NOTICES. INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

IN SURANCE COMPANY OF THE
STATE OF PERNSYLVANIA,
JANUARY 15, 1862.
The following gentlemen have been duly elected as Disceptors of this Company for the year 1862:
HENRY D. SHERRERD,
OHARLES MACALESTER,
WILLIAM S. SMITH,
WILLIAM S. SMITH,
GEORGE H. STUART,
SAMUEL GRANT, Jr.,
TOBIAS WAGNER,
THOMAS B. WATTSON,
HENRY G. FREEMAN,
OHARLES S. LEWIS,
GEORGE O. CARSON,
EDWARD O. KNIGHT,
JOHN B. VISTIM.
At a meeting of the Directors, held the day, HENRY O. SHEREEND, Eq., was unanimounly re-elected President of the Company, and the MARPER, Secretary.

JAL A MEETING OF THE STOCK.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK-BUBANCE COMPANY, held at their Office, No. 415 WALNUT Street, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, the folthe ensuing year :

Charles I. Dupont, Del., P. S. Hoe, N. Y.,
Furiam Shoppard, Jer, Wm. M. Swain,
John W. Ciaghorn, Dr. Joseph Klapp,
Wm. O. Budman, Dr. Joseph Klapp,
O. F. Heazlett, John Thorntey,
John Shupplee,
THOMAS CHAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice President.
JAS. B. ALYOED, Secretary, jal4-tufm-64

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHILA **ROCIETY WIL meet at the WASHINGTON HOUSE.

CHESTNUT Street, on THURBDAY NIGHT, the 2d
inst, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing one Trustee. [ja21-31*] W. L. GERMON, President. NOTICE THE CITIZENS OF THE NOTICE.—THE CITIZENS OF THE LT ON OBJECT OF THE LT OF THE KENSINGTON POST OFFICE. Are requested to attend an Adjourned Meeting, to be held at CENTRAL HALL', FRANKFORD Road, opposite Master street, oil WEDNESDAY NIGHT Pert, at 7½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the pre-tions meeting to visit Washington, &c. and friends of Chesp Postage and of the sacred Right of Petition are represently requested to be precent, as some important new will be communicated, ja21-24w **Collectic MEDICAL COLLEGE.

**The commencement exercises of the Edectic College will occur on WEDNESDAY, of this week, at 12 o'clock, at MUSICAL FUND. BAILL: Vacieditors by Prof. R. G. Dalton., Music by Beck's Band. The public see invited.

The Winter and Spring Session will commence on the Grat HONDAY in February, and continue sixteen weeks. For particulars call on W. PAINE, M. D., Dean, 631 ARCH street. ARCH street. nall-gibbs. nall-gibbs.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL-BOAD.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND ERIE RAILBOAD COMPANY will use held at the office, No. 324 WALNUT Street, on MON-DAY; the 10th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for TEN ZAANAGERS of the Company, to serve for one year. The polis to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. EDWARD SPOFFORD, le21-tuths-tiel0

W. EDWARD SPOFFORD, Secretary. ja21-tuths-tfe10

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PHILAPPE of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND SAYANNAH STRAM NAVIGATION OF PANY for the election of five Managers, and the transaction of other business, will be held in room No. 30. Merchants Exchange, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, February 4th, 1862, at half past seven o'clock P. M. WM DENNIS. WM. DENNIS, Secretary and Treasurer ja21-12t

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the Stockholders of the UCEAN STEAM
NGYIGATION COMPANY, for the election of five
Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be
held in room No. 30, Merchauts' Exchange, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, February 4th, 1862, at 12 o'clock
noon.
WM. DENNIS,
ja21-12t Secretary and Treasurer.

TATE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, for the Election of Five Mauagers and the transaction of other husiness, will be held on MONDAY, January 27th, 1802, at 12 o'clock M, at the HOTEL, ja20.et PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 13, 1862.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the UNION CANAL COMPANY, of Pennsylvania, will be held at No. 223 WALNUT Street, (Farquhar building, on TUESDAY, February 4th, next, at 11 o'clock A. M.) jal4-tfe4

O. THOMPSON, Secretary.

O. THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.—PHILADELPHI, Jan. 11, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on SIONDAY, the third day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the SANSOM-STREET HALL. The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the third day of March, 1802, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. the Company, No. 238 South THIBD Street.
By order of the Board.
ja13-ti-3 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

RANKE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 406 OHESTNUT Street.

PHILADRIPHIA, January 6, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent was deciared, psyable on and after the first day of February, 1862.

Jaffelbi WMS. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA
AND TRENTON HAILBOAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1862.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual
divideal of FOUR PER CENT. from the profits of the
company, pagsalle to the stockholders, or their logal representatives, on and after the 21st instant, at the Company's office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Ja18-6t
J. MORRILL, Secretary.

J. MORRILL. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND
MIDDLE COALFIELD RAILROAD AND COAL
CUMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of
the Company will be held at their Office, No. 204 South
FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, February 3d, 1862, at
11 c'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing FIVE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before
Cheez. PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1862. [5418-463] MERCHANTS FUND.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the MERCHANTS FUND SOUIETY will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 21st inst, of 4 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, 503 CHEETNUT Street. The Annual Report will be submitted and an Election THOS. F. BRADY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTWAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1862.
Two Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Comgany will be held, in purpuance of the Charter, at the
diffice, No. 308 WALNUT Street, at 12 o'clock M. oa
MONDAY, the 3d day of February next. And an
Election for Twenty Directors, to serve for the ensuing
year, will be held at the same place, on the day named,
tetween 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
jab-thstutfe3 B. M. HINCHMAN, See'y. B. B. HINGH MAN, Sec. 7.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, JAUNAY 16, 1862.
The Eighth Instalment, of FIVE DOLLARS per share, of the Capital Stock of this Company, will be payable on the lef February next, at the Company's Office, 407 LIBHARY Street.

ABCHIBALD MOINTYRE, Talk-betteful.

Transayers and Secretary.

ja16-thstatfe1 Architecture and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT AND ARCH-STREET OITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., No. 2662 CALLOWHILL Street—Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a-DIVIDEND of One Doller per Shure, payable to the Rockholder, or their legal representative, on and after MONDAY, the 20th Instant, at the Office of the Company. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 20th inst. jall-nwifet JNO. T. LANGE, Treasurer. NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE WYOMING CANAL COMPANY, No. 230 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
Wyoming Canal Company will be held at the Office of
the Company, in Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January
20th, 1862, at 12 o'clock nooh, for the Election of a President and Six Managers to serve for the ensuing year,
ja10-tmwst OHARLES PARRISH, See'y,

288 South THIED Street.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, January 13th, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, at which dime and place an election will be held for a President and as and place an election will be made as a series of the consuling year.

