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Fine All-wool Cashmeres.
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21.0 Cassimeres; best in the market.

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Black Blanket Square Shawls for \$1.

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Solid Colored Brown Figured Silks.

Blues, Modes, Green, and Purple Silks. [ja8] EYRE & LANDELL keep the very

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Piain Black Dress Siiks.
Heavy-bordered Stout Black Siiks.
Widow's Silks, without gloss.
Bich Plain Silks, for city trade. \$2,50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full Balmorals Wholesale.
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LIQUIDAY PRESENTS. Delaines, at 18% cent; Calicoes, 12% cents.
Black and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Nock-Ties, Cloves, Cents' Shawis.
Misces' and Ladius' Shawis in variety,
Nice assortment of Dress Goods.
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J. H. GTOKES',
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HEAVY CLOAKINGS. k Cloths and Beavers. k Cassimeres at old prioss. CGOVER & CONABD, B. E cor. NINTH and MARKET. HOUSE FURNISHING DRY AEBISON, Importers and Dealers in Linen, and House Translating Dry Goods, etc.
Have now on hand a full assortment of Linen Shoeting, Table Cloths, Paykins, Table, Diaper Towelling, etc., etc., imported under the old tariff, or bought a great sacrifice.

n.c. N.B.—Five per cent. allowed on purchases as above, if all for on delivery. no.274 CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS, in endless variety;
LIGHT AND DAEK CLOTH CLOAKS,
of every shade;
BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, BLACK SILK-VELVET OLOAKS,

EVERY NEW STYLE,

EVERY NEW MATERIAL;

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THE MOST BEASONABLE PRICES IN THE CITY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street. GREAT BARGAINS LADIES CLOAKS, To close out. To close out, At the At

ELOAKS

Handsome styles of well-made, serviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best gasterials for the price. A large stock from which to gelect.

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The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stock in the city.

HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON, No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MESCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, meansaction with their extensive Cabinet Business a new manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the 'MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufactures refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Tailou, who are manifer with the character of their work.

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MACKEREJ., HEBRING, SHAD,
Balmon, so. -2.000 bbis How Not. 1, 2, and 3
BLAUMERI, lever, nections, and mall, in secorise
yeshapes of sholde, inte-caught, fat fish,
\$200 bbis. Hew Halfar, Hastport, and Labrador Herwings, of choice qualities.
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INVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO

LAMS -1,000 pieces sugar cured Otty-stablish Hams for sale by O. O. SADLER & CO., 102 AROH Street, 2d door above Frent.



VOL. 5.—NO. 146.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

TWO CENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1862.

Something New about Thomas Hood. It is pleasant to do an act of kindness, particularly when it does not cost any thing. We are about "doing the handsome thing," (as Mrs. Winifred Jenkins has it,) to a worthy publisher and an intelligent public. An uniform edition of the writings of Thomas Hood has long been called for. There is so much delicate fancy and eloquent expression in his serious poems, which contrast so strangely with the wit and humor of his lively effusions, that he might be considered, a literary nondescript. In him the elements were gently blended, and his three different styles would make one suspect that they were exccuted by as many different minds. There was the unmitigated fun, quiet sarcasm, and successful play upon words, which was his earliest manner, and made him so long taken, or mistaken, for a mere jester, a mere humorist. There was his classic manner, in which were written "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," "Hero and Leander," (certainly after the manner of Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis," but without the sensuous feeling of that fine and little read poem,) and there were his thoughtful, tender lyrics of humanity, of which "The Song of the Shirt," "The Lay of the Laborer," and "The Bridge of Sighs" are examples. Here is a little poemlet of his, written, thirty years ago, for the Englishman's Magazine, in five minutes, we once heard him

say, which has sank deep into many a heart, and yet is always read with mournful admiration. THE DEATH-BED. We watched her breathing through the night, Her breathing soft and low, As in her breast the wave of life Kept heaving to and fro. So silently we seemed to speak.

So slowly moved about,

As we had lent her half our power

To eke her living out. Our very hopes belied our fears, Our fears our hopes belied— We thought her dying when she slept, And sleeping when she died. For when the morn came dim and sad, And chill with early showers, Her quiet eyelids closed—she had Her quiet eyelids closed—s Another morn than ours.

We defy any one to alter, transpose, or omit one word in this without making a flaw in the gem,-for "a gem of purest ray serene" it questionless is; a pure and perfect chrysolite. Hood's son and daughter, who lately pub-

lished "Memorials" of him, promised a complete edition of his works-including all that he wrote in prose and verse. It will be difficult to make such a collection, for much of what he wrote was anonymous-for example his reviews of new books, first for the Literary Gazette, edited by Jerdan, and subsequently for the Athenœum, under the elder C. W. | that is pleasant and instructive, nearly crushed Dilke. In the preface to the revised edition up by a great deal that is purely personal and of "The Old Curiosity Shop," Charles Dickens acknowledges that one of the earliest and most appreciative notices of that story, which encouraged him to develope the character of Little Nell, was written anonymously by Thomas Hood-a fact which Dickens did not learn for some time.

