THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. COPPICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

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Dollars FOR SIX MONTES—invariably in advance for THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

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"WAR PRESS."

The intense interest everywhere felt in the mighty of ON THE POTOMAC. IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, IN KENTUCKY,

IN MISSOURL

ON THE SEA COAST

and elsewhere, and the existing demand for a Weekly Journal that will furnish a full and accurate account of the thrilling events of this exciting and ever-memorable paried, acceptable slike to Soldiers in Camp, to Peaceful Firesides, to those who wish to obtain the latest war lows, and to those who desire to preserve in a conform, for future reference, a correct History of the Great Rebellion, has induced me to commence, on **SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1861,** the publication of a GREAT WAR PAPER, (in lieu of the present issue of the Weekly Press,) to be called "FORNEY'S WAR PRESS." It will be printed in ruperior style, on a large quarto sheet of eight pages, and mech number will present the following ATTEACTIVE

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING. Illustrating an event of the War, or a MAP of some lo A RECORD OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS by Mail and by Telegraph, from numerous SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS, and all other reliable sources of

THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." whose epistles from Washington during the last three years have been singularly correct in their statements and predictions, and whose comments upon public affairs have been copied and read with deep interest through-A THRILLING SKETCH OR TALE,

distrative of the romantic incidents connected with the War; GLEANINGS FROM THE RICH TREASURES OF WAR-WIT AND WAR-POETRY, that are elicited ABLE EDITORIALS ON THE GREAT QUESTIONS

THE LATEST LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS: A SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE interesting to all Benominations IMPORTANT ARTICLES FROM FIRST-CLASS

ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS. Including the Cattle Markets of Philadelphia, New York and other places, the Money Market, and Reports of the Prices of Produce and Merchandise.

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end the circulation of the "WAR PRESS," we offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH! will be presented to the person or persons who may pro-

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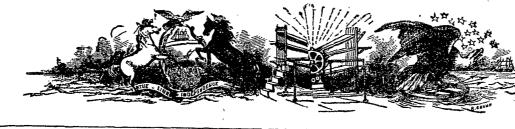
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and other loyal citizens, are earnestly solicited to assist in extending the eleculation of the "WAB PRESS." They may need ascured that they will thereby not only secure to subscribers a first-rate journal, but one which will be an earnest champion of the vigorous presecution of the war and the restoration of the Union. SPECIMEN COPIES will be furnished to those who

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VOL. 5.—NO. 147.

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-PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT STREET, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTIONS FROSTED BEAVER CLOARS, From \$26 to \$20—From \$22 to \$17.

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Black and White Checks, double width.
Fine All-wool Cashmeros.
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Four hundred imported Bala Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts, At prices lower than before offered. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. RUSSIA CRASH, In medium and fine qualities. Scotch Crash and Towelling. SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

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Good Stock of Cloaks.
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S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts. TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and Double-faced Black Figured Silks. Solid Colored Brown Figured Silks. Blues, Modes, Green, and Purple Silks. [188 TYRE & LANDELL keep the very

aviest Plain Black Dress Silks. Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks. Widow's Silks, without gloss. Rich Plain Silks, for city trade. \$2.50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full ize.
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BLACK CLOTH CLARS,
BLACK CLOTH CLARS,
BLACK SILK-VELVET CLOAKS,
EVERY NEW MATERIAL;
THE LABGEST STOCK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862. Law Literature from California,* Suppose that even so lately as fifteen years ago, any one had predicted that San Francisco, then a village with one hundred and fifty inhabitants, should be a great city, with book-publishers, who would have believed him? Here, however, we have a law-book, of over nine hundred pages octavo, as well got up in binding, paper, and print as if it had been published in Philadelphia or Boston, the great nursories of law-literature. Mr. H. W. Halleck was formerly in the army. In 1846 he published the "Elements of Military Art and Science," and subsequently gave to the world a practical work of no small value, entitled "Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico." He states, in a short and modest preface, that during the war between the United States and Mexico, while serving on the staff of the Pacific squadron, and subsequently as Secretary of State for California, he was often required to give his opinions on questions of national law growing out of the operations of war. He directed his attention to the subject; read what-books of reference he could obtain, made extracts and took notes, and eventually arranged, con-densed, and consolidated his information, thus gar-

nered up, during many years, antil the present volume ("International Law; or, the Rules Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War" may be said to have grown up.