R. S. BROOK, Secretary. d30.m35t*

R. S. BROOK, Secretary.

OF FIGE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1362.

The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable on and after the 24th instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 15th instant, until the 24th instant.

jal5-wambt WM. MARTIN, Jn., Treasurer. JAID-WEMDE WM. MARTIN, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF "THE DUNALDSOM"

FANY," No. 276 South THIRD Street, Washington Buildings. Finiabancheria, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Share Holders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 23d day of January, 1802, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the fransaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

iay come before the meeting.
ja2,9,18,20,23* ALBERT B. ECKEL, Secretary. ind,0,16,20,208 ALDERT B. ECKEL, Secretary.

GFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MU
LADELPHIA, JANUANY II, 1862.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company,
and on the certificates of profits outstanding, for the year
ending December 31st, 1861, without deduction for
Siste Tax, payable in east to the Sigekbolders, on and
after the light nat.

Also, a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable prorate on the capital stock and premiums carned, out of
the profits of the company for the year ending December
31st, 1861, for which certificates of profits, bearing interest, will be delivered to the stockholders, and to the insured entilled to receive the same under the provisions
of the charter, on and after the 23d inst.
No certificate will be issued for any test sum than ten
dollars, nor for any fractional part of one dollar. Sums
tes than ten dollars, and not less than one dollar, ser
credited to the insured on the books of the Company, and
if, within any period of ten years, the said credits amount
to ten dollars, certificates therefor will be issued.
Oertificates of profits are liable, squally with the captal stock, for the losses and engagements of the Compaary, and may be converted into capital stock at any
time, at the option of the holder.

B. M. HINOHMAN,

ja14-tuthe10t MOTELS: A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED,

Line of the GHARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have
beened, for a term of years, WILLIARD'S HOTEL, in

Weshington, They take this occasion to return to their
old friends and customers many thanks for past favors,
and bug to searce them that they will be most happy to

see their in links may operate.

WARRINGTON, July 18, 1861.

AUGUSTON.

WARRINGTON, July 18, 1861.

TOW'S BROWN WINDSOR,
RONEY, GLYCERIBE, AND OTHER FANCY.
SOAPE, BRUGHER; AND PERFUMERY.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—The firm of Lew, Son,
a Bendow, 800 Strand, London, is this day dissolved by
effugion of time, and the Sunneas will, in future, be
combined at the same address under the firm of
110DENT LOW, BON; & HAYDON.
Mr. Haydon has been practically appeared.

Mr. Hayfon has been mentally engaged, for upwards of twenty years, in the manufacture of the above articles; for a considerable time he has most successfully represented the late firm, and is thoroughly conversant with every braich of the business; this fact, coupled with the intimate knowledge of the trade for upwards of forty years of Mr. Low, the contor partner, will be a sufficient governance that the high reputation of these manufactic.

tions of the control of the control

landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. TVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO HADY WHO WISHES TO BE BEAUTIFUL should purchase HUNT'S OURT IOILET POWDER. It is used by the Court Beauties in Europe, and it is the only Powderktast will not injure the skin or rub off. Price, 12, 25, and 50 cents. HUNT'S BLOOM OF HOSES, a beautiful, natural color, for the checks or lips; it will not wash off or injure the skin, and remains durable for years. Price \$1. These articles are quite new, and can only be obtained of HUNT & OO., 133 South SEVENTH Street, above Wahut. All kinds of Fancy Soaps and Pornmery.

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

VOL. 5.—NO. 145.

CREAT BARGAINS

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

OF THE

FIRE BLACK BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$45 to \$35—From \$35 to \$26.

FINE BLACK BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$25 to \$19.50—From \$20 to \$16.

FINE BLACK BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$16 to \$12—From \$12 to \$9.

FANOY BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$40 to \$30—From \$30 to \$22.

FANOT COLORED BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$24 to \$18.—From \$18 to \$13.50.

LYONS VELVET CLOAMS, From \$90 to \$65—From \$70 to \$55.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT. Which is replete with every dealrable style and descrip-tion, will be open to inspection at prices corresponding to the general reduction; particularization, among such an infailty of qualities, being, if not impossible, at all events, unsatisfactory.

One case just opened.
Black and White Checks, double width.
Fine All-wool Cashmeres.
SHARFLESS BROTHERS.

Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts, At prices lower than before offered. SHARPLESS BROTHEBS.

In medium and fine qualities. Scotch Crash and Towelling. SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

END WEAR—BOYS' WEAR.

60 to 75-cont Union Cassimeres, Satinets, &c.

81 Cassimeres; best in the market.

\$1.10 Cassimeres; best ever sold for the money.

Black Cloths fr Ladles' Wear.

Black Broadcloths for Mon's Wear.

Some Bargains in our Cloth Stock.

Tedlors' attention is invited.

COOPER & CONARD. S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

Beduced in Prico.
Good Stock of Cloaks.
Blanket Long Shawls Cheap.
Blank Thibet Shawls Cheap.
Black Blanket Square Shawls for \$1.
Broche Shawls at half price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.

size.
Balmorals Wholesale.
Balmorals Retail.
EYHE & LANDELL.

Delaines, at 18% cents; Calicoes, 12% cents. Black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs.

Neck-Ties, Gloves, Gents' Shawls. Misses' and Ladies' Shawls in variety. Nice assortment of Dress Goods.

Misses' and Lodi's' Shawis in variety.
Nice assortment of Dress Goods.
Belmoral Skirts in great variety, at
702 AROH Street.
N. B.—On hand, Jack-siyaws and Solitaries, nucle by
and sold for an invalid. They are nice games as well as
presents, and any one would confer a favor by purchasing the same.

Brown and Black Sealskin, 75c to \$1.50. Cheap heavy Coatings and Cloakings Fine Black Cloths and Beavers. Good stock Cassimers at old prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY

GOODS—SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ABBISON, Importers and Deslors in Linen, and Home Furnishing Dry Goods, etc.
Have now on hand a full assortment of Linen Sheeting Table Cloths, Napkins, Table, Dlaper Towelling, etc., etc., imported under the old tariff, or bought a great sac-

nce. N.B.—Five per cent. allowed on purchases as above, i id for on delivery. no27tf

CLOARS AND MANTILLAS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,

BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS,

BLACK SILK-VELVET CLOARS, EVERY NEW STYLE, EVERY NEW MATERIAL; THE LABGEST STOCK

THE MOST BEASONABLE PRIORS IN THE CITY

IN
LADIES' CLOAKS,
To close out,
At the
ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Siz.
au81-6m JACOB HORSFALL.