In New York, the well-known publisher, G. P. Putnam has commenced the issue of lines in all. Of the genuine character of this what he designates the Aldine Edition of the | poem there is no doubt. Jerdan has published | tion, issued monthly, as Irving's and Cooper's | seen the manuscript of "Lamia," and recogworks were, and at the same price. Mr. Epes | nized it as wholly in Hood's peculiar and neat Sargent is very competent to the editorship: autograph. but it is to be regretted that, in the first volume, all that has yet appeared, he has not arranged the poems, as far as practicable or ascertainable, in the chronological order of their

composition. Thus one could discern the advance of his mind, and Trace the unfolding of that power Which hath grown ampler, grander every hour. To us, very familiar with Hood's writings, there appears a sort of incongruity (as in this first volume) in putting "The Song of the Shirt," "The Lay of the Laborer," and that Gray-like and most impressive "Haunted House" (all written when the Azrael, the death-angel, was already at his side), in the same division with "The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," and other of his earliest noems. Hood's first around book. published in 1826, was "Whims and Oddi- late Theodore Winthrop, the New Englander who tics," chiefly consisting of his contributions fell in battle some months ago. Harper & to the London Magazine, of which he had become sub-editor, five years before, on the Kinshan Cornwallis, an Old Englander, who some-

death of John Scott, the editor, in a duel arising out of a foolish literary squabble. This was his first avowed book, but his "Odes and Addresses to Great People" had previously appeared, and was affiliated on Charles Lamb by S. T. Coleridge. At the time of Gazette, conducted by William Jerdan, with great geniality and surprising tenderness to young authors, was a power in the land. It extended a helping hand to many a young writer, giving large extracts, and gentle critistantial aid to the Gazette, by very frequently enriching it with much better articles than, uncould himself produce. For years, Miss Landon wrote poetry and prose, sketches and criticisms for the L. G., which introduced her to the public - acting as sub-editor, in fact - and never received and wrote a great deal for him. On one occasion, (in June, 1827, we believe,) when Scott's "Life of Napoleon," Moore's "Epicurean," and other important works were simultaneously published. Jerdan issued a double number of his Gazette, giving reviews into which were introduced very extensive quotations. To A book of wonderful and exciting interest it is. make this double number still more attractive, Alas for Winthrop! "He should have died herehe seduced Hood into allowing him to publish "The Demon Ship" in it—one of the most impressive, though finally grotesque, ballads he ever wrote. Epes Sargent reproduces it in

his first Aldine volume. The hero of this ballad, who tells his own sad story, is caught, in a small boat, by a storm as he is sailing off the Wash, a stretch of waters, forming a bay between the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk, on the east of England. He describes the coming of the storm with

Lord! what a roaring hurricane beset the straining what furious sleet, with level drift, and florce assaults of hail!
What darksome caverns yawn'd before! what jagged steeps behind!
Like battle-steeds, with feamy manes, wild tossing Each after each sank down astern, exhausted in the Chase, But where it sank another rose and gallop'd in its place; as black as night—they turn'd to white, and cast

a snowy sheet, as if each surge upturn'd a sailor's sbroud. The fatal billow rises—ten billows heaped in locomotion in London. Neither, (same page,) in one—and rushes down an avalanche of brine.

collier! But, what power is there in this poem, and how completely sudden, until it dashes on you like one of the great waves he

speaks of, is the ludicrous, the unromantic

conclusion of the seeming tale of mystery and

The Aldine edition of Hood will contain, i is to be hoped, all of the writings ascertained to be his. In the Gem for 1829, illustrating an engraving from a beautiful painting by the late C. R. Leslie, is a prose sketch, "The Widow," to which the name of Charles Lamb is affixed. It appears from Lamb's biography that Hood wrote the sketch, in imitation of the "Elia" style. Lamb had promised to illustrate the engraving, but was not in the vein, and suggested that Hood should write in his manner and in his name, which was donc. It is an excellent imitation, and the

two friends had many a hearty laugh, we

know, at the innocent deceit which deceived

all the critics. Mr. Sargent must put "The Widow" into the Aldine collection Much more important than this is a drama by Hood, which he entitled "Lamia: A Romance." It is founded on the Greek legend, upon which, in 1818, poor John Keats wrote his "Lamia," of an enchantress, by nature a serpent, who won the heart of Lycius, pupil to Apollonius, the philosopher of Tyana, who is said, among other miracles, to have announced the death of Domitian at the very moment when it happened—the event occur-ring at Rome, when Apollonius was in Greece. That Hood had written such a drama was known to his friends; it was also known that it remained in Mr. Jerdan's hands, he having urchased it, with other things, for publication in the Literary Gazette, in which it did not appear, from its length. In April, 1852. William Jerdan, who had been connected with the Literary Gazette for nearly forty years, commenced the publication of his Autobiography, in four volumes, small 8vo. The book is carelessly executed, but contains much

and social reminiscences and correspondence during half a century. The completed work is defective, also, as it has no index. Hood's "Lamia; a Romanco," appeared in the appendix to the first volume of Jerdan's Autobiography, and consists of eight dramatic scenes, occupying forty-six pages:-about 1,200 Works of Thomas Hood-the Poetry in six | it as Hood's, without challenge from his son | volumes, to be followed by a similar collection | and daughter, (T. Hood, jun., and Mrs. Broof his prose writings. Besides vignettes on | derip,) who wrote his life and are collecting steel, there will be numerous woodcuts from his works for an uniform edition, and we, who Hood's own designs, and with tinted paper | pen this article, and know Hood's handwriting and beautiful binding, it will be a superb edi- as well as Michael Hart knows our own, have

resting, in Jerdan's literary, political,

The subject is treated much as it was by Keats, but more characters are introduced, and Hood left his romance a fragment. He was right not to call it a drama; for, although it has dramatis personæ and is wholly in dialogue, it is unactable, and can only rank as a dramatic poem. We have no room, now, for extracts-and it is doubtful whether we shall ever publish any. But we commend the information thus and here given to the attention of Messrs. Epes Sargent and G. P. Putnam. that they may use it to make more complete their Aldine edition of Hood.

Romantic Fiction,* Two works of fiction are before us, and it would be instructive, did space and time permit, to contrast them. One is American, the other is English.
Ticknor & Fields publish "John Brent," by the

what proudly dates from such aristocratic head-quarters as "Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York." Theodore Winthrop was a man of genius: Kinahan Cornwallis is simply a man of talent. "John Brent" carries the reader rapidly on, but "The Pilgrims of Fashion" will not leave an impression, except that the writer has put a variety of adven-Hood's commencing bookmaking, the Literary | ture into a single volume, and has yet to learn how to work up his abundant material.