A valuable book it will be to many, but espeially to naval and military officers—as, from the case of the Trent, it seems that officers are expecte o have Vattel and Puffendorf, Wheaton and Philimore, Kent and Story, at their fingers' ends Lerd Stowell's authority, it seems, after having been bragged on for over sixty years by Great Britain, is now repudiated as no authority what-ever. Mr. Halleck divides his subject into thirtysix chapters, each elucidating some particular ranch of International Law, and commences wit its history, very clearly and succinctly related. The volume is well-timed as well as well-written and will find a place in lawyers' libraries as a work of reference. Mr. Halleck gives his authorities at he end of every paragraph. We have taken the rouble of verifying some of these, and have not letected any mistake or misstatement. The book has one considerable defect. It wants in index. Such a work as this should have an ana-

ytic index, to complete it as a book of reference t may easily be appended to future editions. * International Law; or, Rules regulating the Inter-course of States in Peace and War. By H. W. Halleck, A. M. Author of "Elements of Military Art and Science," "Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico." 1 vol.

8vo. pp. 907. San Francisco: H. H. Hancroft & Co Philadelphia: Kay & Brother, and J. B. Lippincott Publications Received.

The January number of the Eclectic Medical Journal of Philadelphia, edited by William Paine, M. D Peterson's Ladies' Magazine, for February. The Illustrations are numerous and good. The frontispiece, engraved on steel from an original painting by G. F. Bensell, is apropos to the season in subject, and the colored plate, showing the in subject, and the colored plate, showing the graceful Parisian fashions, is at once pictorial and graceful. There is any quantity of wood engravings with pattern for chair or footstool in colors, children's fashions, crooket, embroidery, with an agreeable variety of prose and verse. Truly, a marvellous magazine for two dollars a year.

Here is Godey's Indy's Book too, a very good number, with a pretty frontispiece, on stoel, a superb double colored fashion-plate, and numerous other illustrations.

From Mr. S. C Upham, 310 Chestnut street, we have Mustrated London News, (with double supplement) and Mustrated London News, (with double supplement) and Mustrated News of the Wards both Same of the Wards bo

The Eclectic is an excellent periodical, worthy of its great popularity. It can be procured from W. B. Ziober, South Third street, or from T. B. Peter Harper's Mugazine, for February, is out, and procurable at Lippincott's, Petersons', and Upham's. There are several articles of more than or dinary attraction—such as the concluding part of J. Ross Browne's Coast Rangers of California, with

PHILADELPHIA, FRIAY, JANUARY 24, 1862.

THE RETURN TO CAIRO OF GEN.

GRANT'S EXPEDITION WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED. THE MISSISSIPPI GUNEOATS AND FLOAT-ING BATTLIES.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS. AFFAIRS AT PORT ROYAL.

THE REBEL DEFENCES ON THE MAIN-LAND OPPOSITE FORT PICKENS. &c., &c., &c. THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Its Arrival in Pamlice Sound-A Battle Expected at Newbern-The Women and Children leaving the Town. Fortress Monroe, Jan. 22, via Baltimoro. There has been no arrival hee from the Burnside The Norfolk Day Book of Wednesday has a despatch, dated Goldsboro January 21, four o'clock P. M., announcing tht one hundred Federal vessels of the Burnside Expedition are inside

of Pamlico Scund, and twent large steamers outside. No attack had been mide, but the women and children were leaving Newbern, N. C., where i fight was expected. BALTIMORE, Jan. 23 .- The Secial corresponden of the Baltimore American, at Fortress Monroe, says that a flag of truce went b Norfolk yesterday with Lieut. Herts, a released prisoner returning with Liout. Herts, a released prisoner returned South. He was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be except for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoned for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be excepted for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be excepted for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be excepted for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be excepted for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be excepted for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be excepted for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be excepted for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and is released on parde, and will be excepted for Lieut. Gordon, who was made a prisoner in Western Virginia and the prisoner in Western Vi changed for Lieut. Gordon, the was made a prisoner by the rebels in Missouri

The Norfolk papers of Welnesday contain the following telegrams:

"GOLDSBORO, N. C., Jan. 21,4 o'clock P. M.—
A large number of women and children have arrived here from Nowbern. A fight is expected there. No other news."

In the meantime, Major Sheppard, with the Eighteenth regulars, and Colonel Manson's brigad of the Tenth Indiana, Colonel Harcan's Tenth there. No other news."

ashore.

[The following description of the points upon which the enemy anticipate a simultaneous attack will be found interesting: |
Position of Newbern. The town of Newbern is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent, near the head of a sound

The state of the control of the cont

GENERAL HALLECK'S DIVISION. [Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.]

Wisconsin, at Tahiti; Thomas F. Wilson, of Per line of this railread in North Carolina that may be sylvania, at Eahia; Carl J. Kraby, of Wisconsin, at Month Much of the success which will attend the expedition.