Hendsome styles of well-made, serviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to select.

deld S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET.

The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stoc

COMMISSION HOUSES.

No. 118 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BILL MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 251 South SECOND Street, nection with their extensive Cabinet Business are anulacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand rule upply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are procounced, by all who have used them, to be ruperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

GROCERIES

OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES. ja8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,

MA SALMON, &c. —3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 9 dAOKEREL, large, medium, and small, in sesorted sakages of choice, late-caught, fast fish. 5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-

CRAB-APPLE CIDER,

HUTCHINSON,

GREAT BARGAINS

CLOAKS!

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

ocl5

CLOAKS_

se25-6m

IVENS, No. 28 South NINTH Street.

& Considered at old prices.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E cor. NINTH and MARKET.

MEN'S WEAR-BOYS' WEAR.

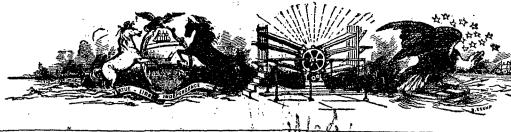
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HEAVY CLOAKINGS.

NEW BALMORALS.

RUSSIA CRASH,



offer is no longer opposed to him.

The following regiments comprise his brigade:

The Position of Zollicoffer.

The New York Times says: The position of Zollicoffer on the Cumberland was one of the three great robel strongholds in Kentucky—the first being at Columbus, in the extreme west, soon to be assailed by the great fatilla; the second at Bowling Green, in central Kentucky, now imminently menaced by Gen. Buell; and the third, and most important of all, in the east being the one which

important of all, in the east, being the one which has just succumbed before our gallant troops. Naturally, the latter position was the strongest of the three; and, indeed, it was for defence one of the

Naturally, the latter position was the strongest of the three; and, indeed, it was for defence one of the very strongest points possible. Selecting the mountainous region on both sides of the Cumberland river at a point where its course runs from due south to due west, and where the hills, although immediately upon the banks, rise to an altitude of 300, 350, and 400 feet above the lovel of the river, Zollicoffer occupied and fortified these hills, commanding all approaches by the river from both directions, as well as through the valloys of the crocks on the north and on the south. Behind these immense natural and artificial defences the rebels were posted, capuble, apparently, of bidding defiance to the assaults of any force. His forces on the north side of the river, prior to his reinforcement by Crittenden's troops, consisted of six regiments, stationed on a height four hundred feet above the river, commanding the approach from both directions, and on the south side of four regiments, commanding the valley of Meadon creek, and a depression through the hills from the south, about a mile to the west. The geographical position of this entrenchment is as follows: From Someset, about fifteen miles southwest; from Columbia, forty miles southeast, and about six miles below the head of steambeat navigation. The position commands all the coal mines, and many of the salt wells south of the Cumberland. Unluckily for the rebels, their main body moved out of this strong post to assail our forces, and as Gen. Thomas came up opportunely as they began to fall back, he pursued them, and the glorious victory above chronicled is the result.

GENERAL HALLECK'S DIVISION.

Battle of Silver Creek.

enemy, under Poindexter, were pouring their fire on our advance guard of twenty-four men under Lieut. Burrows, who was by this time wounded and one of his men shot dead.

In less time then it takes to write it, the men were brought into line, and through the dense fog and smoke of the enemy's fire we could barely discorn them. In an instant, however, the firing commenced along our lines, and with Colt's six-shooting revolving carbines our men made the woods ring with almost one incessant volley. In the meantime, the Lowa First, with only pistols in their hands, were coming on the enemy from the hill on our left, when, after a fire lasting only twenty minutes, their lines wavered, broke, and they threw away their arms and fied in one grand scatter in the opposite direction from us; having in their race to cross the creek, we pursued them a short distance up the hill through the woods, and it now being nearly dark we returned, burned their camp, consisting of fifty-four wagons and harness, a quantity of clothing, blankets, &c., &c. & We brought out of their camp nine prisoners, one hundred and seventy-five good horses. We immediately pitched our camp out of the woods, and within a mile of the battle-ground. Before we had left the burning camp Poindexter had sent a flag of truce for his dead and wounded. Their dead on the field was not more than twenty, but befare morning it had reached fifty, so many of them had been fatally wounded.

From accounts direct from the country through which they retreated we learned, the next morning, their wounded were scattered at overy house in their flight for a distance of ten miles towards Allen, on the North Missouri railroad, and could be little less than one hundred. Our killed was two; mortally wounded, four, and more or less wounded, but considered afte, eighteen. Among these were Capt. Fester and Lieut. Durrows, both in the arm, and both doing well.

Major Hubbard ordered a force of one hundred men, at midnight, to go to the burning camp in search of one of our men who was

etreating rear.

A few of the officers deserve particular mention.

A few of the officers deserve particular mention. Major Hunt, with his one hundred braves, was all that could be in an officer, and, with Captain Foster, of the Ohio company, and Captains flowdell and Clinton, of the First Missouri cavalry, were with their men and coolly and firmly urged them on to victory. Licut. Burrows, of Company I, First Missouri, had early received a wound, and the brave little Orderly Sergeant Adams kept with his men and fought manfully, and deserves particular mention from the officers in command. We have only to add that if our battles on a large scale are pushed through as was this little fight, we will have but few Bull Run fights to record in this war.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S DIVISION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20, via Baltimore.-No

news has been received here from the Burnside expedition, which sailed hence more than a week

since. The latest Southern papers say nothing abou it, although, if a landing has been made, news ought to have reached Richmond and Norfolk before this.

No anxiety is, however, felt on the subject.
Although it is highly probable that the first news

nearly halt a year.

The following regiments compr Second Ohio Volunteers. Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers. Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers. First Tennessee Volunteers. Second Tennessee Volunteers. Ohio Battery.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1862.

FINE CLOAKS.

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK | WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862. Irish Actors-Of the Past. PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK, [THIRD ARTICLE.]