Richard Wade, self-drawn as a college-bred young man who when the tale opens has a fourth share in an unproductive gold mine in California, relates the story of "John Brent." We are not going to spoil the novel-reader's interest in the cisms. Of course, most of these, thus patted on the back, were charmed at being received as unpaid contributors, which gave subcertain "Poke" named Gerrian; John Brent and der the pressure of editorial labor, Jordan his friend and rival Biddulph, a gontleman and could himself produce. For years, Miss Lan-baronet; Jack Shamberlain and Sizzum, the Mermon Elder, described as "a Chadband of the plains;" Ellen Clitheroe and her father; the brutes, Murker and Larrap, horse-stealers, gamblers, cheats, and murderers; Doctor Pathie and Captain Ruby; payment for her pains. Hood soon was as least, dwarfed George Padiham, the artisan. enlisted in Jerdan's noble army of martyrs,
and wrote a great deal for him. On one occahorses, young and old: Fulano, the American steed, black as jet, swift as an arrow, almost as sensible as a man, and the tall, gaunt white horse of Armstrong,

ever pressing forward, as if knowing the errand of the death-avenging pioneer whom he carried. The scene opens in California and closes in London, but most of its action takes place near Salt Lake City. Mr. Cornwallis opens with a Proface to the American edition of "The Pilgrims of Fashion." Is this, then, a reprint, or has he two editions-one for Europe and one for America? The fact that, in one part of the book, a marriage, like Major Yelverton's, is introduced, and that, in another, (chap. Run, would lead to the belief that a portion of the book, at least, had been very recently written. The Preface, reading very like a leader in the N. Y. "snobs," and frequent denunciation of "the sheddy aristocracy"—whatever that may be. The story commences in the year 1779, and closes the end of 1861. There is a succession of heroes, all in the same family. Henry Percival, the grandfather; Arthur Coke, his son-in-law; Joseph Ebenezer Coke, his son, and Sir Edward Coke, the fourth in blood. There are several marriages—a shipwreek—and, above all, the battle of Bull Run. Materials, indeed, for several stories. Mr. Cornwallis, however, shows himself a very careless author-some critics might use a harsher epithet.

half a century before cabs came in. At that time, hackney coaches were the chief means of paid

What shape is that, so very grim, and black as any Li is soon and he has gained to the Evil One? A possible to the Evil One of the Evil One

THE REBELLION.

THE VICTORY AT SOMERSET, KY. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

12 CANNON CAPTURED BY OUR TROOPS.

TO BE CUT OFF. BRAVERY OF THE EAST TENNESSEE UNION TROOPS.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS SUPPOSED

Description of the Rebel Fortifications at Bowling Green. WHEN THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION MAY

BE EXPECTED TO MOVE.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE MOVEMENTS OF PRICE. Full Particulars about the Burning of

Rebel Stores in Western Virginia.

A MEMPHIS PAPER DENOUNCES JEFF DAVIS AND HIS CABINET.

THE REBEL GEN. JACKSON, WITH 17,000 TROOPS, NEAR ROMNEY. &c., &c.

NO INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

FROM GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT

The Great Victory at Somerset. CINCINNATI, Jan. 22 .- The Louisville Journal says that twelve cannon were captured at Somerset. The correspondent thinks that the rebel army cannot escape, as from seven to ten Federal reginents were thrown across the Cumberland some days previous to intercept their retreat. Unless the rebels divide into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths, they

must all be entrapped. A letter to the Commercial, dated Somerset, Jan. 19th, says that Zollicoffer is said to have been killed by Colonel Fry, of the Second Kentucky regiment. We have taken many prisoners.

The loyal Tennesseans fought like tigers, and have suffered much. They took one of the batteries at the point of the bayonat.

neoara, and mounted, but the ammunition is not yet all on.

The flag-ship Benton, the largest and most relied on of the whole fleet, fails to perform satisfactorily, and three weeks may be a seried on the satisfactorily.

The Ninth Ohio regiment has been badly cut up. CINCINNATI, Jan. 23 .- A private despatch from Somerset says Colonel McCook, of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, was wounded in the recent battle.

Three balls struck his horse, a fourth passed through his overcost, and the fifth hit him. His wound is painful, but not dergorous.

The Munfordsville correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from Elizabethtown under

An Excitement on Green Hiver.

The Munfordsville correspondent of the Cincinnali Times, writing from Elizabethown under date of January 18, says:

By this morning's early train from Green river, I received a note from my substitute, informing me of an exciting scene which took place there yesterday afternoon. It seems that during the day General McCook sent a large infantry force over the river for the purpose of endeavoring to capture the mounted rebels who have been committing depredations below Rainlett's station.

The were divided into two bodies, leaving the river in different directions, with the design of reuniting in the vicinity of Horse Lane. In case one division was attacked the other was to hasten to its rescue. They had proceeded some distance beyond our pickets when a requad of robol cavatry, seeming to undorstand the movement, fired off their pieces and got out of the way.

Each division supposed the other was attacked, and both hastened to the spot. They crossed at double-quick, just in sight of our advanced pickets, and they, unable to distinguish the colors, supposed a large robol force was advancing. They immediately fell back upon the grand guard, at the same time notifying the people of the supposed approach of the enemy. The people, both white and black, immediately fied from their homes, toward Munfordsville. By the time they reached the river there was a large crowd of them, and, infuriated with fright, they dashed across the pontoon bridges, men, women, and children screaming that the robels were coming in force.

