TORNEY'S

## "WAR PRESS."

test in which the Armies and Fleets of the Nation are ON THE POTOMAC,

IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, IN KENTUCKY, IN MISSOURI, 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-me period, acceptable alike to Soldiers in Camp, to Peaceful news, and to those who desire to preserve in a convenient form, 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 superior style, on a large quarto sheet of eight pages, and each number will present the following ATTRACTIVE

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.

Illustrating an event of the War, or a MAP of some lo A RECORD OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS from all parts of the country, received during each week by Mail and by Telegraph, from numerous SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS, and all other reliable sources of

THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL," 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, rative 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 OF THE DAY:

THE LATEST LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS; A SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

interesting to all Denominations; EMPORTANT ARTICLES FROM FIRST-CLASS WRITERS;

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. features as will render the "WAR PRESS" one of the most popular and attractive Journals of the country. If, contrary to general expectations, the war should be suddenly brought to a close, its columns will be filled with article that will prove deeply interesting to its readers.

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Any person sending us a club of twenty subscribers, accompanied with \$24, will be entitled to an extra copy (for the getter of the club,) and also to a copy of the In order to further stimulate individual exertion to excend the circulation of the "WAR PRESS," we offer the following liberal premiums:

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riptions to be paid in advance for ONE YEAR, at ALL POSTMASTERS, and other loyal citizens, are earnestly solicited to assist fn extending the circulation of the "WAR PRESS." They may rest assured that they will thereby not only

secure to subscribers a first-rate journal, but one which will be an earnest champion of the vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the Union. SPECIMEN COPIES will be furnished to those who Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms All Letters to be addressed to

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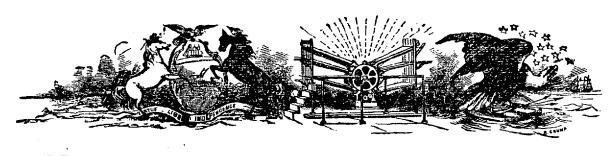
Having secured especial privileges for visiting all the departments both of the Army and Navy, and all the camps of the various military stations, and the navai posts of the Coast and Gulf, for the purpose of introducing and selling to the Departments, Military Storekeepers, Commissaries, Quartermasters, Sutlers, Officers and Soldiers, and also to Navai Agents and Paymasters of the Navy, all articles required for the use, convenience, comfort, and necessity, both of the Army and Navy, we have organized the above-entitled AGENCY AND CAMPEXPRESS, with its headquarters in the city of Washipston. Under this arrangement—entirely complete, and ington. Under this arrangement—entirely complete, and extending through all the departments both of the Army extending infough all the cepariments both of the Army and Navy,—we can offer unequalled facilities to Mer-chants, Manufacturers, and Inventors, in readiness of sale, saving of time, and the many expenses unavoidable through the usual tedious channels of sale to the De-partments, Camps, and Naval Stations. Those wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of this thorough and

fo avail themselves of the benefits of this thorough and extensively-organized system of agency, can do so by forwarding samples of their goods to our address by express, and prices and explanations by letter. All packages for camp delivery marked to our address, Washington, D. C. All goods, inventions, wares, or merchandles, of whatever nature, ordered by this Agency, will be paid for on delivery. Letters of inquiry will meet with prompt atten ion.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 150.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

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Good plain colored Silks.
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1 lot Black Silks at 70 cents.
1 lot Black Silks at 75 and 81 cents.
1 lot Black Silks at 87.9, and 81.
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1 lot Black Silks, yard wide. BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS. We are closing out our stock of Fancy Silks at a great sacrifice, preparatory to taking stock.
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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862.

The Press

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862.

The Delta of the Mississippi. more important work than the magnificent

Department. What is called the Mississippi Delta Survey, which included such investiga ions as might lead to the most practical plan for securing the delta from inundation, was organized in November, 1850, and consisted of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long and Captain A. A. Humphreys, both of the Topographical Engineers, United States army. These gentlemen were directed to examine the river, to examine and decide upon the character and extent of the surveys required, it being further ordered that these gentlemen having performed their allotted task and made a report, Captain Humphreys should take direction of the work. The preliminary report was made from Napoleon, Arkansas, in December, 1850. In the following spring, the field of survey and investigation by measurement, was extended from the head of the alluvial region at Cape Girardeau to the Gulf of Mexico. Subsequently, it was directed that the investigations should include within their scope the best mode of deepening the channels at the mouths

of the river. Three parties were arranged to determine the topography, hydrography, and hydrometry of the delta, or alluvial region of the riverwell called "the Father of Waters," from the number of tributaries it absorbs, the volume of water of which it consists, and the unexampled length of its course, extending, if the Missouri above the junction be included, to the enormous stretch of nearly 4,500 miles. The topographical party was in charge of Mr. James K. Ford. The hydrographical party was in charge of Mr. James O'Rourke. The hydrometrical party was in charge of Professor C. G. Forshey. Competent assistants amination, by Captain Humphreys, of the delta rivers of Europe, to ascertain what the experience of many centuries had really proved as to the ultimate as well as immediate effects of the different methods of protection against

inundation. The Report, comprised in the massive

tory letter.

improved methods of gauging streams have been devised. disasters which should not be risked.

tions of the river, but that they would not be unexpensive, and would entail dangers and Every important fact connected with the various physical conditions of the river and the laws uniting them being ascertained by the Delta Survey, the great problem of protection against inundation is solved. "At the mouths of the river," Captain Humphreys says, "a similar course has resulted in the developement of the law under which the bars are formed, the depth upon them maintained, and the regular advance into the gulf continued; and, as plans for deepening the channels over them should be based, and the best mode of applying them. The rate at which the river progresses into the gulf, and the extent, thickness, having been ascertained, its probable age has been estimated; and the ancient form of the coast, and the changes that have taken place in the present geological age, have been surmiscd." For the particulars of these deductions

and the ascertained facts we refer to the Report itself. One word as to the manner in which this Report has been mechanically got up. We have already praised the lithographed illustrations. The typography of the book, with admirable uniformity in the color of the ink, upon laid sized paper, is actually beautiful, and most creditable to Lippincott and Co., who print as

A REPORT is current in military circles that n consequence of the new infantry regiments filling d officers will be mustered out of the service. The 14th May, 1861; nearly eight months and a half

It is doubtful whether we ever had to notice | THE FRUITS OF COL. GARFIELD'S VICTORY

From Gen. Halleck's Department. luvial Region against Overflow; and upon the Spicy Correspondence between Captain Porter and the Rebels at Columbus. MOVEMENTS OF GEN. PRICE. SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE KENTUCKY BATTLE. THEY ACKNOWLEDGE THE UNION

VICTORY TO BE DECISIVE. Statement of a Refugee from Richmond. REBEL FORTIFICATIONS AT CENTREVILLE.