AND FUR EMPORIUM, Sound the gong, draw up the curtain, and 708 CHESTNUT STREET, enter Margaret Wossington! By the more familiar name of Peg Wof-PREVIOUS TO BEMOVAL fington she is generally known. Even Dr. SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTIONS. FROSTED BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$26 to \$20—From \$22 to \$17. Johnson, when describing the parsimony of FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$18 to \$14—From \$10 to \$7.50. BROWN SEALSKIN OR SABLE CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$16 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12. s as red as blood."" BLACK SEALSKIN OR OTTER CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12. Woffington, by all accounts, must have been Velvet Cloth Cloaks, From \$30 to \$22—From \$35 to \$26.

one of the loveliest women of her time. Galt, in his "Lives of the Players," (a very poor compilation,) describes her thus: "Her per- fington also failed-in the personation of a son was remarkably heautiful; an irresistible gracefulness was conspicuous in all her actions; a pleasing air, and, for her condition, a most surprising elegance shone, as it were, around her. Her eyes were black, of the darkest brilliancy, and while, it was said, they beamed every movement of her heart, and showed, notwithstanding she was but little indebted to education, that acute discernment, which distinguished her career throughout life. Her eyebrows, arched and vividly marked, posessed a flexibility which greatly increased the expression of her other features: in love and terror they were powerful beyond conception; SHEPHERDS' PLAID CASHMERE. but the beautiful owner never appeared to be ensible of their force. Her complexion was of the finest hue, and her nose being gently acquiline, gave her countenance an air of great majesty; all her other features were of no

most beautiful of Eye's daughters." In one of the ante-rooms of the Dublin Society there is a picture of the fair Woslington, which gives some idea of her charms, but her true likeness is to be seen in the Garrick EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS—At very low prices, to cell the stock.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS,

JA21 OHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. club of London, where there are four portraits of her. One, by Hogarth, is clearly the best, and is one of the finest paintings in the collection. It is of cabinet size, and represents her reclining on a sofa, "dallying and dangerous," as Charles Lamb observed forty years ago, n his description of Mathew's Theatrical Gallery, which the Garrick Club now possess. In one hand she has a book-in another a miniature. It is difficult to imagine that such a charming creature could have been so very a woman as she was. Another portrait, of Kitcat size, represents her with a book before her, which she does not read, her thoughts

being distant in a half-mournful reverie. It is

inferior mould; she was altogether one of the

altogether a lovely face. Margaret Woslington was born in Dame street. Dublin, in 1719, of exceedingly low parentage, her father being a journeyman EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, open to-day, a fresh assortment of Double-faced Black Figured Silks. Solid Colored Brown Figured Silks. Blues, Modes, Green, and Furple Silks. [ia8] bricklayer, and her mother an apple-woman, whose chair and basket were planted at the entrance of Fownes' court. She went to school from the age of five to ten, when her EYRE & LANDELL keep the very
heaviest
Plain Black Dress Silks.
Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks.
Widow's Silks, without gloss.
Rich Plain Silks, for city trade.
ja8 father died, when she was kept at home, to assist her mother in the business of a washer-\$2.50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full and the favorite of the graces, to set the fashions, prescribe laws to taste, shine as an easy, well-bred woman of fashion, and charm the brilliant and fascinating conversation. When the famous Edmund Burke first visited Lon- one, three years after her quitting don, to cat his terms at the Temple, as a law student, he fell into theatrical society, and became very intimate with Mrs. Wollington. who was then thirty-five, in the prime of her beauty, talents, and renown, and she charmed him, as she charmed all others. Prior, his biographer, speaks of her "possession of beauty, wit, vivacity, fascination of manners," and says that she introduced Burke, at her

house, to the Duke of Newcastle, then Prime Minister. Emma Hart and Sophia Dawes-severally known in the annals of the houses of Nelson and Bourbon as Lady Hamilton and the Baroness de Feuchères—arc cases almost parallel to that of Margaret Wosington. They rose, like her, from the lowest rank, had great talent and limited education, and won their position by the union of grace, beauty, and wonderful tact.

No biographer of Woffington has mentioned much about her family. In a conversation with Boswell, in 1773, he mentioned one "Mrs. Cholmondely, a very airy lady," and Mr. Croker says "She was a younger sister of the celebrated Margaret Wossington, and married the Hon. and Rev. George Cholmon- Carlisle related that, on one occasion, he saw dely." In fact, she was educated in France | a well-dressed gentlewoman turn in underat her sister's expense. Little Margaret Wof-fington did not long remain a nymph of the wash-tub. There was at that time a French He was curious enough to pause, and saw the danseuse in Dublin called Madame Violante,a woman of good character, great agility, and kind heart. Swift has mentioned her more than

REST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE | pose the spark's real character. She obtained potestion of these manufaction.

A subject to the manufaction of these manufaction of these manufaction of the manufaction of t

and was dressed up so completely like a gentleman, that she obtained the lady's hand for a minuet. While they were "walking" this stately dance, she disclosed the real character of the suitor. The demoiselle. fainted-the company dispersed - Woffington returned to town triumphant and the rescal suitor received, not the lady's hand, but her "mit-

Returning to Dublin, after her brilliant success in London, the manager there paid her \$70 a week, and almost coined money out of her talents. Her native city might be said to have almost set her up for an idol. She lived his friend David Garrick, said, "I remember | as if she had an hereditary fortune to back drinking tea with him long ago, when Peg her, keeping a chariot and two footmen. She Wossington made it, and he grumbled at her settled twenty pounds a year on her mother, for making it too strong. 'Why,' he said, 'it and freely disbursed charity among the poor Undoubtedly she was a woman of fine impulses. It was her desire to have remained in Dublin, but the manager engaged in specula tions outside of his theatre, and failed. Wofsecond male character. Her Lothario, a tragedy rake, was much inferior to her Sir Harry

Wildair. Returning to London, she was re-engaged by Rich, and from that time, until she retired from the stage, at the comparatively early age with the most beautiful lustre, they revealed of thirty-eight, her popularity continued. She read a great deal, and studied constantly; She visited Paris to learn the grace of French acting-but her own natural grace excelled it. After this she tried some parts in tragedy, but with little success. Her forte lay in elegant comedy, and Cibber, who took pleasure in in structing her, and was himself a poor tragedian, with a monotonous way of speaking serious verse, may have spoiled her for tragedy. Her only defect was a harsh, grating

Garrick, who first met her in Dublin in 1742, when she played Cordelia and Ophelia to his Lear and Hamlet, was captivated by her beauty, and at one time intended to marry her-writing the song of "Lovely Peggy" to express his passion, and actually put a ring on her finger before witnesses. But he detected her in an infidelity, and married-Mademoiselle Violetti, a danseuse whose father was said to have been a nobleman who gave her a dowry of \$30,000.