THE REBELLIO Nather river; and struck. For a long time it had been supposed that its destination was up the Rappalananock river, and it is possible that river; banks may be studded with batteries. Now, when it is evident from the course it has taken, that it is indeed for the North Carolina coast, the enemy is still uncertain as to the precise point to defend. The four points mentioned as liable to scizure are Wilmington, near the mouth of Cape Fear river; foldsboro, Weldon, at the junction of the Scaboard and Roanoke Railina coast, the enemy is still uncertain as to the precise point to defend. The four points mentioned as liable to scizure are Wilmington, near the mouth of Cape Fear river; foldsboro, Weldon, and Hickford, at a junction twenty miles nearer Richmond. It is possible that twilmington may be taken, which would, probably, be easily recomplished; and the despatch stated to have energed at Richmond from that place, to the floot that there were thirty Federal vessels off and the Ranoke river. Goldsboro is reached from the coupanion of Goldsboro, and totally cut off the great coast line communities with the South, so that six months' work and not replace the present facilities.

THE RETURN TO CAIRO OF GEN.

GRANT'S EXPEDITION.

Wilsonsin, at Bengen.

For Bickmond Fergusiue, of the 20th instant in the solution with the South so that six months' work and not replace the present facilities.

For Bickmond Fergusiue, of the 20th instant in the Research of the probability of such an event. South of the great coast line communities with the South, so that six months' work and not replace the present facilities. The Richmond Examiner, of the 20th instant, In article referring to the Burnside Expedition,

> No have important intelligence from the Burn-the Expedition. An official despatch has been re-leaved at the War Department, cated yesterday porning, stating that the expedition had made its ppearance at Hatteras, inside the bar. The con-ants of the despatch are, that twenty-six Federal teamers were inside the bar and six lying outside, esides sixteen sail vessels, making a total force of party-cipit vessels. esides sixteen sail vessels, making a total force of orty-eight vessels. There appears to be a strong disposition, even in fficial querters, to believe that an attack is medited in the rear of Norfolk. To carry out this lan of attack the enemy will have to take Roaleke Island, which lies in Albemarlo Sound, and ould then have water communication within some hirty or forty miles of Norfolk. The idea, however, appears to be extravagant, that such an attack would be meditated unless with an army consistent in all its appointments, and not in the situation in which the invaders would be, in danger of anying their supplies cut off at any moment.
>
> Another supposition entertained in well-informed uniters if the Newbern is to be the object of attack. The town of Newbern is situated at the head of the Neuro river, an estuary emplying late Pamlico Neueo river, an estuary emptying into Pamlico Sound, and is an important station on the Atlan-tic and North Carolina Railroad. There is a

mention the amount of our forces. FROM GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT. The Instructions to Gen. Thomas.

Louisville, Jan. 23 -The Louisville Journal says that the instructions of Gen. Buell show that he is fully master of the situation. It was arranged that Gen. Thomas should leave Jamestown and Gen. Schepff advance from Somerset, thus hemounday morning.

In the meantime, Major Sheppard, with the Eighteenth regulars, and Colonel Manson's brigade of the Tenth Indiana, Colonel Harcan's Tenth Kentucky, Colonel Fry's Fourth Kentucky, Teach and Colonel Fry's Fourth Kentucky, Teach and Colonel Fry's Fourth Kentucky, Teach and Colonel Fry's Fourth Kentucky, Colonel Fry's Fourth Kentucky, Teach and Colone

termone, reselect Gren. Themsel' consequent on the property and the lightenst regular, and Otheral Human's brighten the property. And the lightenst regular, and Otheral Human's brighten of the Turks Indians, Colosal Human's training of the Turks Indians, Colosal Human's Indians, Colosa

The Objects of General Grant's Expedition—Rebel Reinforcements Prevented from going to Camp Beauregard or Bowling Green—Occupation of Camp Beauregard by Gen. Smith's Command.

After five days' hard travelling, being most of the time in the saddle, through ravines, olimbing buge hills, crossing muddy streams guiltless of bridges, General Grant and escort, with the expedition into Kentucky, got back to Fort Jeslerson last night, completely tired out, and thankful once more to lie down to sleep safe from any chance of being molested by rebels, which accommodations were

clined. They steamed back, and Capt. Porter followed, accompanied by the St. Louis. The Essex has one 10-inch Dahlgren and two ride forty-two pounders at her bow. The thirty-two's were worked deliberately, and Capt. Porter is confident that a gun on board the rebel boat was dismounted. All their shot in return fell short. He pursued till within range of their batteries, then penning an invitation to the rebel neval commander to meet him in combat, and fastening it to a cork, which he dropped into the stream, he returned to his position. A boat was seen to put out from the shore and pick up the cork.

Yesterday, Commodore Foote came down on the Tyler, which is a gunboat, having some resemblance to sea-going steamers, and, accompanied by the Essex and St. Louis, reconnoitred Columbus. The rebel boats were not to be seen. About a dozen shells were tossed into the batteries on shore, but elicited no roply, although there was a visible commotion around them. There are batteries at the water's edge, also on the bluff. The guns mainly were directed to those highest on the bank, and it was ascertained that they could be shelled by our guns. The robels, it is said, have been chuckling and comforting themselves with the confident expectation that our guns could not be elevated sufficiently to reach them, while they would have all the advantage of a plunging fire upon the floating steam batteries. They will find themselves mistaken, for the floating batteries, at long range, will be able to drop their shells into the works on the bluff, and if they see fit to come to close quarters, by running close in shore, the batteries on the bluff will not be able to depress their guns smilestrily to obtain the range of the steamers. It would not be very strange if those manning the batteries on the bluff should saddenly find themselves sliding down upon the water batteries, for a ten-inch shell lodged in the bank would groduce ne incensiderable avalanche. It is reported that the rebels have thought of such a possibility, and are try to lie down to sleep safe from any chance of being molested by rebels, which accommodations were afforded us on the capacious steamer Aleck Scott, Capt. Riley.

The furious rain-storm, which raged for one day and two nights, has probably disarranged operations for only a short time. The immediate objects to be first accomplished have been attained, which were to prevent reinforcements from Columbus going to Camp Beauregard and Bowling Green, and to learn minutely the geography of the country, and condition of the streams, roads, dr. Both were successful. So far, an armed reconnoissance has been made of the whole country. Gen. Grant has examined, in person, every road leading out of Columbus, and was at one time within four or five miles of the place. Rebel plokets one night were driven in, and, no doubt, the bravery of the rebel troops at Columbus has been overtated by us, or they have been greatly misinformed as to our force in and around them, or they would have given us battle. From deserters I learn they have been constantly under arms for the last week, and had one or two alarms every night.

As Camp Beauregard could not be reinforced from Columbus, Gen. Santh, with the Padancah forces, had no trouble in taking possession of it, although after it had been evacuated, for on his approach the rebuls documped, leaving their baggage and camp equipage.

On Thuredsy, the fith, General McClernand's approach the rebols docamped, leaving their bagges and camp equipage.

On Thursday, the 9th, General McClernand's brigade, composed of the Tenth, Eighteenth, Twonty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Forty-eighth Illinois infantry regiments, two artillery and seven cavality companies, occupied the mouth of Mayfield creek, until Tuesday morning last, when they took up the line of march, followed by Paine's brigade, composed of the Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second Illinois, and Tenth Iowaregiments, Taylor's Chicago artillery, and Noleman's and Burrell's cavalry, and Col. Cook's brigade, the Seventh and Twenty-eighth Illinois, and Delano's cavalry. Portions of the Fourth and Seventh cavalry regiments also accompanied the expedition. The Twentieth Illinois, Col. Marsh, remained at the mouth of Mayfield creek. These brigades were divided into several commands and took different routes, all tending to get in behind Columbus, McClernand's brigade getting nearer that place than the rest—some twelve miles distant.

that place than the rest—some twelve miles distant.

On Wednesday morning last General Grant and sieff, with Captain Osband's Chicago Cavairy Company as a body-guard, accompanied by several reporters, left Cairo to join the column, and the first night overtook McGlernand at the Cross-roads, some twelve miles distant, and returned the same night to O'Neil's Mills, some four miles back, passing Oglesby's and Cook's columns encamped at different points. Thursday morning General Grant, with eccort, left O'Neil's for Blandville, a mile distant, taking the Milburn road for some miles, when we struck the Lovolaceville road, intending to go there; but, finding so many cross-roads which had to be examined, as well as creeks and bridges, it was given up, and we returned by another route, passing through Blandville, and got to O'Neil's Mills at eight o'clock at night. During the day's ride men were impressed into service and noted as guides, some willingly and others not Friday morning we left O'Neil's in the direction of Fort Jefferson, leaving the fort to the right, passing Palmer's Mills, reaching Putney's Bend on the Missistic treatment of the rest was returned to the rest to the right of the control of the rest of the right passing Palmer's Mills, reaching Putney's Bend on the Missistic to the right was rest of the rest of

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

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus I

For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRISS.

AP Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six ines constitute a square

TWO CENTS

The "Benton."

Bow Deck

enate of Virginia, and of the House of Delegates ttending in procession.
It is expected that the remains will be removed. attending in procession.

It is expected that the remains will be removed to-morrow, after consulting the wishes of Mrs. Tyler, who is at present absentfrom the city, having left here on Saturday. It is understood that a fune, all semmon will be preached in this city, but the details of time and arrangements are yet in the hands of the committee. On Saturday the bells of the city were tolled in testimony of the public sorrow; all the legislative bodies were adjourned; and the flag's over the Capitol, the public offices, and other buildings in the city, remained drooping at half-mast tuder the wet and clouded skies of Saturday and Sunday.

At the time of the decease of Mr. Tyler there were present in his chamber Drs. Brown, Peachy, and Miller, Mr. Josich C. Wilson, of Charles City, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard; and Mrs. Tyler and child. These were the witnesses of his last moments. Dr. Brown had been sent for, and on entering the room Mr. Tyler said: "Doctor, I am dying." A few moments and he fell off irro the utter weakness preceding dissclution. One of the attesding physicians approached the bedside with medicine, and said, "Mr. Tyler, the me give you some stianulant."

"I will not have it," replied the dying sufferer, and in a few moments quietly breathed his last. His last intelligible words were the reply to the doctor. Sturring News from the Northwest.

We have stirring news from General Jackson's command. At last accounts he was in pursuit of the enemy and had advanced to New creek, twenty-three miles west of Romney, where he sgain touches the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It will be seen by this movement of Gen. Jackson that he has obtained a position of great importance, which will soon place him in the rear of the enemy at Laurel Hill, Cheat Monntain, and in that neighborhood

We learn that the railroad connection through We learn that the railroad connection through Tennessee and North Carelina, recommended by President Davis, is to be made a test question in Congress as to the propriety of the Government extending aid to some other railroads The matter of aiding three roads is under the consideration of the Government—viz: That recommended by the President, that completing the line now wanting between Montgomery and Jackson, and the Texas road, to complete communication between that State and Louisiana.

AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

While on board the Essex the Benton came down on her first trial trip. She is commanded by Captain Pennock, and will be Commodore Foote's flag-ship. He was accompanied by Captain Stemble, of the Lexington, not yet in commission. Two tugs, like smart, attentive valet de chambres, or waiting maids, danced attendance on either side, roady, at a wave of Captain Pennock's hand, to run on orrands. One of them flitted to the side of the Benton, received the two captains and brought them over to the Essex with the utmost politeness. Capt. Pennock invited me on board, and kindly afforded me an opportunity to make what observations I pleased upon the Benton, requesting me to knock round and make myself at home—an invitation which, of course, was not declined. Captain Porter also gave me an invitation to be present when he has another interview with the enemy's batteries at Columbus, which I shall try to accept. Leaving the Essex, we soon reached the Benton. Hore we are making our way slowly up stream. The Rebel Defences on the Mainland—The Black Flag Flying. pondent of the Boston Journal, writing under date of December 28th, gives the follow graphic account of the condition of affairs in and und Fort Pickens: "From the ramparts of the fort and the top of a rustic look-out, in the old camp of the Zouaves,

Leaving the Essex, we soon reached the Benton.
Here we are making our way slowly up stream.
I have, as you may believe, made myself thoroughly at home—on deck, in the engine room, by the guns, or wherever I pleased, in a cordance with the spirit of Capt. Pennock's invitation.

In a former letter, I gave a general description of the appearance of these steam floating-batteries, but having abundant leisure this afternoon, I will come another lead draw a few lines, and make a tween the island and the mainland lay Oak Island, invested with three thousand Confederate troops; and beyond, in the distance, rose the dark shore of Florida, clothed with a magnificent forest of live oak, from which the United States Government has in times of peace obtained large quantities of timber for the navy. Across the blue waters of the fair bay which has made Pensacola what it is, the town shone brightly: and nearer, on a point jutting out into the harbor, appeared the navy yard, the relative position of which with Santa Ross is not dissimilar to those of East Boston and the Charlestown Navy Yard, save that the distance is about double. The workshops and yard had: a deserted look, no si;n of life appearing. The frame of the steamer Futton is still on the stocks; at the point the rebels have mounted a heavy columbiad; rive another look, draw a few lines, and make a give another look, draw a few lines, and make a few figures which may be of interest. The boat is one hundred and eighty feet long, and about seventy-five wide. As it is not designed for sea-going service, and will not encounter ocean waves, there is no objection to such breadth of beam. Its general internal arrangements may be understood by the following diagram: point the rebels have mounted a heavy col-the ruins of a large workshop, burned

Brow Deek.

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