FROM GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Affairs in the Main Army. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, wriing from Munfordsville, January 21st, says: ting from Munfordsville, January 21st, says:

Last night an order was issued to all the regiments here to cook three days' rations, and hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The order was received with exclamations of joy, and till "taps" last night the camps resounded with the busy hum of preparation. It was a pretty sight—the camp fires all gleaming brightly in the derse darkness of a cloudy night.

This morning the busy hum is renewed. The order looking to an onward movement was issued, it is believed, to place this column in readiness to march to the left and intercept reinforcements from Bowling Green to Zollicoffer's entire force has, of course, rendered this movement unaccessary, and we may

rendered this movement unnecessary, and we may yet tarry here these many days. What Hindman Proposes to Do. An intelligent slave, whose master lives in the region of Bell's tavern, came into our lines this morning. He left his master's roof last night at midnight. His statements are vouched for by a prominent official in this army, whose slave he used to be. The darkey says he overheard a conversation between his master and mistress, last night, to the effect that General Hindman was to-day to take his entire force back to Bowling Green. His master had decided to remove his slaves beyond Nashwills and learning this the darkey cut, stakes for ville, and, learning this, the darkey cut stakes for the Federal camp.

Bowling Green to Fall Without a Fight. The opinion seems to be daily gaining ground, in quarters where opinions are weighty, that Bowling Green is to fall into our hands without the striking of a blow. It is known that there is a very induen-tial party in the South who oppose the idea of their army making any stand in Kentucky, and have continued to discourage it. Hitherto this counsel has been unheeded. The recent defeats of Mar-shall and Zollicoffer will, it is thought, cause their views at last to prevail. It is more than likely that another cause still more forcible—the fear of their were associated with each of these gentlemen.

In connection with the survey was a close ex
Surrounded—will lead them to surrender Bowling
Green to us without a contest, if surrender it they

Matters at Bowling Green. The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

Persons arrived from Bowling Green recently, de-clare Secessionists are growing daily in the graces of their own spirit. In acts of atrocious villainy perpetrated on Union men and women, each day excels its predecessor.

At Bowling Green they have a few pieces of navy-size artillery—sixty four pounders, I believe. The artillerists, the other day, wishing to try one of them at an object, used the residence of Judge Under-wood as a target. No thanks to them, but rather to the indifferent quality of the gun, or the inaccu-racy of the gunner, the house was not hit—distance little more than a mile. The Confederate officers are having a grand time, driving Union may out of their bouses, or rather Union licknown is comfortably have been supported to the processor of somebody; but the are having a grand time, driving Union men cut of their houses, or rather Union here is comfortably fixed in the residence of somebody; but the dwelling is not of adequate style, and ho has notified Judge Loving that he must have his I am told the Judge is quite sick; but he will not be able to get off on such a piez as that. The great Floyd—"one of the must amiable and estimable of gentlemen"—occupies the residence of Capiain Grider. When Mr. Griter was forced to leave home, he left his dwelling in the care of his neged mother, a lady between seventy-five and eighty years of age. One would suppose this case, at least, would have been made an exception among savages; but our Southern brethren are not weakminded. like savages. The lady of Mr. Barker, (who is himself a refugee,) was forced to leave her house, in Bowling Green, and rent one in the country. Here she expected to be unmolested. But the "conservatives" followed, and drove her frem this also.

The rebel authorities are gathering up all the slaves of the loyal men they can find, confining them in jail or sending them farther South. One loyal gentleman was moved to tears, when he infumed me that they had imprisoned and maltreated a faithful old slave of his to such a degree that he died. The old negro's wife, who had been superannuated by her kind master, and even furnished

died. The old negro's wife, who had been supe annuated by her kind master, and even furnishe with a servant to attend her in her declining years, was impressed as a washerwoman for the hospitals. was impressed as a washerwoman for the dispitals. Some days since the robels gave out that they expected an attack at Bowling Green, and advised the citizens to leave; but Unionists, suspecting it was only a trick to get the balance of them out and occupy their houses, treated the alarm with indifference, and remained. Once out, they would never be suffered to return. The two bridges over Barray size, that of the railroad and that of the turnen river, that of the railroad and that of the turnpike, have been mined and prepared for blowing up. It is said that the powder has been deposited

Incidents of the Battle of Mill Springs. A gentleman direct from the vicinity of Somerset informs us that there were eleven of the Tenth Indiana killed, ten of the Second Minnesota, eight of the Fourth Kentucky, eight of the Ninth Onio, and one or two of the Woolford Cavalry. The Miobigan Engineer and Mechanic Regiment dug trenches and buried the dead, the funeral service having been appropriately performed on the occa-sion. Weunded prisoners state that there was no general enthusiasm, but that the growing discontent induced Gen. Zollicoffer to make a speech to his induced Gen. Zollicofter to make a speech to his troops the day before he led them to battle, in which he declared with emphasis that "he would take them to Indiana or go to h—I himself!" After Colonel Fry's horse was shot and disabled, he mounted the splendid gray charger which Zollicoffer had ridden. As the Federal army advances, the Union recolls except to of their holes and hiding coffer had ridden. As the Federal army advances, the Union people creep out of their holes and hiding places, and evince the most frantic delight. They are eager to receive arms, and to be marched against those who have so long terrorized their homes. As plenty of muskets were found in the descrited camp of the rebels, we presume their wishes will be gratified. One man, residing on the Cumberland, had been robbed of six hundred bushels of corn, and he is willing to give the marauders a receipt in full for it if he can only get a few cracks at them, Captain Noah, of the Second Minnesota, informs us that a large number of the dead rebels were shot through the head which shows the precision of the aim of our marksmen. Capt. Kinney's Ohio battery of four rided and two smooth-bore 6-pounders threw elongated shells charged with shrapnell, which did terrible execution, filing the forest with rebel dead like cordwood.—Loutsville Journal.

The Despotism of the Rebels.

A gentleman, who is just up from Green river, handed us the following, published on a slip, which shows the character of the protection Buckner gives to the people of Kentucky, and these are the rights they are to secure by joining this infernal rebellion; "NOTICE. All free white males of Barren county, between "All tree white males of Barren county, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, who will not volunteer in the Confederate service, who have a gun, or guns, are required to deliver said gun, or guns, within twenty days in Glasgow, Ky., at the office of the undersigned, inspector of arms for

Barren county.

"All persons within the ages above named, who have taxable property to the value of \$500 and upwards, who have no gun, will attend, at the office aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, and make oath aforesid, within the time aforesid, and make out to the same, and pay \$20, for which amount, and all guns that are delivered, said inspector will receipt, which receipt will be evidence of debt against said Confederate Government. All persons failing to comply with this requisition will subject themselves to a fine of \$50 and imprisonment until said fine is paid.