This stampede was the first alarm given the camp, and immediately the long roll was beaten, and, with cheers, the men flew to arms. Instructions had been given that, in case of a contest over the river, certain regiment was formed and on its way, the, men shouting the Marceillaise as they splashed through the mud. Right at their heels the splendid Forty-ninth Ohio, Col. Gibson, flow over the ground, the men shouting the Marceillaise as they splashed through the mud. Right at t

The Rebel Defences at Bowling Green. The Munfordsville (Ky.) correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under the date of

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

Beginning at the splendid bridge at Munfordsville, the rebels have gradually destroyed the entire Nashville and Louisville Railroad to Glasgow Junction. A single pier of Green river bridge was blown up shortly after the entrance of the robels into this State. This has only been lately reconstructed, and, being in the hands of the Union troops, may be considered safe. Entrenchments are being built at the southern terminus of the bridge to protect it in the future. For three miles south to Kowlett's station the railroad is perfect; but at that point the rebels again began their work of destruction, burning the cross-ties and removing the rails. The turnike, running nearly parallel with the railroad, is also obstructed. Near Glasgow Junction a splendid tunnel, three hundred feet in length, has been blown up and is a complete rain, forming an almost insurmountable obstruction to the rebuilding of the road. From this point to Bowling Green the road is in perfect running order, but will doubtless be destroyed on the advance of our troops.

but will doubtless be destroyed on the advance of our troops.

The advance pickets of the rebels extend so far north as to be within view from Rowlett's Station, but the first considerable body of rebels are those composing General Hindman's brigade, stationed, as shown, at Cave City, ten miles south of Munfordsville. This brigade is about 4,000 to 5,000 strong, with but little artillery, an arm in which the rebels in Kentucky are very deficient. General Hindman's brigade is engaged in plundering the country in every direction, and they often advance to within shot of our pickets. They fired on the Union pickets on the night of the 11th instant, but injured no one. This was the brigade a large portion of which was engaged in the fight with Colonel Willich's Thirty-second Indiana Regiment a short time since. whiten's Intry-second Indians Acquaent a short time since.

At Dripping Springs, on the turnpike road, and three miles east of the railroad, are the headquarters of Brigadier General Breckinridge. His force, equal to Hindman's in point of numbers, is scattered along the line of the turnpike, as far north as the Three Forks, with the purpose of acting as a reserve for General Hindman. Late information describes General Floyd as being at Paraville on

northern approaches.

In all, there are only about fifty guns in position on these hills, and nearly all tre bearing north-

ward.

The weak outposts at Glasgow and Cave City driven in, the line of defence broken at Columbia, and Zollicoffer cut off from receiving or giving aid to or at Bowling Green, and it will be seen that this point is left the flank position of the line of defence point is not the mark position of the fine of declared extending to Columbus, and is, moreover, without flank defences. With its right and roar unprotected, save by a force inferior to that attacking, and sepa-rated from aid from any quarter, it is evident that it will be an extremely difficult task for the robots to hold it. to hold it.

[The part of the last paragraph referring to Columbia and Zollizoffer's position has been accomplished. The defence has been broken at Columbia, and Zollicoffer has been cut off forever from either giving or receiving aid. The flank defences are gone, and Bowling Green, impregnable as it is (?), must fall.—Ed. Herald.]

GENERAL HALLECK'S DIVISION.

Affairs at Cairo. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing under date of January 17, says: The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing under date of January 17, says:

What is the truth about the great expedition from Cairo?

Nothing, my inquiring friend, nothing. The great expedition is still only great expectations. And, meanwhile, we are having a little expedition, of which we have very little expedition, of which we have very little expeditions indeed. Let us hope we shall be disappointed in the latter, as we have been, thus far, in the former.

At this late date, readers scarcely need to be told of what is nor true about the movements here. It is not true that a "grand column, 60,000 or 75,000 strong, is concentrating here," as the veracious despatches had it. It is not true that "this column is to move, within the next six days, to Paduenh, thence to Nashville, from which point the entire army is to proceed to New Orleans." It is not true that "reinforcements to the number of 20,000," as some had it, or "40,000," as others, "are now on their way from St. Louis to this point." It is not true that "the gunboats are to proceed immediately up the Tennessee river, to co-operate with the land forces of the expedition." It is not true that "the heavy fogs have been delaying the expedition," or that any fogs have been delaying the expedition," or that any fogs have been delaying the expedition, or that any fogs have been delaying the expedition, or that any fogs have been delaying the expedition, or that any fogs have been delaying the expedition, or that any fogs have been delaying the expedition, or that any fogs have been delaying the expedition, or that all likely to occur for a fortnight or three weeks to come.

at all likely to occur for a fortnight or three weeks to come.

I take it for granted that the movement down the Mississippi—if it is really intended that there shall be such a movement—will not begin till the greater part of the gunboat fleet is ready, and till we shall have a co-operating land force at least equal to that now concentrated at Columbus.

As to the fleet, a high naval officer made the significant remark, the other night, that they could go into an ongagement, with the most of the vessels, by the last of this week, but they would not be really ready for at least two weeks more; "and," added he, "we shall probably be ready, then, before the army is." Few of the boats have all the carpenter-work done yet. Their guns are aboard, and mounted, but the ammunition is not yet all on.

lied on of the whole fleet, fails to perform satisfactorily, and three weeks may be spent in certain changes that are talked of. Nothing whatever has been done with the morter floate, and the guns for them are still lying at the foundries in Pittsburg. Clearly, the fleet isn't "ready" yet. And besides, these gunboats are looked upon by the naval authorities so only an exporiment. There will be a good many trial trips, like that of the Benton the other day, before some of them will be taken under the pawerful batteries at Columbus. One thing more: Urews are essential for a cruise, even on the Mississpip. There are hearly men enough enlisted yet for half the gunboats, and recruits come in slowly. It may be that the deficiency is to be supplied from the seaboard, but the supply has not yet become apparent.

As to the lund force, we have here now only troops enough to bold Cairo, and the corresponding points opposite on the Kentucky and Missouri shores, Fort Holt, and Bird's Point. The three regiments started from St. Louis some time ago stuck fast in the ice somewhere up the Mississippi. One of them got back and came over by rail last night, and another is expected to-day. The forces now moving toward Mayfield, under Gen. Crant, comprise the troops lately here and those under Generals Smith and Wallace at Paducah. It is enough to say, first, that the column is not large enough to attack Columbus; and second, that it is gotting out of the region for that purpose any way.

General Grant's Expedition.