There was a deadly enmity between Mrs. Woffington and Mrs. Clive, which broke out, every now and then, into an open quarrel in the green-room. Clive was frank and impetuous, speaking out, when angry: but Woffington was cool, cutting, and always mistress

of herself. From 1751 to 1754, Wosfington played in Dublin, under Sheridan's management, and with unabated popularity. She returned to Covent Garden, where, oddly enough, she founded the celebrated Beefsteak Club, still existing, where each member, in town, has to cook the steaks on a silver gridiron, or contribute in some way to the success and comfort of the repast. In May 1757. Woffington quitted the stage.

She was yet young, and this step has been variously attributed to declining health and to a sermon which she heard, in which some errors very similar to her own were forcibly touched on. Perhaps the latter was the true cause, woman, into which she then entered. After for she became simple in dress and manner, this Woffington had no more schooling. Yet | staid in conduct, serious in demeanor, and she rose to become the ornament of the stage | pious in heart. She increased her mother's annuity, built and endowed a number of alms houses at Teddington, in Middlesex, where she lived, and occupied herself, for the renoblest and the most gifted in the land by her mainder of her life, in active, unestontatious She preferred the company of men to that of women; the latter, she said, talked of no-thing but silks and scandal. It has been truly said, "of all the fascinating actresses that have ever appeared on the English or Irish stage, it is probable that Peg Wosington was the most brilliant and alluring woman. As a fair comedian—a being of infinite vivacity, of their fatigue.

The tener of all the official despatches goes to the tener of all the official despatches goes to the tener of all the wast brilliant. compeer. The memoirs and correspondence of the last century give copious testimony to her graces and her talents. She seems to have united in herself the fascination of Miss Foote, the dashing vivacity and heartiness of Miss Nisbett, and the keen intellect of Madamo Vestris. As a woman she had the charmsas an actress she had more than the talentsof each and all of them. No other comedian. male or female, has so great a traditionary

reputation. Since her time actresses of cele-

brity have obtained great social influence, but she was the first of English actresses who became a leading star in society." Out of the numerous anecdotes which show neath an arch, in the street, followed by one of her own sex, in a state of atter poverty. lady, stripping a warm petticoat from her own person, place it in the poor woman's hands. with a sum of money, the tears rolling down

a surface energit to be in the growth of the control of the contro

A number of other material matters are contained in the report.

Serenable.—William Morau, Esq., recently appointed consul to Bayonne, was tendered the compliment of a serenade on Monday night, at his residence, in Eleventh street.

No anxiety is, however, felt on the subject.

Although it is highly probable that the first news by birth, but was appointed by the Presidenta brigadier general from the State of Maryland. He has once, previous to the present occasion, been in battery against the aristocratic Tennessee Congressman, on which occasion Zollicoffer had tried their destination carlier if sent via Annapolis, since the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance of the publication of war nows in the descapance

FROM KENTUCKY.

THE LATE VICTORY AT SOMERSET

FURTHER PARTICULARS. THE POSITIONS OF SCHOEPFF AND ZOLLI.

COFFER PRIOR TO THE BATTLE. THE REBEL ROUT COMPLETE.

Two Hundred of their Killed and Wounded Left on the Field. ALL OF THEIR CANNON, AMMUNITION. AND STORES, IN OUR POSSESSION.

An Early Advance on Bowling Green Expected.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI. FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT SILVER CREEK.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe. LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. The Burnside Expedition Seen Off the

North Carolina Coast. SECRETARY CAMERON'S SPEECH ON TAKING LEAVE OF THE ARMY OFFICERS

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER. Description of General Lane's Expedition.

&c., THE VICTORY AT SOMERSET.

Particulars of the Battle in Kentucky. CINCINNATI, Jap. 21 .- A special Louisville despatch, to the Commercial, says that despatches received at headquarters announce that the battle took place on Sunday morning, and that General Thomas continued the pursuit until night.
Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they lay all night, expecting to storm them in the morning; but with the aid of

their bonts and barges the enemy managed to get noress the river before daylight. They left behind all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagons loaded with quarter-master and medical stores, which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of the entrench-ments yesterday morning. After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in every direction.

Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were

stied them, and the glorious victory noove enron-cled is the result.

The column of Gen. Thomas, when he left Co-lumbia to inove forward, consisted of 15,000 well-appointed men. They were nearly all Western troops—mostly from Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. In Gen. Scheopff's brigade were the two famous re-giments of East Tennessee, who have been burning for a fight with their enemies and persecutors for partly hall a page. picked up on the field. Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon mortally wounded.
Our loss has not yet been definitely ascertained. but it must have been considerable.

The surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Regiment tele-

for a light with their enemies and persecutors for nearly helt a year.

This victory opens the way for our gallant army of the West to penetrate into East Tennesseo through Cumberland Gap; and if promptly followed up to the capture of the Virginia and East Tennesseo Railroad, will compet the rebels to exacute Bowling Green, and will compet the rebels to exacute Bowling Green, and will compet Beauregard, to retire from Manassas. The position of the different points mentioned, and their relation to Cumberland Gap, and the Tennesseo and Virginia Railroad to Knoxville, Nashville, Bowling Green, and Columbus, and to dur main bedy at Munfordsville, will all be found on our map. The rebels propose to make the Ohio-river the boundary line of their bloody despotism, but they are rapidly retreating from that line. graphs that his regiment had seventy killed and Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the best regiments in this department.
As fer as I can learn, the Ninth Ohio, Tenth Incharity. She died in March 1760, aged forty- diana, Second Minnesota, Eighteenth regulars, and Fourth and Tenth Kentucky regiments,

Colonel Manson's brigade, including the Tenth Indiana, Eighteenth regulars, and some Kentucky regiments, reinforced General Thomas. During Saturday night they made a forced march of twentyfive miles through heavy roads, and managed to arrive three hours before the commencement of the fight, in which they took a glorious part, in spite

Battle of Silver Creek.

[Correspondence of the Republican.]

BOONVILLE, Jan. 12, 1862.

We are just returned from the fight on Silver creek, and thought a short account from an eye-witness might interest your readers in this violulty, and serve to correct many misstatements in regard to the battle. A more spirited and holly-corresped little fight, we think, has not taken place since this war commenced. The ground of the engagement was on the line of Howard and Randolph counties, about thirty miles north of this place, and in a shout thirty miles north of this place, and in a show that the affair resulted in the most brilliant No prominent officers are said to be killed on our

General Schoops was utterly unable to cut off the retreat of the enemy, owing to the bluffy character of the country and the obstruction of all the reads by felled timber.

Cincinnati, Jan. 21.—This morning's Gazette has advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is ready and in fine order.

last evening, and is still rising at the rate of an inch per hour. There is now fifty-two feet four inches in the channel. this woman's native goodness of heart, we Position of Gen Schoepfit's Brigade on conclude with the following: The Bishop of the 15th instant. merset, on the 15th, was furnished by a special cor-

General Schoops was utterly mable to out off the rotreat of the country and the obstruction of all the roads by folled timber.

