FORNEY'S

cast in which the Armies and Fleets of the Nation are

"WAR PRESS."

ON THE POTOMAU,

IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. IN KENTUCKY, IN MISSOURI, ON THE SEA COAST, and elsowhere, and the existing demand for a Weekly Journal that will furnish a full and accurate account of the thrilling events of this exciting and ever-memorable period, acceptable alike to Soldiers in Camp, to Peaceful

Firesides, to those who wish to obtain the latest wa news, and to those who desire to preserve in a convenient orm, for future reference, a correct History of the Great Bebellion, 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 sight pages, and each number will present the tollowing ATTRACTIVE

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING. 'Hiustrating an event of the War, or a MAP of some lo

A RECORD OF THE LATEST WAR NEWS wom 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." whose epistles from Washington during the last three years have been singularly correct in their sta

and predictions, and whose comments upon public affairs have been copied and read with deep interest throughout the whole country: A THRILLING SKETCH OR TALE,

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VOL. 5.—NO. 151.

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TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK

THE REBELLION.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

NEWS FROM IT UP TO SUNDAY NIGHT. It Encounters Terrific and Disastrous

WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, PO-CAHONTAS, GRAPESHOT, AND ZOUAVE.

A NUMBER OF THE VESSELS ASHORE. INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

MORE FEDERAL PRISONERS RELEASED. Beauregard to Command at Columbus.

General G. W. Smith to take his Place on the Potomac. THE REBEL STEAMER CALHOUN

ABANDONED AND BURNT. THE BRIDGE BURNERS SENTENCED TO BE

SHOT.

The Expedition Against Price. THE DEFENCES AT COLUMBUS, KY.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

POSITION OF THE BELIGERENT TROOPS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. &c.,

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. Intelligence from it up to Sunday Night -lis Experience in the Storm off Hut-

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27 .- By the arrival of the steamer Eastern State, we have the first direct and official intelligence of the arrival of the Burnside Expedition at its destination. The Eastern State left Hatteras Inlet last night, and arrived here late this afternoon. The recent storms were unusually severe at Hat-

teras, and considerably delayed and crippled the expedition; but, when the Eastern State left, everything looked favorable. The expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th inst., and consisted of over one hundred and twenty-five vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and

storms and adverse winds, which prevailed about After their arrival, they experienced a series of storms of such unparalleled severity, that, for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet. After the first storm it was discovered that, instead of vessels drawing eight and a half feet of water being able to go over the swash or bars, as General Burnside had been informed, no vessel drawing over seven and a quarter feet could pass into Pamlico Sound. No vessel, either, could pass the outside bar draw-

ing over thirteen feet, unless skilfully piloted; consequently, the steamer City of New York struck on the bar, loaded with a cargo valued at \$200,000 and consisting of powder, rifles, and bombs, and proved a total loss. The captain and crew, after bravely remaining in the rigging for forty hours, were saved. The gunboat Zouave dragged her anchors, stove a hole in her bottom and sank, proving a total loss;

her crew are saved.

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore near the lighthouse and became a total wreck. Ninety valuable horses, belonging to the Rhode Island Battery, were on board and were all drowned, including several valued at \$500 each. The Grapeshot parted the hawser by which she was towed, and went down at sea. Her crew was

An unknown schooner, laden with oats, and another schooner, also unknown, were also lost on the beach. Six of the crew of the latter perished. The steamer Louisiana struck on the bar, where she still remains. The report of her having been burned is entirely incorrect. She may be got off. The Eastern Queen and also the Voltigeur are ashore. The latter will probably be got off. The water vessels had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for the condensers on board of some of the vessels and on shore, terrible sufferings would have occurred. As it was, the water casks were old whisky, camphine, and kerosene oil casks. It is thought that the Union pilots of Hatteras have

proved themselves traitors, having intentionally run several vessels ashore.

One of the storms can only be described as terrific. The water in every direction was covered with foam, the waves dashing with a clear sweep across the Hatteras shore and completely cutting off the post from all outside communication. The current was rushing at the rate of five miles per hour, and the chop seas prevented General Burn-

side from answering any of the signals of distress, or communicating with his generals. At one time flags would appear Union down on a number of vessels, indicating a want of water, coal, or provi-Col. Allen, of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment,

and his surgeon, Weller, with a boat's crew and the second mate of the Ann E. Thompson, when they found that the troops needed water, manned the life-boat in order to reach the General. Unfortunately the boat was swamped, and the colonel surgeon, and mate were drowned. The boat's crow were saved. Despite all these adverse circumstances, General

Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels, all the gunboats, and 7,000 troops. Everything appeared to be in a satisfactory condition when the Eastern State left. The large transports, with the troops, remained outside of the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding, from Port Royal, on the 23d, when Capt. Howes volunteered to bring them all inside. This was accomplished yesterday afternoon, the Eastern State passing the last as she left.