What the object of General Grant's movement may be remains as yet unknown. Unusual efforts

General Grant's Expedition.

What the object of General Grant's movement may be remains as yet unknown. Unusual efforts have certainly been made to mystify the rebels at Columbus, and the whole Northern people as well, concerning it. The correspondents here may have been a trifle credulous and romantic, but thoy declare roundly that the recent astonishing despatches from this point were not only suggested, but absolutely dictated, by the military authorities. The people will be ant to expect something important from an expedition which required so much falsehood to get it under weigh.

General Grant's object may be either to fight, secure an eligible position, or "demonstrate." On the general principles of this war, the latter is the more probable. The enormously exaggerated telegraphic reports, viewed as a piece of strategy, increase its probability. The robels at Columbus were to be first frightened to death by tremendous stories of the immense expedition about to be prewere to be first frightened to death by tremendous stories of the immense expedition about to be precipitated against them, and then the delusion was to be confirmed by lively "demonstrations" through the country above. It is easy enough to see how such means as these may be expected to keep troops from leaving Columbus to reinforce Bowling Green; and if Buell were only advancing, the diversion, if successful, would be timely.

On the other hand, if General Grant has been sent out for a fight, it is difficult to see where he is going to get it. He is reported to be marching in the direction of Mayfield. A rebel brigade or two has been stationed at "Camp Beauregard," in that vicinity, but recent Memphis papers announce they have gone to Bowling Green, and other advices confirm the statement. How a fight is to be had, therefore, unless the rebels should come out of Columbus and undertake to gobble our inferior

had, therefore, unless the rebols should come out of Columbus and undertake to gobble our inferior force up, it is hard to see. But it will be observed that Mayfield is a trifle But it will be observed that Mayfield is a trifle south of Columbus, and commands the railroad connection from Paducah with the Memphis and Columbus line. The position, therefore, enables us either to flank Columbus and so co-operate with the gunboats in the attack that some time or other is likely to be made, or to get in the rear of the rebels and cut off their communications by rail with Memphis. May not Gen. Grant, therefore, be "demonstrating" to keep the rebels from reinforcing Bowling Green before Buell's advance, and at the same time be securing the starting point for the land forces of the Mississippi expedition that is to be?

For the rest, it is understood that the plans of the movement originated entirely with Gen. Halleck. It may be supposed, therefore, that it is to co-operate with other movements in his department.

[The expedition of Gen. Grant returned to Cairo on Monday. A telegraphic despatch from that on Monday. A telegraphic despatch from that place, published in our edition of yesterday, states that the movements of Gen. Grant were for the

purpose of reconnoitring and taking surveys of the untry around Columbus.—Ed. Press] The Prisoners of War at St. Louis.

We hear that Gen. Hamilton yesterday visited the apartments of the prisoners in confinement at McDowell College, and found them in a fitch and not very healthy condition. He made a thorough examination, and gave peremptory orders for their cleansing and purification from top to bottom, without a moment's delay. If the rooms have become filthy, it is as much the fault of the prisoners as of any one clse. It is required of them to keep everything in good order, and if there is proper system about the matter this can be done.

Yesterday some twenty-odd prisoners were discharged from the College, and a smaller number the day previous. Others, it is said, will be released to-day. The prisoners thus set at liberty are mainly from Johnson county, and are understood not, at any time, to have taken up arms against the Government. The oath of allegiance, we presume, was admithistered to each of them.

It is communicated to us that the State building, formerly used as a penitentiary, at Alton, is to be fitted up for the reception of prisoners. No use has been made of it for a year or two. It can be fitted up so as to make a comfortable and healthy place for a thousand or fifteen hundred men. The workshops will be transformed into sleeping apartments, and this is being done as rapidly as possible. The buildings once occupied by the warden may be used for officers' quarters, and for the infirm and sick, and, altogether, not a man need suffer from the confinement. But what is better still, there are several acres of vacant ground, where the prisoners may eajoy the pure air and amuse themselves as The Prisoners of War at St. Louis.

make the cold doubly severe.

Affairs at Rolla.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of January 17, 1882, says:

Yesterday, we had another arrival from Springfield, as gentleman with whom I conversed, but whose name I have forgotten. Doubtless your readers are tired of reading the details given by "reliable gentlemen" from Springfield, and I shall, therefore, on this occasion, omit much that is reported by the gentleman alluded to. In the main, these details are about the same as heretofore published on the authority of individuals of known respectability. According to this late arrival, Gen. Price is still at Springfield with his whole command, and thus it is we learn definitely that the report of his having sent out a portion of his troops in the direction of this place is wholly without foundation. From my present informant I learn that General Price, confident of the strength of his position and of his army, is disposed, once more to risk a battle, having for that purpose already selected his battle ground some ton miles this side of Springfield, on a level piece of ground well covered with small timber and underbrush. (This sounds decidedly gammonish, but as I received it, so I give it.) This, he says, he will do, provided too large an army is not sent against bim, say not exceeding 10,000 men. Funny talk, ain't it, for a general who now claims to have forty pieces of cannon and nearly twenty thousand men? Two against one, with his own men thoroughly covered by timber and brush, and his enemy attacking from an exposed position! Surely, the general is very liberal in the terms of his challenge for battle. Nevertheless, I hope it will be accopted, and that our generals will not send out men in such numbers as to scare the doughty rebels into a hasty retreat.

My informant thinks that General Price's real fighting force is about 15,000 men. If this be so, he must have largely recruited his army within the lest ten days or two weeks; and such, in fact, is the efaitement of my inform

Colonel Carr was still at the latter place when last heard from.

The insubordination in the First and Second Regiments United States Reserve Corps, but too frequently alluded to in former letters, is confined to the men, there not being, so far as I can learn, a solitary officer in either regiment engaged in it. On the contrary, the officers, especially the colonels, have discharged their duties in the premises in a way entirely satisfactory.