CIRCINNATI, Jan. 21.—This morning's Gazette has advices that warrant the prediction of an early advance of the army in Kentucky. The weather is now the only hindering cause—everything else is ready and in sine order.

The Ohio river had rison seventeen inches up to last evening, and is still rising at the rate of an inch per hour. There is now fifty-two feet four inches in the channel.

Position of Gen Schoeps's Brigade on the 15th instant.

The following description of the situation of Somerset, on the 15th instant.

The CAMP, NEAR SOMERSET, KY., Jan. 15.

Dear Times: We are now here, onjoying the whock horred as a sounding pole to find the crossings along the road. Mules were originally used for taking these soundings; but, since the late falling of the waters, these useful animals have not been able to find bottom. The beauties of "general order No. 8" are now developing themselves in the expeditious novements of troops.

Fermerly, under the order of General Mitchell, allowing twenty-five wagons to each regiment, brigades of troops were moved with case, over the worst of reads, from eighteen to twenty-four miles per day. But, since the cutting down of the rogiment in the intention of the order of the content of troops.

Fermerly, under the order of General Mitchell, allowing twenty-five wagons to each regiment, brigades of troops were moved with case, over the worst of reads, from eighteen to twenty-four miles greated to defend the programent in the thirteen wagons (not even allowing private conveyances to be employed), it is with respondent of the Cincinnati Times:

IN CAMP, NEAR SOMERSET, KY., Jan. 15.

DEAR TIMES: We are now here, enjoying the most horrible of weather. Rain, elect, snow hall, and mud unfathomless, are some of the tributations which we now have to encounter. Teamsters now travelling the reads are obliged to use the leadhore as a sounding pole to find the crossings along the read. Mules were originally used for taking these soundings; but, since the late falling of the waters, these useful animals have not been able to find bottom. The beauties of "general order No. 8" are now developing themselves in the expeditions movements of troops.

Formerly, under the order of General Mitchell, allowing twenty-five wagons to each regiment,

TWO CENTS.

his prowess, and this attempt of the latter to cut up his small army was doubtless for the purpose of averaging what was really a military defeat as far as the robol general was concerned. It is reported of Gen. Schoepff that when he came to this country he was a poor man as far as his pocket was concerned, but possessed a talent that was bound to make itself known in time. After a time he went to Washington, where Mr. Holt gave him a situation in the Patent Office. At first his position was very humble, his time being partially complete between the duites of a messenger and a cleaner and arranger of the models, &c., until Mr. Holt tried him at more important duties, and he always found that whatever was given him to do, Alvin Schoepff always did it well. A position was then obtained for him to exercise his abilities, which were gradually becoming known to others besides himself. Mr. Holt watched him well, took great interest in his protege, and missed no opportunity for his advancement. When Commissioner Holt was transferred to the War Department he took Schoepff with him, and as a survey was needed in Virginia he was entrusted with it. This brought him under the eye of the then Commanderince of the protect of the desiration and acquirements became known to him the veteran General did not overlook them, but continued to employ him on important business in connection with the War Department. When the troubles in the country and the recreant retirement of many of the officers of the United States army made it necessary to employ foreign efficers of military education and acquirements became known to him the State of his benefactor was located. He has made bimself known at Wild Cat, and again at Semerset, and if given the opportunity there is but little doubt but that he will again be heard of, although Zollicoffer is no longer opposed to him.

The following regiments comprise his brigade:

Second Ohio Volunteers.

FROM GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION.

ew weeks since.

Arrival of Ten Contrabands from Bow-ing Green—Their Statement of the Condition of the Rebels—How they Captured the Secesh with a Bottle of Whisky—Wholesale Negro Stealing South of us—Kentuckians being Im-pressed into the Rebel Service. Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.]

MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.

Ten contrabands, all males, arrived here last night from Bowling Green. They have been several days making their escape, and compose the part of a large party, all of which left at the same time. They made their way to our pickets last evening, and, after undergoing examination at the outposts, were brought to headquarters. I had a conversation with one of them, an intelligent young mulatto. He says that for two or three weeks the rebels have been seizing on all the colored people they can find, and that a great number is now at Bowling Green. They take whole families, without respect to age or sex.

The women are put into the hospitals as nurses and washerwomen. The stouter children are put to work in various ways, the best men taken as soldiers, and the rest employed as servants and laborers. Nearly all of these slaves have been taken forcibly from their masters. Numbers of them have been run South and sold for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy! He says there are fully a thousand at Bowling Green awaiting an opportunity to escape, some to our lines, and others to their masters. On their way here, this party were frequently aided by Union men, some of whom had been robbed of their slaves. They all represent the distress and dosolation at Bowling Green, and through the surrounding country, as frightful. The people have been robbed of nearly everything, and have to depend, in a great measure, on the army for supplies. The sickness in the rebel army is frightfully large, nearly every house of consequence being used as a hospital. The measles, typhoid fever, and small-pox, are raging smong them, the latter being especially virulent. MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.

righing among them, the latter being especially virulent. Having pressed nearly all the negroes into the service, they have now commenced on the white people. It was a condition of Kentucky's admission into the Southern Confederacy that she farnish twenty-five thousand troops. The Provisional State Government has called for that number, and getting no volunteers, has resorted to impressment. Citizens are seized in their houses, on the roads, or wherever found, and carried at the point of the bayonet to Bowling Green, where they are enrolled in the service of the Confederate Government. A particular pleasure is taken in impressing those who do not sustain the rebellion. The negroes estimate the forces there at from forty to sixty thousand. It has been largely increased within two or three weeks, by reinforcements from Columbus and Virginia, and by impressment.

ans been largely increased within two or three weeks, by reinforcements from Columbus and Virginia, and by impressment.

An amusing part in the escape of these contrabands was the fact that they arrested and brought to our pickets a white rebel, and delivered him safely into custody. The fellow's name is Green. He resides about eight miles from here. Seeing the negroes coming this way, he at once suspected their purpose. He immediately got his shot-gun and threatened to shoot them if they proceeded. One of them happening to have a bottle of whisky, he gave the robel a dose, and he consented to argue the case, which they did as they walked along. Green followed the whisky, as a nungry dog would a butcher's wagon, occasionally taking a drink. The negroes had been posted as to the position of our pickets, and they succeeded in keeping his company until they were near enough, and he was drunk enough, when they disarmed and brought him in with them. The negroes will be put to work under wages in the quartermaster's department. inder wages in the quartermaster's department.