"The undersigned is authorized to receive. ac-"The undersigned is authorized to receive, accept, and qualify volunteers for the Confederate service for the term of twelve months.
"Z. McDaniel,

"Inspector of Arms, Barren county.
"January 15, 1862." AFFAIRS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY. The Fruits of Garfield's Victory.

The following proclamation has been issued in

Eastern Kentucky: Eastern Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH BRIGADE,
PAINTSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16, 1862. }

CITIZENS OF THE SANDY VALLEY: I have come among you to restore the honor of the Union, and to bring back the Old Banner, which you all once loved, but which, by the machinations of evil mon, and by mutual misunderstandings, has been dishonored among you. To those who are in arms against the Federal Government, I offer only the siternative of battle, or unconditional surrender. But to those who have taken no part in this war, who are in no way aiding or abetting the enemies who are in no way aiding or abetting the enemies of the Union—even to those who hold sentiments averse to the Union, but yet give no aid and comfort to its enemies—I offer the full protection of the Government, both in their persons and pro-

neck, effectually dissolving his immediate connection with the Southern Confederacy, until they all meet at their general rendezvous. At this desided

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Burnside Expedition. BALTIMORE, Jan. 27 .- The Richmond Dispatch f Friday says that the rebels are much perplexed at the defeat in Kentucky.

The Dispatch says: "We regret to state that the report of the Federal victory in Kentucky, conveyed to us on Wednesday night from Northern sources, is more than confirmed by intelligence received at the War Department. "It appears that our defeat was more decisive

than even the Northern accounts had led us to believe. The editor says that this disaster in Eastern Kentucky, and the apprehension it has excited for the safety of our connection with the Southwest, through Virginia and Tennessee, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and the possible interruption of our intercourse with the South Virginia, Wilmington, and Weldon Railroad by the Burnside expedition, directs attention to the vital importance of completing the connection botween the Richmond, Danville, and North Carolina

stone vessels were supk in the channel yesterday. ■ The Savannah Republican, of this morning, says the statement that the Federal vessels had gone up Broad river is incorrect. The Richmond Dispatch contains a telegram from Norfolk, saying that the Baltimore South, a copy of which had been received there, contains a statement that a report had reached Baltimore of the loss of five of the Burnside fleet in Pamilto Sound, and that a large steamer (probably the

Louisiana) had been burnt. Thus it would seem

that this report had no other foundation than this Secession sheet—the Baltimore South. The War and Blockade Prices Among the Rebels.

Quinine, per ounce, \$10.

Opium, per ounce, \$3.

Gunpowder, per pound, \$3.

Common boots, per pair, \$18.

At this rate, with the fall of a single one of the main army props of this rebellion, the whole fabric will come to the ground in a mass of ruins. The skies have cleared up; the ground is hardoning. A few days more of such weather will usher in a succession of events that will electrify every loyal heart throughout the Union. This rebellion is been do not a Refugee from Richmond—

A Baltimore correspondent of the Herala says that a gentleman arrived there on the 24th inst., from the South, escaping across the Potomac near Port Tobacco, which is in one of the lower counties of this State. He was in Richmond on the 19th, and represents affairs in that city as in a miserable condition. The soldiers rove about that city com

victory; but, up to the time my informant left, his promise had not been fulfilled.

Much fear and discontent existed throughout the South, in view of an anticipated attack by the Burnside expedition. Its destination was unknown, but many surmises were expressed, most of them taking for granted that Newbern, N. C., was the locality. Two regiments, which were withdrawn from the army of the Pottomac, had been sent to the North Carolina coast, and passed through Richmond en last Sunday, the 19th, for that point. Newbern had been tortified, presenting, as was represented in Richmond, a formidable appearance, and was garrisoned by about two thousand troops, and was believed to be strong enough to oppose the expedition. Great excitement pravailed throughout the Old North State, the rebels being low-spirited and dejected at affairs as they presented thomselves,

union Government were cluted at the prospect of a speedy release from tyranny and oppression. Many Union men still remain in that State, although they are quiet, and, when occasion offers, they will, as my informant says, fight gallandy for the Union. The British steamship Gladiator, from a Cuban pert, had arrived in a Floridian port, bringing a cargo valued, as was estimated, at two millious of dollars. She brought many valuable kinds of medicines, which were needed in the South, as well as a large quantity of cannon, and improved irearms. Her strival was hailed with joy, and heralded throughout the South as another proof of the inefficiency of the blockade.

Several incendiary fires had occurred in Richmond and Norfolk, which were attributed to Yankee spies; and, again, many believed and said they

There have been many deaths in the rebel army

The Cotton Gathering at Port Royal.

Col. Reynolds, the Government agent at Port Royal to superintend the gathering, ginning, and transportation of cotton on the sea islands, arrived at Weshington on Saturday, and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. He has already secured more than \$1,000,000 worth of cotton. The two or three thousand negroes just freed are industrious and orderly, and do their work well and cheerfully. They need clothing and medical attendance. He desires to take back with him an am ple supply of the framer, and several physicians, who shall devote themselves to these interesting workmen. workmen.

of the Union—even to those who hold sentiments averse to the Union, but yet give no aid and comport to its enemies—I offer the full protection of the Government, both in their persons and property.

Let those who have been seduced away from the love of their country, to follow after and aid the destroyers of our peace, lay down thoir arms, return to their homes, bear true allegiance to the Federal Government, and they shall also enjoy like protection. The army of the Union wages no war

ble, are probably of the Munson's Hill style. There are 12.000 troops there, however, and 12,000 more strongly entrencied on the right bank of Coose creek. Allow me to refer to my letter of January 9 for an account of what Gen. Jackson had done up to that time. Since that time he has not only remained master of the situation, and of all the country between Martinsburg and Hancock, but ho-has also advanced to Pomney, driven Gen. Lander and the Union troops out of that place, and pursued them to Cumberland, and now holds high revel in all the country between Harper's Ferry, Hancock, and Romney. Perhaps, if he would go to Cumberland, Gep. Lander might give him another "fitting

The Latest from Romney.

By a telegram received in this city, late last evening, from Camp Kelley, which is the name of the camp at Patterson's creek, where our forces now are, we learn that Jackson has fallen back with the larger portion of his troops to Unger's Store, within fitteen miles of Winchester, at the junction of the Springfield road with the Homney and Winchester pike, leaving Gen. Hering with his brigade still in Romney. The enemy has evacuated Springfield, which is now held by our troops. Though we are no prophets, we predict that in this state of the case the enemy now in Romney will, some cold morning, not very far distant, retire from Romney as precipitately as they did on we late occasion at Blue's Gap.

List of the Pennsylvania Regim We give below as accurate a statement as we cant present obtain of the Pennsylvania Regiments now in service, and of their location : 11th. Col. R. Coulter, Annapolis, Md. 23d. Col. D. Bi Birney, Washington, D. C. 20th. Col. W. F. Small, Washington, D. C. 27th. Col. A. Bushbeck, Washington, D. Blenker's Brigade.

30th. Col. R. B. Roberts, First Regiment, R. V. C., in First Brigade, Gen. Reynolds, of Gen. Mc-Call's Division. 31st. Col. - McCandless, Second Regiment, V. C., in First Brigade, Gen. Reynolds, of Gen. McCall's Division. 32d. Col. H. G. Sickel, Third Regiment, R. V.

C., in Second Brigade, Gen. Meade, of Gen. Mc-Call's Division. 33d. Col. A. L. Magilton, Fourth Regiment, R. C., in Second Brigade, Gen. Meade, of Gen. McCall's Division. 34:h. Col. S. G. Simmons, Fifth Regiment, R. V. C., in First Brigade, Gen. Reynolds, of Gen. Mc-Call's Division 35th. Col. W W. Rickets, Sixth Regiment, R. V. C., in Third Brigade, Gen. Ord, of Gen. Mc-

30th. Col. E. B. Harvey, Seventh Regiment, R. V. C., in Second Brigade, Gen. Meade, in Gen. McCall's Division. 37th. Col. George L. Hayes, Eighth Regiment, R. V. C., in First Brigade, Gen. Reynolds, in Gen. McCall's Division. 38th. Col. C. F. Jackson, Ninth Regiment, R. V. C., Third Brigade, Gen Ord, in Gen. McCall's

Call's Division

39th. Col. J. S. McCalmont, Tenth Regiment, R. V. C., in Third Brigade, Gen. Ord, of Gen. Mc-Call's Division. 40th. Col. F. F. Gallagher, Eleventh Regiment, R. V. C., in Second Brigade, Gen. Meade, of Gen. McCall's Division. 41st. Col. John H. Taggart, Twelfth Regiment, R. V. C., in Third Brigade, Gen. Ord, of Gen. McCall's Division.

42d. Col. Hugh N. McNeil, Thirteenth, or Bucktail, Kane Rifle Regiment, in Gen McCall's Diviteenth Regiment, R. V. C. 44th. Col. George D. Bayard, First Cavalry Regiment, in Gen. McCall's Division. 45th. Col. Thomas Welch, Port Royal, S. C. Sherman's Division. 46th, Col. James F. Knipe, Hancock, Md.

47th. Col. Thomas H. Good, Washington, D. C. 48th. Col. James Nagle, Hatteras Inlet. 49th. Col. Wm H Irwin, Washington, D. C Iancock's Brigade. 50th. Col. B. C. Christ, Port Royal, S. C. 51st. Col. J. F. Hartranft. Annapolis, Maryland, Burnsido Expedition

Cal. John C. Dodge, Washington, D. C. 53d. Col. John R. Brooks, Washin 56th. Col. S. A. Meredith. 57th. Col. William Maxwell 58th. Col. J. Richter Jones. 59th. Col. R. B. Price, Second. Cavalry.

Cavalry, Washington, D. C. 61st. Col. O. H. Rippery, Washington, D. C. 62d. Col. S. W. Black, Washington, D. C. 63d. Col. Alex. Hays, Washington, D. C. 64th. Col. David Campbell, Fourth Cavalry, Washington, D. C. 65th. Col. Max Freidman, Fifth Cavalry, Cameron Dragoons, Washington, D. C. 66th. Col. John Patrick, Frederick, Md., Gen. J. Abercrombie's Brigade.

60th. Col. H. W. Averill, Third Kentucky

67th, Col. John F. Staunton 68th. Col. H. W. Gray. 69th. Col. J. T. Owen, Frederick, Md. 70th. Col R. H. Rush, Sixth Cavalry, Philadelphia Lancers, Washington, D. C. 71st. Col. J. G. Wistar, Frederick, Md. 72d. Col. D. W. C. Baxter, Frederick, Md. 73d. Col. J. A. Koltes, Washington, D. C.

ker's Brigade. 76th. Col. John M. Power, Port Royal, S. C. 77th. Col. F. F. Stambaugh, Kentucky, Neg-78th. Col. William Sirviell, Kentucky, Negey's Brigade. 79th. Col. H. A. Hambright, Kentucky, Neglev's Brigade. 80th. Col George S. Wynkoop, Seventh Cavalry,

74th. Col. A. Schimmelpfenig. Washington, D. C.

75th. Col. H. Bohlen, Washington, D. C., Blen-

Sist. Col. James Miller, Chippewas, Washington 82d. Col. D. H. Williams, Washington, D. C. 83d. Col. J. H. McLane, Washington, D. C. 84th. Col. W. G. Murray, Cumberland, Md. 85th. Col. Joshua B. Howell, Washington, D. C. 86th. Col. Ernest Betze, Washington, D. C. 87th. Col. George Hay, Cockeysville, Md. 88th. Col. George P. McLean, Cameron Guards,

Alexandria, Va.

89th. Col. E. G. Chorman, Eighth Cavalry, Washington, D. C. 90th. Col. Peter Lyle. 91st. Col. E. M. Gregory, Washington, D. C. 92d. Col. E. C. Williams, Ninth Lochiel Cavalry, Bardstown, Ky. 93d. Col. J. M. McCarty, Washington, D. C., Gen. Peck's Brigade, Tenallytown. 94th. Col. A. F. McReynolds, Tenth Cavalry, Washington, D. C.

95th. Col. J. M. Gosline, Washington, D. C. 96th. Col. Henry S. Cake, Washington, D. C. 97th. Col. H. R. Guss, Washington, D. C. 98th. Col. John F. Ballier, Washington, D. C., Gen. Peck's Brigade, Tenallytown. 99th. Col. T. H. Sweeney, Washington, D. C. 100th. Col. D. Leasure, Round Heads, Port Royal, S. C.

101st. Col. Joseph H. Wilson 102d, Col. T. A. Rowley, Washington, D. C. 103d. Col. F. F. Lehman. 104th. Col. W. W. H. Davis, Washington, D. C., Gen. Peck's Brigade, Tenallytown. 105th. Col. A. W. McKnight, Washington, D. C. 106th. Col. F. G. Morehead, Frederick, Md. 107th. Col. Josiah Harlan, Eleventh Cavalry, Fortress Monroe. 108th. Col. H C. Longnecker.

109th. Col. H. J. Stainrook. 110th. Col. W. D. Lewis, Cumberland, Md. 111th. Col. Schlandecker. 112th. Col Charles Angeroth, Second Artillery. 113th. Col. W. Frishmuth, Curtin Hussars, Twelfth Cavalry. 114th. Col. -115th. Col. R. E. Patterson.

GENERAL NEWS.

THERE are about 3,610 men at the military and naval stations around New York. They are distributed as follows:

THE naval recruiting returns for last week show that 325 mon were shipped in New York, 180 of whom were for Capt. Porter's mortar fleet, and the rest far general service. This is a larger number than has been shipped in any week during the last six months. The number of disposable seamen on heard the North Carolina is 800. Gov. Buckinghan, of Connecticut, in purcov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, in pursuance of his determination to fill up the militia by draft, has made a requisition upon the town of New Haven for 57 men, to be selected by lot from those returned as subject to militia duty. SOUTHERN HONESTY NOT QUITE DEFUNCT .-A prominent lawyer of Camden recently received through the post office a remittance of six hundred dollars from a resident of Savannah. The money was the interest which was given by the latter to be sent to the client of the former. THE stormy weather, on Saturday, put a stop all outside work at the Brooklyn navy-yard

to all outside work at the Brookly analysist. The only changes since Friday are the floating of the gunboat Forbes into the dry-dock, and the hauling of the sloop-of-war John Adams into the berth vacated by the Orcasco, near the storehouse, to facilitate the discharging of her stores.

the aid of the State of Massachusetts to the familie

Butler regiments.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1862. State and City bonds are firm at the advanced prices of

Saturday, while nearly all the other securities upon the list advanced still further. Reading Railroad shares advanced to 1,991-100, a gain of #. mates very mitch, and the premitter on gold rises and

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

20 capies will cost \$24; 59 copies will cost \$60; and

For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will send as

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates,

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

100 copies \$120.

TER WAR PRESS.

ines constitute a square.

The money warket shows no classes. Exclinge fire OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENT. WERELY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADESPHIA BANES.

LOANS. SPROIM. Jan. 27. Jan. 20. Jan. 27. Jan. 20. vestern...... Ian & Mech... \$\begin{array}{c} 2,241,224 & 307,363 & 306,469 \\ 555,4043 & 548,543 & 104,011 & 173,670 \\ 668,298 & 664,779 & 101,779 & 103,766 \\ 904,901 & 921,705 & 118,411 & 117,729 \\ 581,503 & 596,784 & 76,601 & 75,607 \\ 5829,000 & 451,000 & 73,000 & 73,000 \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 300,303 & 306,409 & 306,400 & 304,003 & 306,409 & 306,400 & 306,400 & 306,400 & 306,400 \end{array} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 300,303 & 306,409 & 306,400 & 306,4 onsolidati

30.285.606 30.601.160 5.821.325 5.733.459 DEPOSITS. GIRCULATION. Jun. 27. | Jan. 20. | Jan. 27. Jan. 20.

opsolidation . . 860,000 846,000 41,000 256,000 255,000 78,000 Total...... 20,058,098 20,698,396 2,121,146 2,120,766

ments as follows: Loans. | Specie. | Circul'n. | Deposits 29,705,244 | 8,75,750 | 2,250,365 | 21,100,096 | 28 605,509 | 3,504,083 | 2,234,542 | 20,326,329 | 29,431,736 | 6,764,779 | 2,273,045 | 20,326,941 | 27,871,443 | 6,417,762 | 2,837,484 | 20,032,613 | 27,629,704 | 7,068,609 | 2,224,422 | 0,591,141 | 30,493,431 | 7,487,108 | 2,234,524 | 22,260,001 | 30,048,052 | 7,404,530 | 2,234,524 | 23,047,331 | 31,106,502 | 7,266,912 | 2,374,490 | 22,918,449 | 31,060,001 | 7,167,266 | 21,13,650 | 22,148,483 | 31,060,001 | 7,167,266 | 2,118,650 | 22,148,483 | 30,844,281 | 5,493,181 | 2,011,179 | 21,048,610 | 21,145,034 | 5,821,232 | 1,45,120 | 21,384,610 | 34,651 | 41,45,034 | 5,821,232 | 1,45,120 | 21,384,610 | 36,651 | 66,733,460 | 2,120,756 | 20,488,396 | 36,651,666 | 5,821,323 | 2,121,146 | 20,058,098 | 30,385,606 | 5,821,323 | 2,121,146 | 20,058,098 | 30,000 | 3 a statement of the transactions at the

\$15,164,007 02 \$1,124,926 86 The following quotations are furnished us by Mesers: 

We notice a sale of the bonds of the West Branch Ca-

| SECOND | SUARL | STATE | STA 5 Penna R...... 40%!
AFTER BOARDS.

to the less favorable news from abroad, and buyers are are 700 bbls good Western extra at \$5.02%, at which rate holders are free sellers. Sales to the trade are limited at \$5.25 @5.37 for superfine, \$5.50 @5.62 1/2 for extras, \$5.75@6.25 for extra family, and \$6.50@6.75 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$3.75 \$\psi\$ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at \$8 \$\psi\$ WHEAT meets with a limited demand, and prices are

for Penna in store. Barley and Malt are quiet, and prices the same.

BARK.—There is no Quercitron offering, and if here last No. I would bring \$52 \$\psi\$ too.

COTTON is held with more firmness, but there is nothing doing to alter quotations.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is no new feature in the market for either, and a small business doing in the way of seles.

SENDS.—There is a steady demand for Cloverseed, and about 656 bus have been sold at \$4.57 \cdots 02.5 \$\psi\$ bu, mostly at the latter rate for prime.

WHISKY is rather firmer, but the demand is limited at 25c for bbls, and 23 \cdots \psi\$ grll for drudge.

with snow; in the summer, white with granite.

E. B. SANDFORD, je15 57

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL BLACE SEALSKIN OR OTTER CLOTH CLOAES, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12.

VELVET CLOTH CLOARS, From \$30 to \$22—From \$35 to \$26.

Which is replete with every desirable style and descrip-tion, will be open to inspection at prices corresponding to the general reduction; particularization, among such nity of qualities, being, if not impossible, at all GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Misses' attenue.
Gloves and Hosicry of all kines.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, spleudid assortment ac
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, spleudid assortment ac
J. H. STOKKS',
702 ARCH Street.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS AT

at less than cost prices. MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

One case just opened.
Black and White Checks, double width.
Fine All-wool Cashmeres.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS. NEW DALMULA ALS.

Pour hundred imported Salmoral Skirts,
At prices lower than before offered.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS. RUSSIA CRASH,

MEN'S WEAR-BOYS' WEAR.

Reduced in Price. Good Stock of Gooks. Blanket Long Shawls Cheap. Black Thibet Shawls Cheap. Black Blanket Square Shawls for \$1. Breche Shawls at half price.
COOPER & CONABD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.

EYRE & LANDELL keep the very heaviest
Plain Black Dress Silks.
Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks.
Widow's Silks, without gloss.
Bich Plain Silks, for city trade. \$2.50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full

Brown and Black Scalskin, 75c to \$1.50.
Gheap heavy Coatings and Gloakings
Fine Black Cloths and Beavers.
Good stock Cassimeres at eld prices.
GOOPER & CONARD,
B. E. cor. NINTE and MARKET.