It is rumored, and I think there is searcely a doubt of the fact, that all the troops here will mov forward soon. To morrow several regiments leav for the West, and the balance will speedily follow.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT. The Destruction of Rebel Stores at Hun-The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of the dispersion of the rebels and the destroying of their stores at Huntersville, Western Virginia, by a detachment of Federal troops from General Milroy's command:

tersylle, Western Virginia, by a detachment of Federal troops from General Milroy's command:

Headquarters 25th Ohio Regeneer,

Huttonsyller, Va., Jan. 7, 1882.

The Huntersylle expedition, of which I telegraphed you yesterday, was so successful in its result, and so dameging to the robel army in these parts, that it merits a more extended notice, and, having recovered somewhat from the fatigue of a hundred miles' march, I will try to give some of the chief incidents of the winter march through the mountains, and the extensive conflagration of the famous city of Huntersylle, which, after the fashion of Virginia towns, is decidedly an eight-byten institution.

And first, in order that the reader may know what and where Huntersylle is, I will premise by saying that it is the county seat of Pocahontus county, near fifty-two miles from this point, and forty-odd from Staunton, and it derives its chief importance from the fact that it has been employed as the central dopot for supplies for the robol army of Western Virginia. Being the nearest point to the Staunton reilroad, supplies were wagoned there, and thence distributed to the robels at whatever points they needed them. Gen. Lee's army, during its inglorious career in these parts, drow its supplies from this source. Having authentic information that large supplies of provisions, etc. were still stored there under guard of soveral hundred cavalry and infantry, and conceiving that it would be a good thing to destroy the provisions, and, if possible, capture some troops or whip them out, Gen. Milroy determined to send a sufficient force to do it.

The force detailed for this service was composed of four hundred of the Twenty-fifth Ohio, three hundred of the Second Virginia, and a detachment

The force detailed for this services was composed of four hundred of the Second Virginia, and a detachment of thirty-eight from Bracken's Indiana Cavality, under Lieut Dalzell—the whole force being under command of Major Webster, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Command of the Virginians, Capts. Askew, Williams, Washburne, Johnson, Green, and Crowell, and Lieuts Higgins, Houghton, Jones, Ball, Berblus, and Blandy, Twenty-fifth Ohio, commanded the Ohio boys: but I do not know the company officers of the Virginians.

Tuesday afternoon—the last day of the waning old year, 18th—we left camp and turned our faces towards the interior of the Old Dominion, and a beautiful day it was—and beautiful scenery, even in mid-winter, greeted us.

Precious little rest did any of us get New Year's night. It was freezing cold, and seemed as though all the mountain storms had concentrated in one terrific gale of wind, which poured through the open valley in which we camped with mighty, resistless energy, the entire night. We had big fires, but they seemed to do little good, and I assure you, that there were very few happy or good-natured soldiers that night, and we were thankful when morning came, so that we could leave. At the blast of the bugle, we again took up our line of march, and proceeded twelve miles, and again camped for the night, at the foot of Elk Mountain, in a most beautiful pine grove, the rich, green tops of which were so thickly crowded together as to obsoure the lurid glare of our fires, while beneath this natural covering of pines, the most animating seene, fit for an elegant picture, presented itself. Here we were compelled to leave our ambulances and wagons, under guard, in consequence of an impassable block-ade of the road by the "Seessh." They had fallen heavy timbers across the road for a mile and a half up the mountain side, and not her man nor beast could get through. So, getting ready Friday morning, we set out for Huntsville, fourteen miles distant, followed a mountain-trail around the blocknade, until, on the orgone

jor Owens, of the Second Virginia, to go to the left with the Virginia boys, turn the enomy's right, and attack them in the rear. As the Virginians filed past the 25th to its position, the boys of each regiment cheered each other vooiferously, and pledged themselves to conquer or die. Then the word was given to forward, and with cheer upon cheer, away we went on double quick, and away also, before our impeduous charge, but with greater spend, went the chiralric Southern cavalry back to 'Huntersville, which was now revealed to us for the first time. Pausing a moment at the top of the ascent to let the men take breath, we could see several companies of infantry drawn up in the town, about a half-mile distant. Again we moved forward, and the picture was quite lively to see; to our left across the fields, the Virginians advancing on double quick towards the towar, while our own regiment was moving forward on a charge, and the cavalry occupying the space between the two divisions, and all cheering lustify and full of determination to dean out the town. We went flying into town; the Mejor on horse-back at the head of the men, swinging his cap and encering, and everybody else seeming to exert himself to create as much noles as possible. But the rebels had fied before we reached the town, he geavalry dying out the road towards Staunton, and the infantry scattering through the woods in a very promisonous and unmilitary style. With loud cheers we rushed through the street, and, as we gained the opposite side of town, the boys saw a few badly-caured robe infantry, and began blazing away at hom as they ran up the hilliside. In the midst of the firing a young woman (and a handsome one at that) suddenly sprang from behind a log, and ran across the field towards her home, frightened almost to death, and leaping like a deer, (or dear, if you plesse). So soon as he was discovered the firing coased, and there ended the fighting part of the programme. We had killed one rebel and wounded seven, among the latter a captain, and the

ferently. The militia, or, as the boys say, the 'flat-footed militia of Pocahontas county,' wouldn't stand fire, as they scattered like sheef at the first sound of a gun. We would have pursued, and might have secured a few infantry prisoners, but Major Webster wisely determined that we had better burn their supplies, and return before the rebels had time to throw a superior force from Camp Baldwin in our rear, and thus cut off our return. There were two roads leading from that camp to the road by which we had to return, one striking it ton miles this side of Huntersville, and the other coming into it at Big Springs. The major found fire or six of the largest buildings filled with ample quantities of provisions, and at first he determined to take them from the buildings filled with ample quantities of provisions, and at first he determined to take them from the buildings in erder to save the latter, but finding it impracticable, he caused them to be seen fire, and seeing them far enough enveloped in flames to make their destruction certain, we set out on our return. As Huntersville receded from our view, the sames were leaping heavenward, and dense volumes of smoke rolling above, from this hole of Secessionism, a just vengeance for its orimes, and from the top of the court house, the stars and stripes—the "slag of beauty and of glory" were sloating gaily in the air, telling the criminal traitors who infested the place, that the power of the American Republic was yet in existence.

giory were noating gaily in the air, telling the criminal traitors who infested the place, that the power of the American Republic was yet in existence.

