visible from Professor Lowe's balloon. They are all large field works, mounting from ten to twenty-five guns. They have only become visible within the past week, and arolocated as follows: One fort is located between. Edwards' Ferry and Lecsburg, about midway between the two points. Another is opposite Ball's. Bluff, about half a mile from the Potquaac. A third is opposite Conrad's Ferry, about three quarters, of a mile from the ferry; and fourthly, there is a fort on the top of one of the Kittoetan mountains, near Point of Rocks. If these are not humburg, for the purpose of masking other fortifications, then, they are intended to guard the approaches to Leashurg. It is the general impression among military men, however, that these forts are only decoys. If they be actual fortifications, the one between Lecsburg and Edwards' Ferry is intended to defend the road from the ferry to the tewn, while the cae above it and the one near Conrad's Ferry are intended to sweep the road from Conrad's Ford to Lecsburg, and the fort near Point of Rocks, on the mountain top, can be for no other purpose than to guard the way from the Point of Rocks to Lecsburg. Whether these forts will ever be brought into play against our troops or not depends greatly on the manner in which the campaign will be conducted by our generals; for there is not much likelihood, at present, that there will be much fighting below the Point of Rocks. The Suffering of the People of Virginia.

tomac.

***spills S. George Cocke, Virginia, data in Section of State of St The same correspondent, writing from Point of Rocks under date of Jan. 17th, says: