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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE BOL-RARS PRE ANNUM, in advance.

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

OF THE PARIS. MANTILLA, CLOAK. AND FUR EMPORIUM. PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTIONS. From \$26 to \$20—From \$22 to \$17.

FROSTED REAVES CLOAKS, From 818 to 814—From 810 to 87.50. From S18 to S14 From S16 to S12. BLACE SEALSKIN OR OTTER CLOTH CLOARS, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12. VELVER CLOTH CLOAKS, From \$30 to \$22—From \$35 to \$26. Fine 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 Sid to \$12—From \$12 to \$9. FAROY BRAVER CLOARS, From \$40 to \$30-From \$30 to \$22. FANCY COLORED BRAVER CLOAKS, From 824 to 818—From 818 to \$13.50.

OUR FUE DEPARTMENT, Which is replete with every desirable style and description, will be open to inspection at prices corresponding to the general reduction; particularization, among such an infinity of qualities, being, if not impossible, at all counts unsatisfactory. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR STIFFREN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING SON as Countess of Peterborough. She had THEM INTO STOCK, wz. Bernoes.

THEM INTO STOCK, wz. Bernoes. #Jgurpd and Plain Merianes.
Plain and Gay Long Shawis.
Dark Press Goods, Poplins, &c.
Plaid Trianies.—Plain, Blue, and Brown.
Ladies, Scarls, reduced 30 per cent.
One lot of Li. C. Holths, at 18c.
Two lots; do., at 25c., a bargain.
One lot of Linen Disper at \$1.25 a piece.
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Nice assortment of Ginghams.

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EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH,
GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.
GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.
GOOD plain colored Silks.
Fashionable figured Silks,
Durable black Silks, plain and figured.
Linon Shirtings and Linon Sheetings.
Best-maket Long Cloth Shit ting Musins.
Table Lineas and Damask Towelings.
Blankets, fine quality and large size.
Marseilles Quitte of all sizes.
Cloths and Cassimeres for men and boys.
White goods, a very full stock. White goods, a very full stock. Black goods of every description.

PARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS AT H. STEEL & SON'S,
No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.
1 lot Black Silks at 70 conts.
1 lot Black Silks at 75 and 81 cents.
1 lot Black Silks at 87, 90, and 81.
1 lot Black Silks at 81.12½ and 81.
2 lot Black Silks at 81.31, 81.31½, and 81.50.
2 lot Black Silks, yard wide,
BAEG-1RE IN FANOY SILKS.
We are closing out our stock of

Fancy Silks at 50, 56, 62%, 75, 87, and Si Happer for qualities of Fancy Silks 81, 2% to S2, Also, our entire stock of MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

RICH CURTAINS AND CURTAIN DICH CURTAINS AND CURTAIN

L MATERIALS—The subscribers ofer, at the
lowest prices, a large assortment of Bich Curtain Goods,
and Lace and Huslin Embroidered Ourtains; also, very
variety of Plain and Gold Bordered Shades, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Fixtures, and Trimmings. Also, Tapostries, Reps. Damasks, Sat-de-beines, Pinelse, Brocafells, etc., for cablinctmakers, and an axtendive variety of
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Black and White Checks, double width.
Fine All-vool Cashmeres.
SHARFLESS DROTHERS. NEW BALMORALS.

Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts, At prices lower than before offered. SHABPLESS BROTHERS. RUSSIA CRASH, In medium and fine qualities.
Scotch Crash and Towelling.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS. MBBOIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS—At very low prices, to sell the strck.
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CHESTNUT and SIGHTH Streets.

MEN'S WEAR-BOYS' WEAR. 10 to 75 cent Unno Cassimeres, Satinets, &ρ.

11 Cassimeres; best in the market.

11.10 Cassimeres; best in the market.

11.15 Cassimeres; best aver sold for the money,
Black Cloths for Ladies' Wear.
Black Broadcloths for Men's Wear.
Black Broadcloths for Men's Wear.
Bome Bargains in our Cloth Stock.

Tatiors' attention is invited.

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS Boduced in Price.
Good Stock of Cloaks.
Blanket Long Shawis Cheap.
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Brecho Shawis at half price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.

TOYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and TYRE & LANDELL keep the very

Liberton

Plain Black Dress Silks.

Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks.

Widow's Silks, without gloss.

Rich Flain Silks, for olly trade. \$2,50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full size.

Balmorals Wholesale.

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EYRE & LANDELL. HEAVY CLOAKINGS. Brown and Black Bealskin, 75c to \$1.50. Chesp heavy Coakings and Cloakings Fine Black Cloths and Beavers. Good stock Cassimeres at old prices.

Fire Black (Other and Beavers.
Good stock Cammeres at old prices.
COOPER & CONARD,
4814.
E. E. COT. HINTH and MARKET. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. THINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHISTS, h he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con

enty receiving
EOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT
GENTLEMEN'S WURNISHING STORE,
No. 514 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

CRAB-APPLE CIDER. OLD CURRANT WINE. OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. BOBERTS.

DEALER IS FINE GROCERIES. jes-tr. Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. MACREREL, HERRING, SHAD, MACKEREL, large, medium, and unall, in secrete subtance of choice, large, medium, and unall, in secrete subtance of choice, large output, fat fish. 5,000 bits. Hew Halifar, Macteort, and Labrador Hereine, of choice qualities, secretaring, control of the control of

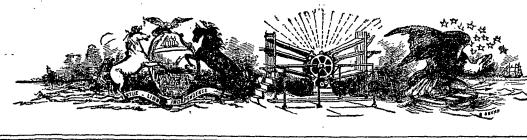
CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION,

n summerms with their intensive Calinet Business are made manifesting a constitute ratio of the constitute ratio of the constitute ratio of the constitute ratio of the constitute of their summerous paterns throughout the constitute of their summerous paterns throughout the constitute of the constitute of their summerous paterns throughout the constitute or sole to their summerous paterns throughout the constitute or sole to their summerous paterns throughout the constitute of their summerous paterns throughout throughout throughout throughout their summerous paterns throughout th

of Essex, then living, would have the com-

plaisance to create a vacancy, by dying. She de-

ferred this till January, 1838, and the octogena rian Earl married Kitty Stephens within three



VOL. 5.—NO. 149.

A lady with so many sterling charms was sure to have suitors—among the rest, the Duke of York, uncle to Queen Victoria, was considered likely to win her plump hand, filled with so much treasure. The lady, however, wore finely-tempered compositions, recently collected into one volume, called "Spare Hours." weeds for five years, and then, in 1827, be-

stowed herself, in marriage, upon the ninth Duke of St. Albans-her age then being 52, while her Benedick was not 27. Incongruous as this union appeared—though the Duke was the lineal descendant of Nell Gywnne, an actress, and the only faithful mistress of Charles II—it was not unhappy. The relations of husband and wife were strictly platonic, from first to last, it is said. The lady wanted rank, and became a Duchess. The gentleman wanted money, and the purse of a she-millionaire was at his command. At her death, in 1837, she left him well provided for but bequeathed the bulk of Mr. Coutt's immense fortune to his relative, the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who, by change of surname, is now Miss Angela Burdett Coutts, also happening to be the wealthi-est woman in England.

Less fortunate than any of the marriages we have enumerated was that between Lord William Lennox, uncle of the present Duke of Richmond, and Mary Ann Paton, the well-known vocalist. It finally terminated by divorce, and the lady then married Mr. Joseph Wood, with whom she lives in England, in competence acquired by their joint profes sional exertions as vocalists. The bulk of their property was earned in this country. where they were very popular, in English opera, nearly quarter of a century ago. The celebrated Mrs. Jordan cannot figure in this list-though the mother of the late Earl o Fourth, soon after he became King.

The beautiful Maria Foote, now Dowager

Munster and a long line of "Lords" and "Ladies". Fitzclarance, who were ennobled by patent, by their father, William the Countess of Harrington, born in 1794, made her first London appearance at the age of twenty, and immediately took a foremost place among theatrical favorites. Her best part was Maria Darlington. In April, 1830, after a variety of misadventures-in which she was more sinned against than sinning -Miss Foote married the Earl of Harrington, and two children were the issue of this union. The eldest, Lord Petersham, died a the age of fifteen; the other, Lady Blanch Stanhope, is married to the Earl of Mount Charles. The Earl of Harrington died in 1851. The Countess, in married life, conducted herself with exemplary prudence. At the Coronation of William IV. and Adelaide, in 1831, she was admitted to surpass all the rest of the pecresses in personal attractions. We shall have to notice, in another article, how Miss O'Neill, the Irish tragedienne, retired from the stage, in the meridian of her fame, to marry Sir William Wrixon Becher, in 1819. Lady

Becher is still living.

The late Earl of Essex, who died in 1839, at the advanced age of eighty-two, married Catharine Stephens, the vocalist, in 1838. At that time the ardent Adonis was aged eightyone; his bride was forty-four. His Lordship was devoted to theatricals, and is creditably remembered by his early and kind patronage of the elder Kean. His attachment to Miss Stephens was publicly known, and it was understood for many years before the marriage that it would take place whenever the Countess

One; his bride was forty-four. His Lordship Execution.—John Cruver was executed at Newton, N. J., on Thursday, for the murder of Aller Skellinger. The affair grew out of a quarrent between the two respecting a sister-in-law, whom Cruver tried to get to leave the house of Skellinger and come to his own. While Skellinger was coming toward Cruver he shot him with a gun which that it would take place whenever the Countess one; his bride was forty-four. His Lordship

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1862.

THE REBELLION. The Battle at Mill Springs, Ky.

tian Morals, Urn Burial, Vulgar Errors, &c. It is dedicated, very appropriately, to Dr. Oliver Wendell Rolmes, author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, author of "Rab and his Friends," and other

The Fairies all cannot be dead ! Nor have their tiny maidens fled; For I myself have seen Titania's little love, and heard Her sing, as never yet sang bird Up in the forest green. What name the fairles may have taught her I cannot tell, but MAUD We say When we would call the darling, daughter, And kiss her in her happy play. Maud the blue-eyed, and rosy is she-Singing in glee on her father's knee, Or asleep on her mother's breast. This little three-year fairy child! To her hath Nature given

The innecence of heaven. The joy that thrills the opening rose, The love no words can measure. Pure trustfulness in all she knows, And never-ending pleasure— All these delights are here and ours; Her very toars that fall meanwhiles Are but as dew-drops on bright flowers, That melt away in smiles. The legend of the little child Who, in the garden, 'mid the flowers, (As beautiful and undefiled As they, but born for purer hours,) Played with the poisonous snake,—to me Is but an emblem, Maud, of thee. The cruel serpent, Life, may charm thee, But hath no sting nor tooth to harm thee. The Lion-World that tears the strong Is gentle to the trustful grace That playeth with his mighty mane, And smileth in his scowling face All day she plays in Paradise; And when her sweet blue eyes in sleep Like dewy stars in clouded skies, Are closed in darkness pure and deep; Then in her dreams she roams away, And breathes the sunlight of a brighter day: Oh! doubt not, that within her slumber, Her sister angels, none can number, At midnight come, and with her stay In many a glad celestial play. But when the dawn grows gold and red, Where, Tillie, have the angels fled? Above the sun they sport in mirth-But one dear angel stays on earth. She dwells in childhood's innocence To dare the storm and violence

To all who knew her, she must bring Sweet memories of life's early spring,
When skies were fresh, and bright and blue, And all one melody of bliss. Our lost illusions we renew, In loving such a child as this— So gentle and so good! 'Twere strange, As sad, if any future hour Should bring to MAUD less sweet a change Than that which makes the bud a flower. Philada., January 17, 1862. J. D. S.

Byps, in the notes to the Duncilla, records that it was layed attricted spitts in the result of all file of piety and purity, of it was a coll, wanty, see, ugly, said the concern in London, and remembers, the first from thirty to seventy times. Its famor was not confined to the author only. The confined to the author only. The author only are from thirty to seventy times. Its famor was not confined to the author only. The author only are from thirty to seventy times. Its famor was not confined to the author only. The person who acted Felly, till then obscure, were furnished with them on screens. The person who acted Felly, till then obscure, or an all at once the favorite of the public; the prictures were engraved and adold in great and verses to the rupible, and the proper of the control o

times will ruin the hardiest and best men in the world.

To add to the general contentment already reigning among our men, it was runnered about that no forward move was to be made from this position for the present, as our army was not strong enough to attack Zollicoffer behind his entrenchments, on the Cumberland. If there ever was a time when a Christian could be excused from swearing, wasn't this the occasion among the Tennesseans? No move to be made, no shelfer to protect us from the inclement weather, no chance of our baggage coming to us, and no prospect for provisions Felix.

The Battle—A Detailed Account—The

ing to us, and no prospect for provisions Freex.

The Battle—A Detailed Account—The Loyal East Teunessee Troops—Results of the Conflict.

ZOLLICOTYER'S (LATE) ENCAMPMENT, }

January 20, 1862.

Here I sit, in a cedar log cabin, inside the entrenchments of the wonderful position of old "Zolly," to write you a letter, on contraband paper, with a contraband pen, and contraband ink. Where shall I begin—whatshall write first? There are incidents enough, if all recounted, to fill a volume; things that took place in this, the most complete victory, and most overwholming, total overthrow the Secession army has yot met with in this robellion. To begin at the beginning, and tell the story straight:

Just at daybrook on Sunday morning the 10th. overthrow the Secession army has yot mot with in this robellion. To begin at the beginning, and tell the story straight:

Just at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 19th of January, sharp firing commenced with the pickets in the same spot where the firing was last Friday night; the long roll beat in the Indiana Tenth, and they formed instantly and marched to the support of their pickets. The Tenth and Kinney's battery were close together, and half a mile in advance of everything. The battery got roady for action on the instant, and awaited orders. By the way, Stannard's battery and Wetmore's four-gun battery were both in park, one on each side of Kinney's battery. The First Tennessee was about a quarter of a mile in the rear of these batteries, in the woods. The Fourth Kentucky, Col. Fry, was the next on the road, half a mile in the rear of the batteries; it was forming as I ran past, getting to my own regiment, (for I slept in Kinney's battery); the Second Tennessee another quarter of a mile in the rear of the Fourth Kentucky, By this time the cavalry were running their horses all over the country in every direction—except towards the firing, which still continued at intervals. The Second was just getting breakfast, and supposing it to be only a picket sight, kept on cocking and eating, though very few had eaten anything when the column of our force appeared coming on in our rear. Liout. Colonel Trowhit promptly got us into line and double-quickened us into the road shead of the advancing column; the Fourth Kentucky had gone when we reached thoir encompment. The firing still continued, and very briskly; we kept on at double-quick, all hoping and believing that we would have a chance to smell burnt powder. But when opposite the encampment of the Tenth Indiana, up rode the Colonel, and halfed us for further orders; we all thought—if we didn't say it—d-n further orders. The Tenth Indiana went into the woods about a

The following was written on a piece of brown paper, with a pencil:

"Jan 19, 1862. - Fishing Creek.

"The great battle at Fishing Creek took place. Our loss was great. Supposed to be eight hundred killed and wounded, and a great many taken prisoners. We will try thom again at our breastworks if they come to us."

At the bottem of the paper, upside down, is a name I cannot make out, and then "Polasky."

Here is another paper, which is evidently the result of a council of war, held before this force came across the north side of the Cumborland:

"The result of your crossing the river now will be that you will be ropulsed and lose all the artillery taken over.

"Dec. 4, '61,

"Another 'Wild Cat' disastor is all we can look forward to.

"We will cross over and find that the enemy has retired to a place that we will not deem advisable to attack, and then we will return to this encampment.

Estillis a colonel from Middle Tennessee, Fulkerwe all thought—if we dish't say it—d-n further orders.

O

MORDAY, JANUAN 27, 1862.

MORDAY, JANUAN 27, 1862.

The Battle of Mills Springs, K. J.

The Battle of

to more shelling the wonderful fortifications, and believe shell that was threver we could have have difficilly. There was only one cannot that answer difficilly. The was not considered that the control of the c

We reached Fishing creek in an hour and a half. It was running breast high, and the current very swift. There was no time to bridge it. A rope was strotched across. The menstrapped their cartridge-boxes upon their shoulders, and, with one hand holding their gun-locks out of the water, and with the other clinging to the rope to keep themselves from being swept down the stream, they pressed across. All the horses and mules that could be found were put in requisition for ferriage. But it was night before the last man was over. Four miles march brought us to General Thomas' camp. All along the read we had heard the report of Gen. Zollicofler's death. The country people who have suffered from his lawless soldiery, or foured their ravages, were wild with delight. One old woman on the road exclaimed, "I've got two children in the fight, but I don't trouble myself about them. I'm so glad that Zollicoffer is dead." We had disbelieved the reports, knowing how such rumors spread after a battle, but on arriving at the camp we made inquiry, and found that there was no we made inquiry, and found that there was n doubt of the fact. Appearance of Zollicoffer's Corpse.

TWO CENTS.

began their retreat, which, in about twenty minutes more, became a total rout; and from the indications along the road, which we afterwards passed over, the flight appeared to have been a regular race from that point back to their outrendments, to see who could get there first, and the devil take the hindmost.

All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the 10th Indiana, the 9th Ohio, the 4th Kentucky, and 2d Minnesota, for they did all the fighting, as it were, single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the account of the muskerry, they never wavered from a fixed determination to gain the victory. The combatants were so near to each other at one time, that the powder havened their faces in the disherts of the victory on Monday, and from him we gather so me additional particulars which give us a better the victory on Monday, and from him we gather so me additional particulars which give us a better the victory of the victory on Monday, and from him we gather so me additional particulars which give us a better the victory on Monday, and from him we gather so me additional particulars which give us a better the victory on Monday, and from him we gather so me additional particulars which give us a better the victory on Monday and the the vas enough to rebels, but I have no doubt that the children in the vector part of Palaski county will, for a long time, be afraid to go out alone at night, or into the vector part of Palaski county will, for a long time, be afraid to go out alone at night, or into the vector part of Palaski county will, for a long time, be afraid to go at alone at night, or into the vector part of Palaski county will, for a long time, be afraid to go at alone at night, or into the vector part of Palaski county will, for a long time, be afraid to go at alone at night, or into the vector part of Palaski county will, for a long time, be afraid to go at alone at night, or into the owder in the biask county will, for a long time, be afraid to go at alone at night, or in

and lodged in the military pricon.

To-day, Gen. Halleck issued a special order

directing the Provost Marshal General to send Engler beyond the limits of this department, and to notify him not to return without the permission of the commanding general, under the penalty according to the laws of war.

General Halleck also adds that, martial law having been declared in this city, by the authority of the President of the United States, all the civil authorities, of whatever name or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order issued from these headquarters, or to impede, molest, or trouble, any officer, duly appointed to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as a military offence, and punished accordingly.

oction trace and their slave trace, depending are thoroughly crippled. The London Times punished accordingly.

punished accordingly.

The Provost Marshal General will arrest each and every porson, of whatever rank or office, who attempts, in any way, to prevent or interfere with the execution of any order issued from these headquarters. He will call upon the sommanding officer of the Department of St. Louis for any military assistance he may require.

best friend of the Southern interest in Europe, declares that "there seems every little likelihood of any speedy or effectual re-establishment of the strade of the Southern interest in Europe, declares that "there seems every little likelihood of any speedy or effectual re-establishment of the southern interest in Europe, declares that "there seems every little likelihood of any speedy or effectual re-establishment of the southern interest in Europe, declares that "there seems every little likelihood of any speedy or effectual re-establishment of the southern interest in Europe, declares that "there seems every little likelihood of any speedy or effectual re-establishment of the south, and the suspension of this monepoly will be equivalent to its decay. Before the plantage of the South, and the suspension of this monepoly will be equivalent to its decay. Before the plantage of the South, and the suspension of this monepoly will be equivalent to its decay. Before the plantage of the South, and the suspension of the southern interest in Europe, declares that "there seems every little likelihood of any speedy or effectual re-establishment of the suspension of the southern interest in Europe, declares that "there seems every little likelihood of any speedy or effectual re-establishment of the southern interest in Europe. As any speed of the Southern interest in Europe. As any speed or effectual re-establishment of the Southern interest in Europe. As any speed or effectual re-establishment of the South, and the suspension of the South, and the susp

A despatch to the Chicago Tribiums, dated St. Louis, January 23, says: Joseph C. McKibbon, ox-Congressman from California, has just arrived here from that State, and been appointed judge advocate on General Halleck's staff, with the rank of colonel.

Particulars of the death of Major Marshall, of Particulars of the death of Major Marshall, of Morritt's horse, show it to have been an atrocious murder. Marshall, with a squad of men, was out scouting from Sedalia, and heard, at a house on the road, that some women had been outraged by a party of rebels not far ahead. They started in pursuit, and came in sight of the gang, when a race ensued. Marshall and a surgeon were in advance; but the rebels rode so rapidly as to escape—all but two—one of whom fell from his horse, and, as Marshall, "I surrender." Marshall turned around to becken up his comrades, then several hundred yards behind. As he did so the rebel, whose life had been spared, drew his weapon and shot Marshall in the left side. The surgeon fired five shots at the fellow, as he ran fur a corn-field, and missed him; but, as he was climbing over a fence, a sixth shot struck him in the head, and killed him instently.

best di. Marthall and a surgeon work In administration but the robust on do so rapidly as to accept—all but two—one of whom fell from his horse, and, as Marthall robust of the surgeon work of the surgeon fred free and the surgeon fred five abut of the had been spared, draw his weapon and shot Marthall in the left side. The surgeon fred five solts at the fellow, as he run for a corn-field, and missed him; but, as he was olimbing over a fonce, a sixth at the fellow, as he run for a corn-field, and missed him; but, as he was olimbing over a fonce, a sixth at the fellow, as he run for a corn-field, and missed him; but, as he was olimbing over a fonce, a sixth at the fellow, as he run for a corn-field, and missed him; but, as he was olimbing over a fonce, a sixth at the fellow, as he run for a corn-field, and missed him; but, as he was olimbing over a fonce, a sixth at the fellow, as he run for a corn-field, and missed him; but, as he was olimbing over a fonce, a sixth at the fellow, as he run for a corn-field, and missed him; but, as he was on the fellow of the fellow of the standard of this corn, and the fellow, as he run for a corn-field of the fellow of the supreme Court. Mr. Bay in a Republican.

A fester from Fellon, Mo., dated Monday, says; on flatter from Fellon, Mo., date from the second of the fellow of the fellow of the fellow of th as volunteers for the war. Until late in the summer the State was limited as to the number of regiments hat would be accepted, and there was no autho-

that would be accepted, and there was no authority to accept cavalry or artillery.

Brigadier, General Lyon, then in charge of this department, desiring to make his entire volunteer force avaiable, enrolled some battalions and companies of Home Guards for throe months' service, and placed them in charge of a part of the Federal lines of communication. These troops were ordered upon duty as soon as organized, and were kept in active service constantly until their time of enlistment expired. ment expired.

The estimated number of these men is two thou-The estimated number of these mon is two thousand two hundred and nine. The recapitulation shows that of Missouri volunteers serving for three years or the war, there are twenty-four thousand nine hundred and eight infantry, three thousand and fifty-five artillery, and five thousand nine hundred and nineteen cavalry, making an aggregate of thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Another Expedition from Rolla. From late arrivals from Rolla I learn that a large expedition is to set out from that place in a day or two to engage Sterling Price and his army of robels at Springfield; the expedition that recently returned having found itself too wesk to attack the Secession horde with any hope of success. The Union force will be some fifteen or sixteen thousand, with a large proportion of cavalry and artillery—some forty or fity pleces, I understand—under the direction of Gen. Curtiss; Sigel commanding the main column. Gen. Wyman will also accompany the expedition, and it is thought the Thirteenth Illinois regiment, of which he has been the colonel, will make good the reputation they

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

lines constitute a square.

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

mon entous matter. I have been informed of his programme, which, of course, I am not authorized to unfold, and must say that it looks romarkably well on proor, and that, if it can be carried out, as I am assure d it can, it will prove a blow to rebother that it cannot avert, and from which it will be unable to recover. unable to recover.

I am reliably informed that Halleck will de something within the ness forty days that will astorien the rebils, and that he is laboring like a Trojan to perfect his plans, and render them next to impossible as failer.

A Canadian Paper on the Southern Re-bellion.

Health from gourla's find blood, and sing a Paris' belief from gourla's find blood, and sing a Paris' belief for the tree tops all night long in the full of the find of the tree tops all night long in the full of the find of the first three the content of the first three thre

husbands, fathers, and brothers that will no more do the thinking and the working, will of itself be a sufficient calamity to put's nation in mourning. Those who do return to their hoxnes will not do as

These who do return to their hoxes will set do swith stronger constitutions and more lovely characters than when they first put on their uniforms. Great as these direct evils of the war will be in the North, they will come with ten times more weight upon the South, in projection to the unanimity with which that people took the field.

The destruction to commerce will make no small did not the unpropitious prespects of those States which have no long statemed by livery. Their Atlantic ports have been much damaged, if not destroyed. It will be many years before Port Royal can take the place of Charleston. Their cotton trade and their slave trade, depending on the are thoroughly crippled.

will be found difficult to dislodge, and, though there will be ample room for competition, there will be little further chance for monopoly." In referring to this, the European Trans adds: "These views, considering the quarter from which they come, afford but small consolation to the Southern planters. Ruin is here pretty plainly indivated for the South, whother she succeeds in the struggle or fails." The New York World's Washington correspond

ont says:

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed among prominent military men with the risks to which is alleged the Burnside expedition is and will be subjected. These prognostications of danger are based in part upon the incompleteness of the equipment and mobile facilities of the sixtoon theusand.

Three Thousand Slaves Freed by Kansas Soldiers.

The Chicago Tribine makes the following statements, vouching for their accuracy:

"The number of slaves freed by the agency of the Kansas soldiers, up to this date, cannot be less than three thousand, while several hundred others have crossed the river and border from Missouri, of their own volition. General Lane's brigade, since August, has brought out at least two thousand; Colonel Jennison has relieved the rebels of not less than seven hundred or eight hundred, while jayhawking parties and smaller detached commands have brought in as many more. A great many men are employed by officers, and as cooks in the messes of the soldiers. These all received pay, more or less liberal, varying from eight dollars to twenty dollars per month, with clothes and rations. Beside this a large number are employed as teamsters. The wagon master of the Kansas brigade is a black man known as Buck. He is quite a well-known character on the border. The total thus employed must approximate to five hundred persons. It would be desirable if some kind of dissipline and drill could be given them, both because they generally show themselves courageous, and because it would be beneficial in forming and fostering habits of self-respect.

"The principal portion of the contraband popu-Three Thousand Slaves Freed by Kansas in the contiguous portions of Missouri, and they are constantly availing thomselves thereof. Lawrence has a population, in and around the town, about the same as Leavenworth. Atchison has two or three hundred; Ossawatomic and neighboring township, three or four hundred; Mound City, Linn and Rourbon county must have over a thousand, as this section is where they were brought by Lanc. At Toreka and other points there are a

mumber.

Withdrawal of Sigel's Resignation.

General Sigel has withdrawn his resignation, at the urgent solicitation of the President and General Halleck, and with the understanding that he will, at least, be treated fairly in the future. I expect, in the noxt engagement, to hear of Sigel distinguishing himself, if an opportunity offers, in something more than a retrograde movement. He feels keenly the unjust accusations and aspersions that have been made and cast upon his military capacity, and will be apt to prove, at the proper time, how ill he deserves them.

General Halleck's Programme. ARRESTED ON A BENCH WARRANT.—James

General Hander's Fitzgramme.

Great curiosity is felt here, as indeed throughout the country, to know General Halleck's plan for overcoming the rebels in Western Kentucky and along the Mississippi, and when he will move in this and fled from his bail. He was sent below.