We left Huntersville about five o'clock in the ovening, and marched back ten and a half miles that night, making nearly thirty miles we had marched that day, besides the exhaustion consequent upon the excitement and labor of our skirmishing and charging about Huntersville; and to make it harder, a cold, chilling rain and sleet began to fall about dark, and, when we halted for the night, the boys' guns were covered with a thick coating of ice. So you can imagine that we needed rest, and we got it in barns that night. The next day we marched to Big Springs, where we met another force of our men and Second Virginians, under Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, of the Twenty-fith Ohio, who had come out to hold that point and protect our return. Sunday night we got to Elkwater, and Monday at noon we reached here, when the boys gave three hearty cheers for Major Webster, who, in a brief speech, thanked the officers and men of the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Second Virginia for their gallant conduct, and then we set about getting rested.

The expedition was successful in every particular, and to show that we did "secesh" considerable injury, let me state that, according to inventories of the stores on hand at Huntersville, made out a few days before, which Major Webster has in his possession, we destroyed three hundred and fifty barrels of flour; 30,000 pounds salt, a precious article with the rebels; about 150,000 pounds salted beef, they having just finished killing and salting three hundred cattle; 2,000 pounds coffee; large questities of sugar, rice, bacen, soap, candles, forage, &c., the value of which may be faurly stated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Besides this, we secured a large number of Sharps' carbines and sabres, two or three rebel flags, and a vast number of other articles. I regretted that we could not get our wagons clear through, so that we could have brought aw

The officers and mon of the entire force reflected great credit on themselves, by their bearing throughout. The march was excessively severe. We were gone just six days, and marched one hundred and four miles—"Virginia miles"—which every soldier will testify are twice as long as any civilized miles, and this, too, in the depth of winter, over miserable roads. Major Webster endeared himself to all by his manly, soldierly bearing, and reflected great credit on himself by the success which crowned his plans. No better officer can be found in the service. He is a true gentleman, possessing those qualities which fit him for command, and also those which draw the affections of his men to him and make them feel that he is their friend, and for such a man they will fight to the death. NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES. Now and then we have indications of the terrible straits to which the Southern States are put, and the impatience with which the people submit

to the burdens imposed on them by the leaders of

the rebellion. A gentleman from Memphis has furnished the Evansville (Ind.) Journal with a

copy of the Memphis Argus of the 5th, which

go as merry as a marriage bell," we copy it in

contains an article that occasioned considerable exgilance committee to wait upon the editor. As it goes to show that everything in the South does not

Injuring the Cause.

(From the Argus of the 5th.]

"A knowledge of the disease is half the cure."

This truism is as applicable to political as to physical disease, and a knowledge of how the fracture came is the best key the surgeon can have to obtain him a mental view of the shattered bones. We measure the value of a household servitor by the efficiency displayed by him in the past; and so should we that of a public and paid official. How is the household? means what kind of a housekeeper. Where order and happiness reign, there we say rules the good steward; where confusion and needless want exists we censure the steward; and so it should be with the rulers of nateward; and so it should be with the rulers of na-

The matter close over the victim, who airlicks believe the fourm, and tosses on the waste, and believe the fourm, and tosses on the waste, and therefore packeds, a few clumps maked dispute the control of the best of the fourment of the season and grain of the control of the best of the fourment of the season and the control of the best of the season and the control of the best of the season and the control of the best of the season and the control of the season and the control of the best of the season and the control of the season and the

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to embecribers by

...19.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus s 0 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and

100 cepies 9120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inseines constitute a square.

something of the enemy. We spoke and speak of the state of this Confederacy, which, judging from the policy of both Cabinets, is already better known to the Federal Cabinet than it is to our own.

We spoke and speak of the ill-conducting of this war, which has now taken from our homes some three or four hundred thousand of our best and bravest; which has paralyzed all business, save that which puts the money we can so illy spare into the pockets of the creatures of said President and Cabinet Of this war we spoke, when we said so much might have been done in it that has been fest undone. Those at the head of affairs were leaders to the war. We ask how are they leading through it?

We have been made to stand still and take much

We have been made to stand still, and take such cuffs and kicks as the Northerner chooses to give, when he pleased and where he pleased. We have heard our generals blamed for not doing what it appears they were not permitted to do. The smothered report of Beauregard has made that truth clear enough. We have for months and months been told that England would do our fighting for us on the seas. We have been told everything, save this one thing: that in the cities of the North lie tha keys of our blockaded ports, and the peace we seek and need.

We see access to that peace rendered more and more distant by the wondrously accumulating power of the Federal armies and navy. We see the advance that was easy six months ago difficult to-day, and likely to be impossible to-morrow. We see that from a shoe latchet to a steam engine we lack everything, and that the families of our obesee that from a shoe latenet to a seem commondate and that the families of our obodient soldiers are suffering from the seeming fabulous prices they have to pay for overything of domestic use. We look to the future, and, seeing seeing but war, ask ourselves, ask our readers, ask nothing but war, ask ourselves, ask our readers, as our rulers, why all looks darker and darker, as day follows day; and our vast armies prepare to rot is their camps, while mothers and sisters suffer from their absence at home. their absence at home.

Three times since the inception of this war, has
the road been opened anto us into the very heart of
the North. In July, after Manassas; when Fremont resigned; when Johnson moved to Bowling
Green. We blame not Beauregard, Frice, or Johnston; but we ask why they were not permitted to
do what they wished to do, and could then have
done—secured our neace and our liberty? Whony

do what they wished to do, and could then have done—secured our peace and our liberty? Whom do we blame? The men at Richmond. Not ours the place to ask whys and wherefores. We say our people are so situated. We say the leaders to the war have been the leaders through it; and we simply state the results.