INTERESTING FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Troops Busily at Work Improving the Fortifications—Preparations for Moving Over to the Maintend—Ship Island the Headquarters of the Gulf The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Ship Island, under date of December 24, says :

Since the occupation of Ship Island, by the Connecticut Ninth and Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, under General Phelps, the troops have been actively employed in improving the defences of the island, and making preparations for moving over to the mainland as soon as the main army, under General Butler, arrives. The moving of large bedies of men, drilling troops, landing munitions of war, building wharves and other necessary works, and the vast accumulation of army appurtenances, has given a lively appearance to affairs on this narrow, low, sandy island. The officers and near are in high spirits, although some of them have reason to regret the loss of their horses on shipboard. The horses had been stalled in the between decks of the ship King fisher, contrary to the usual manner, and, consequently—although the clipper had a short run from Boston—sixty-nine of the noble animals were lost.

decks of the ship King fisher, contrary to the usual manner, and, consequently—although the clipper had a short run from Boston—sixty-nine of the noble animals were lost.

Phelps' Proclamation.

This document has caused considerable excitement this way, and particularly amongst the naval, officers. In some instances its copy has been torn in pieces and thrown overboard, and in others it has received the severest condemnation, attended with threats of resignation if the proclamation be sent among the "Southern People."

In conversation with Gen. Phelps upon this subject, he declared that his principles were antislavery, and he desired the country to know it. He did not, however, wish to harm his countrymen of the South, but believing as he did that slavery being the cause of the war, and all other troubles of any moment that have ever arisen among the American people, he had a right to say so, and could not see the propriety of longer apologizing for such a baneful institution. "And as for those officers," continued he, "who are so fearful that the Union army may do some harm to the robols, they had better come forward and let us know which side they are on."

The robol war steamers cruising in the Mississippi Sound have been very cautious how they approached the Federal vessels ever since the action of the Massachusetts and Florida, on the 19th of October; but on the 12th instant it was thought that an engagement would take place, as the enemy's vessels manocuvred suspiciously. About noon their steamers Oregon and Pumbeo steamed along from the westward, and the Florida and Gray Cloud from the castward. At 1 P. M. the Massachusetts and New London, having heat to quarters, steamed in shore toward Mississippi City, thus placing two of the rebol steamers on either hand. But the enemy would not fight, but steamed away as fast as possible, the Oregon and Pumbeo, in the retreat, which was answered, but the distance being segrent, the shells fell far short.

Arrival of the Commodore,

Arrival of the Commodore.

The Niagara, bearing the broad pennant of Flag-officer McKean, arrived from Fort Pickeas on the 22d. This is to be his headquarters hereafter, for without doubt this is the most important station on the coast. Here the fleet is to oc-operate with General Butler's army, and, from appearances, a large invading force will move upon the enomy in this direction. The vessels here are the Niagara, Riassachusetts, Wissahickon, Water-witch, Ranger, Preble, Pampero, Ruhn, Maria L. Wood, Rachel Semmes, Samuel Loton, supply and chartered ship Kingfisher. Also, the prizes Henry Lewis, Anna A. J. Vien and Olive, (with eargees of molasses, sugar, turpentine, resin and lumber), and smacks Advocate, Express, Delight, and Oscola. In addition to these, the army has a number of fine boats, several of them being capable of holding over one hundred men each, and as these are continually increasing, the floating force here will be large by the time Batler arrives.

From this, then, it is evident that something of importance will be done this way ere long, and it is to be hoved that the effort will meet with as wood. Arrival of the Commodore. importance will be done this way ere long, and it is to be heped that the effort will meet with as good success as did that on our eastern coast.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Death of Ex-President Tyler-The Burnside Expedition at Hatterns. Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond, on Friday night, after a very brief illness.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—A letter received ere from a reliable source, at Nowbern, dated the 18th inst., says that forty-three Federal vessels are at Hatteras.

An official despatch received at Wilmington, Jan. 19, from Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 16, says that thirty-four small steamers and sixteen sailing ves-

outside, of Hatteras. More are reported at Pamlico The above may be relied on, as it comes from an official in Hyde county.
[The exclusion of all intelligence of the Buanside xpedition is explained by the fact that a law was ecently passed by the rebel Congress, prohibiting

sels were inside, and seven large steamers were

the publication of war news in the newspapers 1

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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and were ranged uncovered around him, Mr. Ca-GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me by your presence on this occasion. We have been associated tegether in a great work. I have had the army grow up under my hands, from one of small proportions to be one of the greatest establishments in the world. I have labored to make it establishments in the world. the greatest establishments in the world. I have labored to make it worthy of the country and the cause we were defending. In the discharge of my duty, where such vast interests were concerned, so much feeling enlisted, I have, doubless, in some cases given offence. In cases still fewer, I may have felt effences given; but they are so few, so slight, that I cannot now remember one. I dismiss all thought of them. Of all these officers present, there is scarcely one that I have not appointed—scarcely one without my name to his commission. I allude to the fact only to assure you how deep the interest I must feel in you. At all times in life, and wherever I may be, I shall cherish the most glory of our arms, and for the prosperity of the country.

Adjutant General Thomas responded briefly and happily, saying that for years it had been the cus tom, after the army officers had welcomed a new Secretary in office, for such of them as chose to call upon the retiring Secretary, and give him assurances of their regard in parting. The present full company were present, not by military order, but from personal respect and good will. Gen. Cameron's efficient services in the dark days of the past year, when all was chaos in the army, and the Government nearly lost, would never be forgotten. He had served the country well at home, and was now going abroad to add new leaves to the chaplet of honor already crowning his brow. He would bear the best wishes of the army. Both speeches elicited marked evidences of ap-

General Cameron will remain in Washington till next week; then take his family to Pennsylvania, and return to Washington for a few days to receive his instructions.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—According to General Orders No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office, a new military department, to be known as the "Department of Key West," is constituted with the following bounds: Key West, the Tortugas, and the Mainland on the West Coast, and Apalachi-

cola and Cape Canaveral on the East Coast. Bri-gadier General M. Brannan is assigned to the com-It is also ordered that officers detailed for the volunteer recruiting service, under General Orders No. 105, of 1861, are to recruit for their own regiments respectively, and not for the general volunteer service. They will, however, be under the direction of the General Superintendent. The full number of officers indicated for the recruiting service need not be detailed, if a less num-ber will suffice to fill up the several regiments.

The selections will be made by the colonels, and the order for detail given by the commanders of departments or corps d'armée. Gen. Lane's Expedition.

[From a Special Correspondent of the N, Y. World.] WASHINGTON, January 18.

[From a Special Correspondent of the N, Y. World.]

Washington, January 18.

Hone of the various expeditions southward have received less public attention than that about to start under the leadership of Gen. Lane, of Kansses, and yet it may be safely said that not one combines so many elements of interest, or promises such important results. Whether we have regard to the leader, or to the men, or to the method, or to the object, it is alike notable. A long personal interview with the General last evening enables me to write of it without liability to error, and at the same time without any abuse of confidence.

First, as to the leader. He is "Jim Lane." as thorough a dare-devil as can be found between the two oceans. I need not describe him to you. Everybody has heard of him. Indiana born, he is a complete type of Western manhood, for there is a Southwestern species of the half-horse, half-aligator Arkaneas breed, with which he has little in common. There is no rampant coarseness or valgarity about him—he is quiet, self-poised, pleasant in manner, and yet every lineament and every movement attests the man of iron nerve. General Lane, I judge, must have turned fifty; his hair is thin and tinged with gray; but his bright, deep-set eye, his compressed lip, as well as his prompt step and his quick word, show that his natural force is not yet at all abated. He has nover injured himself by dissipation, and his wiry frame yields to no hard-ship. Possessed of a mind fertile in resources, a courage which nothing can daunt in the choice of means, a resolution equally indominable in their application, a genus, in short, original and daring, courage which nothing can daunt in the choice of means, a resolution equally indomitable in their application, a genius, in abort, original and daring, which bounds over the petty obstacles raised by ordinary men—their squeamishness and their precedents, their forms and their regularities—he is a natural leader—one of those to whom men instinctively entrust a desperate enterprise. Two facts will sufficiently illustrate this. As he passed, for the first time, into Kanssa, over the lowa line—the Missouri river being then closed—he met old John Brown coming out of the Territory, in a wagon, containing two or three of his wounded sons. They met as atrangers. To Lanc's inquiry for the resson of his taking that direction, old John replied that all was lost—the Territory gone forever. Lane protested against it, made Brown turn upon his tracks, hastened with him to Lawrence, railied the desponding free-State men, insugurated war to the knife with the border ruffians, and quickly put a new face upon the situation. When he returned last summer from the East, he han no sconer reached home than he was surrounded with armed men demanding of him that he should lead them against Price, who, at that time, had command of all Western Missouri, and was threatening Kansas. Within one hour from his crossing his threshold, he was in his saddle at the head of his column, on one of the most dashing and effective campaigns the history of the war has yet seen. Of such stuff is the chief of the present movement.

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His officers are men of similar spirit. Among them are Montgomery, the torror of Southwest Missouri; Jennison, the leader of the Jayhawkers; Colonel John Champion Vaughan, South Carolinian, formerly the associate of Cassius M. Clay in the publication of the emancipation paper in Lexington, and of late years inured to every form of danger in frontier life; Colonel Mitchell, leader of the First Kansas in the battle of Springfield, which lost more of its men in proportion than were lost at the famous charge of Balaklava; Colonel Merritt, who, as leader of the First Iowa on the same occasion, displayed similar gallantry; Lieut. Colonel Fitznatrick, who distinguished himself editionarished himself at the famous charge of Balaklava; Colonel Merritt, who, as leader of the First Iowa on the seme occasion, displayed similar gallantry; Lieut. Colonel Fitzpatrick, who distinguished himself at Great Bethel, a graduate of West Point; and a large number of captains and lieutenants whose peculiar intropidity has been practically tested. King, a French Shawnee half-breed, of great influence among the Indians, and Brandt, a young Cherokee of great intelligence, are already attached to General Lane's suite here in Washington. The rank and file will consist largely of troops who have already been under fire—the flower of them coming from Kansas itself. General Lane is a firm believer that there are no such soldiers in the world. To my question, whether he found the Kansas men from New England to fight as well as the others, he replied, (I should like to omit the emphasis, were it pessible, but the General is not addicted to profanity.) "A New England man, with a Western education, is the d—dest fellow alive." There is, in fact, no doubt that the men of Kansas do engage in this war with a hatred and a flerceness found nowhere else. The iron of terrible personal wrong has entered their souls, and they feel that the day of retribution has come. They will know no alternative but complete submission or complete externination; and will show such fighting as American history has never yet recorded.

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As to the method of General Lane's operations, he proposes to march with thirty thousand, or, if he can procure them, with fifty thousand men, straight down into Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. The distance is about six hundred miles; the ronte is one of Nature's best, extending through an open, level country, with dry, firm soil, presenting fow, if any, thickets or deflies whence surprises may be made. Whatever fighting is done must be done in the open field, which the rebels thus far have systematically avoided. General Lane will have as many of his men mounted as possible, and will probably have a large force assigned him from the superfluous regiments of cavalty now in the survice. He presents peculiar indupements for this; as the horses, when once in Texas, will no longer be an expense to the Government, foraging easily giving them the best support. He will take with him eight or nine splendid batteries, and two of the most efficient mortars. But he does not propose to rely alone upon regular means of warfare. He will use all means. He will not scruple to turn the friendly Indians to account, and will unhesitatingly use the fifty or seventy thousand negroes who are now in a half-starved condition in Nor.hern Texas, whither they have been hurried off by their owners in Missouri, to prevent their escaps. General Lane does not propose to maintain communication with any lage of operations, but will put his columns straight off, subsisting them as he goes from the regions through which he passes, and directing their movements without restriction or instruction in any shape from headquarters. He will probably get the active co-operation of thousands of Union men in Texas; but, whether he does or not, he feels sure that Texas can bring no force strong enough to oppose him successfully. He expects to start from Kansas before the middle of February, and to see Galveston before March closes. The especial object of this expedition is to crush rebellion, not slav As to the method of General Lane's operations

left worth struggling for. The girdled tree will soon perish. A Brave Old Man's Adventures. A Campbellville (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville Democrat tells this story : Louisville Democrat tells this story:

I now have before me a letter to a friend from a private in Colonel Haggard's Cavalry Regiment, stationed at Columbia. The writer was formerly a justice of the peace, is a rough specimen of mountain character, is fond of his grog and a good joke, and always ready for a fight whenever it may suit the convenience of his or his country's enemies. His name is Andrew Jackson Garmon, (rather significant of the nurgadous proposity). It seems this name is Andrew Jackson Garmon, (rather significent of the pugnacious propensity.) It seems that Equire Garmon took a very active part in favor of the Union cause in Cumberland, (his county,) Monroe, and Metcalf counties last summer and fall, captured some twenty head of contraband

(Continued on Fourth Page.)