COMMISSION HOUSES SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

CRAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY,

ja8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD SALMON, &c.—3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 9 MACKEBEL, targe, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught, fat fieb. 6,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-rings, of choice qualities. 5:000 bbis. New Halliax, Eastport, and ings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new Scaled Herrings.
5,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Fish.
5,000 bis. new Economy Mess Shal.
25 bbis. new Halifax Salmon.

BILLIARD TABLES,
and neve now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be
mperior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manuacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
Juion, who are familiar with the character of their work.
au25-6m

volume bearing the imprint of J. B. Lippincott & Co., as publishers, and entitled "Report upon the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River; upon the Protection of the Al-Deepening of the Mouths." This Report, occupying 626 pages, quarto, is a National work, prepared by Captain A. A. Humphreys and Lieut. H. L. Abbott, Corps of Topographical Engineers, United States Army, and has been submitted to the Bureau of that department. It is based upon Surveys and Investigations made under the Acts of Congress directing the topographical and hydrographical survey of the delta of the Mississippi River, with such investigations as might lead to determine the most practicable plan for securing it from Inundation, and the best mode of deepening the Channels at the mouths of the River. The Report is published by authority of the War

volume under notice, contains the results of the observations made by each department of the Survey, illustrated by a series of engravings, some of them of large size, executed, with great exactness and skill, by Mr. Duyal, the well-known lithographer of Philadelphia. The Report has been prepared by Captain Humphreys and by Lieutenant Abbott-the last named having had charge of the wrine former. We refer the curious reader to the Report itself for particulars, but shall here generally state the leading result of the united labors of able men of science, necessarily extended over a period of several years. In this we shall use, as far as convenient, the very words of Captain Humphreys' introduc-

When the Survey was commenced the science of river hydraulics was in a very impericet state. Besides solving the problem of the protection of the alluvial region of the Mississippi against inundation, independent of the laws and formula of the books, it was purposed also to afford the means of determining, by experiments on a far more extended scale than ever before attempted, the laws governing the flow of water in natural channels, and of expressing them in formulæ that could be safely and readily used in practical applications. This has been accomplished. Laws have been revealed that were before unknown; new formulæ have been prepared, possessing far greater precision than the old, and

There was almost utter ignorance prior to this Survey, of the most essential facts upon which protection against inundation depends. For example, it had always been taken for granted that the Mississippi flowed through a channel excavated in the alluvial soil formed by the deposit of its own sedimentary matter. Means were taken to ascertain the depth of the alluvial soil from Cape Girardeau to the gulf. The result proved that the bed of the Mississippi is not formed in alluvial soil, but in a stiff tenacious clay of an older geological formation than the alluvion, and that the sides of the channels do not consist of homogeneous material; facts that have an important bearing upon all plans of protection. The effects of the levees of Louisiana were not understood. On one side it was contended that they lowered the floods, by deepening the bed and reducing the slope of the river; on the other, on the experience of many centuries on the Po, that the levees had raised the bed and floods of that river,—to such an extent, indeed, that it was impracticable any longer to protect the country, except by opening new channels to the sea. The investigations of the Delta Survey have ascertained the true solution of this difficult question, and also that cut-offs raise the floods below them. The effects of outlets had not been investigated: The Delta Survey ascertained that, in the few localities where they are practicable, outlets may be made to reduce the floods to any desired extent in certain por-

a consequence, the principles upon which and relative level of the alluvial formation

vell as publish books. up so very slowly, they will be consolidated, and sent off to the war. Should this be the case, it is very probable that about 300 of the newly-appointlate of the organization of these new regiments is

THE REBELLION.

of plunder, but comes to bring back the prosperity of peace. Let all peace-loving citizens who have fled from their homes return and resume again the pursuits of peace and industry. If citizens have suffered from any outrages by the soldiers under my command, I invite them to make known their complaints to me, and their wrongs shall be redressed and the offenders punished. I expect the friends of the Union in this valley to banish from among them all private feuds, and let a liberal-minded love of country direct their conduct towards those who have been so sadly estranged and misguided. Hoping that these days of turbulence may soon be ended, and the better days of the Republic soon return.

Col. Commanding Brigade.

A correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald,

A correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, writing from Col. Garfield's command, says:

The above proclamation was issued by Colonel Garfield, just after his brilliant victory over the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall, on the 10th of January, at the forks of Middle creek, Floyd county, Ky. Our army, the day after the battle and retreat of the enemy, occupied Pressenburg, two miles from the battle ground, to recruit our wearied men, and take possession of some stores left there by the rebels. The night before the battle the enemy had engaged in hauling away their stores to their camp, two miles distant. Our night march had cut them eff suddenly from Prestonburg—coming in between them and their remaining stores. We get some twenty boxes of shoes and knapsacks, twenty-live guns, &c. Those we found lying on the bank of the river—some of them lying in the water, evidently thrown there in haste, expecting that they would go down the river from the "Lincolnites," as they call us here! Colonel Garfield's victory grows in magnitude upon our hands, now that the moke has cleared away.

The report first sent you, made the number of the killed some 50 or 60! But subsequent examinations on the field, and the admissions of the rebel officers, make their killed 125, and as many more wounded! Wa found 27 letten the field whered. writing from Col. Garfield's command, says:

the killed some 50 or 60? But subsequent examinations on the field, and the admissions of the rebel efficers, make their killed 125, and as many more wounded? We found 27 left on the field unburied, among whom was one field officer and two captains laid under a shelving rock, covered with leaves. Sixty more they had thrown hastily into a deep ravine on their side of the hill, and covered them with leaves and brush! Three wagons, loaded with the dead, were drawn off during the battle! Three of their wounded died before they had got a mile from the field of battle. The rebel Colonel Trigg, told the family where they left the two dead above mentioned on their retreat, that they had lost 125 killed and a large number wounded, and that they thought they had killed 500 Federals. Now, the facts are these, as regards our loss: We lest only one man on the field of battle—one brave Kentuckian fell after he had sent two rebels to their final account. We had fourteen wounded, two of whom have since died; the rest are doing well, and most of them but slightly wounded. This is to us perfectly marvellous, but we have established one fact, viz—that a good oak tree is better to fight behind than a rock. The rebels got behind rocks, and when they fired at our men they behind rocks, and when they fired at our men they had to expose their heads and necks, hence the fact that all their dead left on the field were hit in the head, neck, and upper part of the chest. Our men stood erect behind the large trees, and exposed themselves but very little either in loading or firing Major Pardee and Colonel Crane were with the men on the hills and told them not to shoot a the men on the hills and told them not to shoot a gun unless they could see an enemy, and to take fair aim. The boys, after a few shots, were as calm as if they had been shooting at a target. They often talked to each other in this wise: "Now, Jim, do you see that rebel's head above that rock?" "Yes." "Will you try him while I sm loading, and if you miss him I will give him a trial." Thus the battle on our side was conducted for five hours. There was but one of our men hit as high up on the body as the cartridge belt. He was hit is the neck and since died.

was hit is the neck and since died.