One year's reticent suffering is enough; and as we never were, and never intend to be, a puff-sheet for Jefferson Davis, or any other statesman or politician, in or out of place or power, we speak the more plainly. We believe less adulation, real and hollow, of our public men, who have yet done nothing, would have been attended with more beneficent results; and dare also believe that the sconer our press ceases this slavish adulation, and confusion of the cause with any set of men, the sconer is the cause likely to prosper.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

No Intelligence from the Burnside Ex-BALTIMORE, Jan. 22 .- The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

A flag of truce had arrived in the Roads, but no intelligence could be obtained in relation to the Burnside Expedition. This may be considered a sign that its progress is favorable to the Federal ause, as the rebel papers are prohibited from pubishing anything but rebel victories.

From General Banks' Column.
Frederick, Md., Jan. 20.—The latest intellience from Western Virginia is to the effect that occupies the town. General Lander has fallen back few miles towards Cumberland. There has been so action. General Williams' brigade remains at Refugees from Martinsburg bring intelligence

that there are but seventy militia men in that town, under Nadenbush, and that they are anxious to brow down their arms and join the Union forces. This seems to be the general sentiment throughout that region.

Jackson's force near Romney is said to be 17,000

men, and a few robels, principally mounted militia, were at Duffield's Station, Bloomer's Furnace, and Kearneysville Cross Reads. At Winchester there were but 200 militia. The Martinsburg Republican of the 17th appealed to the Governor to arm the negroes. It says that at the late battle, near Bath, the Confederate forces were met by seven hundred negroes on and two privates, and wounded fifty others, belong-

ing to a Southern German regiment.

An officer of the Twelfth Indiana has received a letter from Capt. Williams, recently captured opposite Dam No. 4. He is now in prison at Richmond and writes for assistance. He says the eaten up with vermin. A man named Wright, for merly of Baltimore, has been detected in endeavoring to presure the transportation of several sacks of salt into Virginia at Dam No. 4, on speculation. He is now in cus-

A National Currency Resolved on. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tinies says:

The Ways and Means Committee adhere to their own treasury note bill, authorizing \$100,000,000 demand notes in addition to the \$50,000,000 under the act of July 17. They will add the following section to provide for the funded stocks into which the treasury notes and all other demands upon the Government may be converted:

"To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby further authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, in sums of \$100, \$200, \$300, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$20,000, and in such proportions of each as the exigencies of the public service may require, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, which bonds the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to deliver, at their par value, to any creditor or creditors having demands due against the United States, in payment thereof, and to deliver the same to officers, employes, and individuals, in payment for services rendered, for supplies, subsistence, and materials furnished to the United States; and he may also exchange such bonds, at any time, for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the treasury notes that have been, or may hereafter be, issued under any former act of Congress, or that may be issued under the provisions of this act."

It is also possible that a provision will be incorporated in the above section for the repurchase of the stocks by the United States at any time after five years. The legal tender of the demand currency will certainly be adhered to and passed by Congress. Secretary Chase will accept and cordially support this measure, not as an embodiment of the policy desirable during peace, but as the most available means for meeting the pending funancial crisis.

The Sumpter Again Heard From.

Capt. Barstow, of the ship Highland Chief, which arrived at New York, from Liverpool, on Friday last, reports that on the 21st of December, lat. 482, long. 20, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, he saw a large steamer bearing down upon him, which showed lights fore and aft, and when nearly alongside fired a shot, from a large gun forward, across the bow of the Highland Chief, and immediately after gave orders for her to heave to. Thosteamer was then nearing the Highland Chief every moment, when the latter vessel suddenly rounded, in order to prevent a collision. It was blowing fresh from the eastward, which made it necessary for her to take in all her light sails, to save her masts from going overboard. The steamer then ranged ahead, on the port side of the High-land Chief, which kept off on her course, and after a while tacked in another direction, to clear the steamer, when the latter vessel went round and stopped closs to her on the starboard quarter. The Highland Chief again kept off on her course, the steamer following a short distance. Suddenly the lights of the steamer disappeared, but she continued to follow in the wake of the Highland Chief for about three hours, and then disappeared altogether. Captain Barstow is outle confident that the to follow in the wake of the Highland Chief for about three hours, and then disappeared altogether. Capitain Barstow is quite confident that the steamer alluded to was the privateer Sumpter, and the intelligence recently received from Europe, to the effect that the Sumpter had arrived at Cadiz. would seem to sustain this opinion.

Additional Particulars of the Indian Fights. The Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative of Ja-

nuary 17, says:
From Dr. G. A. Cutler, Indian agent at Leroy Coffey county, we learn fuller particulars in regard to the recent defeats of the Union Indians. The rebel Indians were commanded by Albert Pike and McIntosh. The last fight was on the border of the Cherokee Country; our men were badly whipped and a number of women and children were killed. Cherokee Country; our men were badly whipped and a number of women and children were killed. The enemy had artillery, we had none, and our defeat was chiefly attributable to this teat.

There are now about 400 Union Indians at Fall river and in a deplorable condition; hundreds more are daily expected there. Taylor is the chief at Fall river. They have no previsions and are poorly clothed. The guns used by thom are of the poorest kind, and they had very little ammunition.

Opotholoyerho believes that John Ross betrayed him. The Union men were twice attacked when on the camping ground selected by Ross; the third time it was determined not to take his advice, and they were not attacked.

The rebels burned all the wagons and grain of our men, and shot the cattle before their eyes. Seminoles, Cherokees, Creeks and Chickasaws were engaged in the fights on the Union side. The settlers are now giving the refugees food to keep them alive. They were fourteen days coming up from the nation.

Dr. Cutler says there will be much suffering unless immediate assistance is given.

The European Powers and the Trent

Affair.

The Washington correspondent of the New York