We all think our youthful commander is brave and competent, and has well sustained himself and the confidence reposed in him by his country.

Old General Marshall said to Union friends on his retreat from his fortifications, and three days before the battle, "that Garfield, the Yankee, had outwitted and outgeneraled him, and there was no use in denying it, and that he was compelled to re-treat." Said he, further, "I have intercepted or o of his despatches, and he knows all about the roads, hills, streams, fortifications, rifle-pits, number of my guns, their size, &c., and has them all mapped off better than we have them in our own camp; and how the confounded Yankee got the facts I This was all literally true. Colonel Garfield is a hard worker, a close observer, and spends much time, when others are asleep, over his maps.

We are now in Paintsville, a few miles below the battle-ground. Here we have our stores. Mar-

last heard from, and still going in "double quick." GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

A Spicy Correspondence A cerrespondent of the New York Times from the United States Gunboat Fleet, at Fort Jefferson, under date of January 18, says: In order that your readers may form a correct setting to be necessary. Marsh Miller, the comsetimy the foll-necessary. Marsh Miller, the commender of the rebel gunboat Grampus, is one of the most desperate, and, at the same time, cowardly men in Secesh. We have driven him before us at least a dozen times, and now he sends us this absurd challenge. The Grampus is well known to be a species of spouting-fish, and this particular one frequently runs up the Mississippi to blow, and then runs down again. We are going down the river, to-morrow, to see if his courage is up to the standing-point; but we are afraid he will draw a bee-line to Columbus, as he has heretofore always done. o Columbus, as he has heretofore always done.

The public well know that Captain Porter is not The public well know that Captain Porter is not one of the rose-water beroes, and he will not be expected to waste compliments on men whose treasonable and cowardly conduct he holds in supreme contempt. The following is a verbatim copy of his first despach to the commander of the Grampus, written after he had repeatedly driven the craven rebel down under the shelter of the land batteries at Columbus:

PORTER TO MILLER. Come out here, you cowardly rebels, and show

MARINE HEADQUARTERS. }
COLUMBUS, Ky., Jan. 13, 1862. }
Commander Porter, on United States Gunboat Essex:
Sir: The iron-clad steamer Grampus will meet
the Essex at any point and time your Honor may
appoint, and show you that the power is in our
hands. An early reply will be agreeable to
Your obedient servant, Marsh J. Miller,
Capt Commanding C. S. I. C. steamer Grampus. CAPTAIN PORTER'S REJOINDER. UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX. WM. D. Ponten, Commanding,
Fort Jefferson, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1852.
To the traiter Marsh Miller, commanding a rebel
gunboat called the Grampus:
Commander Porter has already thrashed your
gunboat fleet, shelled and silenced your rebel bat-

gunoat neet, shelled and sleaved your mesoracite and cowardly self down behind Columbus; but, if you desire to meet the Essea, show yourself any morning in Prenlys' Bend, and you shall then meet with a traitor's fate—if you have the courage to stand God and our country; "Rebels offend both."
'Perter. Our flag-ship, the Benton, has been condomned. Her machinery does not work satisfactorily, but Captain Porter thinks she is fast enough for our purpose. He says we don't contemplate running, and for this reason he would rather have them all slow, so that if they get into a tight place they will be obliged to fight their way out. Captain P. only believes in running when the enemy lead the way.

lieves in running when the enemy lead the way.

Movements of the Rebel Price.

Things at Rolla begin to look like war, decidedly About 6,000 troops have moved from that post, be about 0,000 troops have moved from that post, beside the 3,000 cavalry that had previously gone, and several more regiments have had orders to be ready, so as to march at a very early day, probably next week at the furthest. Among these who will go, the Thirteenth Illinois and Fourth Lowa will not several more regiments have had orders to be ready, so as to march at a very early day, probably next week at the furthest. Among those who will go, the Thirteenth Hinlois and Fourth Lowa will have a prominent place; and to the Thirteenth Hinlois rough compaging will not be incompatible to the property of the prominent place; and to the Thirteenth Hillionis rough compaging will not be incompatible to the property of the prominent place; and to the Thirteenth Hillionis rough compaging will not be incompaging the property of the property of the prominent place; and to the Thirteenth Hillionis rough compaging will not be incompaging directly at the enemy, and striking more directly at the heart of reballion. But perhaps as much real progress will be made by striking a telling blow here in Miscouri as would be the case if we went to kentucky, and we will not seem to doubt the strength of their army by hinting that they have any need rough army almost every and the property of the regular army, and who has remained in Springfield, having been wounded at the battle of Wilson's creek, came to our office and told us many things of interest shoul rivee and it army things of interest shoul rivee and it army things of interest shoul rivee and that he fully invited some and that he fully invited some and that he fully invited some and the fully invited and the fully invited and the fully invited the property of the purpose of raising recordist, and placed to the same the state of the purpose of raising recordist, and placed to the same the purpose of raising recordist, and placed to the same the same that the same that the same that the same to save the same that the same than the fully invited the same and save and sective force of 20,000 to 25,000, with plenty of artillery and some excellent gunners. If all this is true he must have a save of a great advantage.

Great numbers of the inhabitants of such to great the same than the fully invited the same than the fully invited the same than the same than the same than t

be very strict, and nobody gets any salt except on an order from him.

A German, by the name of Martin Schnieder, came to the marshal's office last Tuesday, and stated that on the previous Sunday (12th) seven rebels, four of them having guns, came to his house, two and a half miles from Lane's Prairie, and ordered him to give up his gun and ammunition, but he told them that he would not, and seized it, it being loaded with twelve buckshot, in each barrel, and a double-barrelled one. They swore that they would have it, and were proceeding to use force, when they were warned that to proceed would be dangerous, but not heeding the decided threat of the Dutchman, the foremost man received the twelve buckshot in the breast, and fell dead on the floor. Another then cocked his gun to shoot, when he re-

moet at their general rendezvous. At this desided demonstration the remaining four chivelrous Southern gentlemen took to their heels, and that was the last that was seen of them in that locality. Leaving the bodies lying on the floor, and his wife and children in the house, he came off post-haste to Rolla, to report himself, and see if he had done right. On being assured that he had done right, he appeared well satisfied, and said he would go back and serve some more the same way. He said he would never bury them, but would fasten a chain around their necks and haul them off, and let the hogs eat them up. This is about the way they operate, going about and demanding Union men's arms, and if they can frighten them it goes off very well, but let a gritty Union man, or a spunky Dutchman look them in the face, and they will skedaddle long before the first edition is exhausted.

The Defeat in Kentucky Admitted-The

Railroads," Augusta, Ga., Jan. 23.—A private letter received from Charleston, this morning, says five

the Rebels.

An interesting private letter from an intelligent subject of King Jeff Davis states that a great Union reaction is quietly at work all over Secessia, and that the "awful war prices" of everything down there, except beef and bread, are contributing powerfully to dissipate the delusions of a Southern millennium in a Southern confederacy. The writer in question gives the following specimens as the average prices of certain indispensable articles throughout the rebellious South:

Quinine, per ounce, \$10.

Opium, per ounce, \$3.

Statement of a Refugee from Richmond— The Fears and Troubles of the Seces-stonists—The Union Sentiment in North Carolina.

condition. The soldiers rove about that city com mitting depredations of all kinds against the citizens and their property, becoming intoxicated and doing as they feel disposed. He states that a deep gloom hung over that city when the announcement was made public of the death of ex-President Tyler. Flags hung throughout the city at half-mast, and many public buildings, as well as private ones, were draped in mourning. In fact, gloom and despondency encircled that doomed city. I learn, too, that only some 5.000, soldi service. Hinself and troops much fear an attack from General Wool. It is true that he had applied to Jeff Davis for authority to burn Yorktown, in case he was attacked and unable to hold his position, which had been granted. Magruder was intoxicated was attacked and unable to hold his position, which had been granted. Magruder was intoxicated nearly all the time, and the men under him complain bitterly of their treatment. My informant states that a few weeks since he saw General Magruder review his command, and the men made a handsome appearance and seemed vory proficient in drill. He spoke to them on that occasion, assuring them that they should soon meet the Yapkees, and have occasion to achieve a brilliant victory; but, up to the time my informant left, his promise had not been fulfilled.

Much feer and discontent existed throughout the

dejected at affairs as they presented thomselves, and those who were suspected of loyalty to the Union Government were cluted at the prospect of a

mond and Norfolk, which were attributed to Yankee spies; and, again, many believed and said they were produced by the slavos, many of whom, it was whispered, desired the success of the Union forces. Norfolk was being put in a high state of defence, for an attack in any quarter. Guns continued to be mounted, blocks being used for that purpose. General Huger still maintained command in Norfolk, and was using every oxortion to render that city able to hold out against any number of men which might be brought against it. The people seemed to place confidence in him, knowing, as they said, his ability as an officer and soldier. He was very popular.

General Beauregard and Ben McCulloch were in Richmond on Sunday. It was rumored that McCulloch was to be court-martialed, at the instance of General Price, for going into winter quarters in Arkansas, and refusing to reinforce him on the eve

lately from typhoid fever, which disease prevailed to a fearful extent on the Potomac. Five or six buildings in Richmond have been converted into hospitals, and were crowded with patients. Winchester, the same state of sickness existed

Gen. Beauregard's army has gone into winter quarters the same way that our army here has, namely: without being ordered to do so. The men have been allowed to make themselves commen have been allowed to make themselves.

TWO CENTS.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 25th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS

28th. Col. John W. Geary, Frederick, Md. enn Township 29th. Col. John K. Murphy, Washington, D. C. Man. & Mech...

Corn Exchange.

The following is a statement of the transactions at the 27, as furnished by the manager, George E. Arnold, Esc. : 

the bonds of the Wyoming Canal Company, which have Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for February 1 is Peterson's Counterfeit Detector for February 1 is issued to-day. No good jusiness man can affect to the from the Gover-ment to our critizens, but probably for the reason that Eastern creditors were nearer to Washington, and were more peristent in pressing their claims, money could not be had to pay the people of the West Yesterday a despatch was received by the Union Defence Committee, asking if they and the other Chicago reditors would accept 7 3-10 boads in payment of heir claims. The offer was promptly accepted, and well-informed persons estimate the amount of share bonds that will soon be paid out here at nearly half a million of dollars. The claim of the Union Defence Committee we understand to be \$223,054.67. The question is pertinent, What will be done with these bonds?"

The New York Post of this evening says:

The stock market is a shade better to day, but at the

nent, What will be done with these bonds!"

The New York Post of this evening says!

The steek market is a shade better to day, but at the improvement speculators ofter their stocks freely. The news by the Europa is regarded as favorable on the whole, but the more cautious operators of the street seem disposed to await the furt: er drift of English opinion on the Mason and Sidell surrendor. The movements of the steamers Nashville and Tuscarora at Southan pton also attract some attention. The market closes "stupid," in the absence of news from Burnside's largedillon, and he special change will occur, perhaps, till the success of it is reported, or till Congress fixes upon some feasible means of thancial rehef.

A noticeable feature of to-day's market is the improvement in bank stocks. Some of the low-priced descriptions are 2m3 per cent, better, investers probably turning their attention to these on account of the very high prices of good railroad bonds. For testance, Eric flasts are wanted at 106, Hadson firsts at 103½, New Jersey firsts at 107½ while go d bank shares are unusually low. The Government list is steady but quiet. The sixes of 1851 and 754 are firm at 79½ as 80.

There is less doing in the 739 treasury notes. The principal sales are at 97½ as 98 for clean, and 96½ as 97 for endorsed.

Money meets with fair employment on call at 5½ as per cent., with some business at 5 and 6½ per cent. Cone of the banks are seeking borrowers at 6 per cont. Cone of the banks are seeking borrowers at 6 per cont. Gold is less active to-day, and rather lower. The dulness in toreian exchange, together with the acrieval of \$602,000 from Callfornia, has induced speculators to hold off. Most all the sales of the day have been at 103.

Exceange on London is nominally lower for the Wednesday steamer—113½ at 114; but at these figures there is little disposition to enter with large operations.

Philadelphias Sicock Exchange Sales,

Philadelphia Stoob Exchange Sales, January 27, 1862. Reported by S. E. Slavaner, Philadelphia Exchange FIRN BUARL

5 Penna B. ...... 40% | 47 Cam & Amb B. .... 126

ira B. .... 7 7% 1 ura B. Pret. 13% 14

WHEAT meets with a limited domand, and prices are rather lower; to-day about 6,900 bus sold at 132@1356, closing at 134c for prime Penna red in store; white ranges at 140@150c, with light receipts and sales. Rye is unchanged, and Penna is worth 72@73c. Corn comes in slowly, and new yellow meets with a limited domand at 57@57% c in store. Oats are steady and firm at 38% of Penna in store. Barley and Malt are quiet, and prices the same.

THE gunboat Katahan, not Kathadin, or "The Big Mountain." was named after a mountain (nearly 6.000 feet high,) of that name in Maine. It is always "trus to its color." In the distance, it looks like a white cloud. In the winter, white Gov. Andrew has vetoed the bill extending of the soldiers who were irregularly enlisted in the