A portion of the tug-boats chartered by General Burnside for the expedition refused to proceed farther than Fortress Monroe. Fair weather has now set in, and the schooners are making their appearance with water and coal, and everything looks more promising. General Burnside has been indefatigable. and night he has been at his post, performing the duties of his whole staff of officers. He is confident

of ultimate success, and has the respect of every General Burnside left Fortress Monroe on the Picket, but subsequently took passage on the Svaulding, which he will occupy as his flag ship. she will be used for taking the remaining troops over the bar. The only troops that have been landed are the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment and the Rhode Island battery. Col. Hawkins' regiment goes with Gen. Burnside's expedition, and their places will be supplied by the Sixth New Hampshire.

There has been no loss of life except what is above mentioned. Eleven deaths have occurred since Mr. Shelburn comes in the Eastern State as a bearer of despatches from General Burnside. We are indebted to Dr. A. Rawlings, the only other passenger who goes North, for the above

Different statements are received at Hatteras from the surrounding population in relation to the disposition and intentions of the enemy. Some who come in say that they are completely fright-ened, and will not make a stand. Another report is that large masses of troops will be concentrated in the vicinity; and still another story, confirmed by many, is that their exertions will be directed chiefly to placing obstructions in our progress to Norfolk. The rebels keep a good look-out for our move-

ments with their gunboats. Two of them made their appearance immediately after the storm, but disappeared when chased. The mails by the Eastern State will be forwarded North to-morrew. The steamer City of New York, reported lost, was a transport. She carried the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. The Louisiana, reported shore, was also a transport, and had on board the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment. The Eastern Queen, Capt. Collins, also a transport, and reported ashore, had on board the Fourth Rhode Island

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

Regiment. The Voltigeur, also ashore, was a sailing bark, and carried part of the Eleventh Connecticut Regiment.

The Zouve, reported wrecked, was a new gunboat, commanded by Captain William Hunt. She carried four guns—one 30-pounder Parrott; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder Wiard, and one 12-pounder howitzer (shell)

The Grapeshot, which parted the hawser by which she was towed and went down at see was determined on acquiring a force against him. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

accounts unblished above are officially stated to be greatly exaggerated.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27 .- A flag of truce was sent out this afternoon to meet the robel steamer Selden, and brought back the following released prisoners: Adjutant C. L. Pierson, Twentieth Massachusetts; Licut. Parks, Fourth Michigan; Dr. W. B. Fletcher, Sixth Indiana; Lieut. Wm. Booth, Second Wisconsin; and Lieut. C. M. Hooper. First California. We find the following in the Southern papers: General Beauregard to Command at Co-

lumbus. To-day's Richmond Dispatch has reliable authority for making the statement that General Beauregard takes command of the army at Columbus, and General Gustavus W. Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and acceptably occupied. At Columbus, we understand, he is subordinate to no one except General A. Sydney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 27.—Reports from Bowling Green confirm the washing away of the pontoons and the newly constructed portion of the Green The Death of Zolicoffer. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25 .- A large meeting was

Reported Destruction of the Green River

Bridge.

held at the St. Charles Hotel, last night, to express regret at the death of Gen. Zollicoffer, the distinguished statesman and soldier. Destructive Fire at New Orleans, New Onleans, Jan. 20 .- A destructive fire oceurred this morning, destroying two steres on Magazine street, occupied by C. C. Gaines & Co. and H. H. Hansell. Loss \$150,000. The insurance does

not exceed \$20,000. The Rebel Steamer Calhoun Abandoned and Burned. AUGUSTA, Jan. 25 .- The Charleston Courier of this morning says that information has been received that the Confederate steamer Calhoun, on her way from Havana, with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lincoln cruiser, and abandoned and burned.

The Capture of Cedar Keys-The Town and Five Schooners Burned. A despatch from Augusta says that the Savannah News confirms the reported capture of Cedar Keys. The Federals burned the wharves and five schooners in port; also, fifty bales of cotton, and one hundred and fifty barrels of turpentine. Enlisting for the War. The Richmond Dispatch has heard that in Wayne county, North Carolina, where it was proposed to draft, the militia to a man instantly volun-

teered for the war. This unexpected response was

so universal that contentions resulted upon the

question of remaining at home; and those upon

whom the lot fell were loud in their expressions of

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT. Sr. Louis, Jan. 28 -The Military Commission assembled at Palmyra, for the trial of the bridgeburners, have found seven persons guilty, and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been approved by Major General Halleck, and they will

be executed at a time and place to be hereafter de-A gentleman who reached this city yesterday, from Palmyra, reports that the long bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was burned by the rebels on Saturday night. The bridge had just been completed.

Correspondence of the Republican.]

ROLLA, Mo., Jan. 24, 1862.

Three men, named Robert L Hamilton, John Hamilton, and L. L. Lawson, who have served in the rebel array, came in this evening and reported themselves at headquarters, saying they were tired of the company they had been keeping, and desired to take the oath of allegiance and return to their homes. They say they were led to join the army by the general cry of abolition kept up by the leading Secessionists. They were told that the war on the part of the thovenment was only for the abolition of slavery, and that they must light or submit to it. Accordingly, they joined Captain Lowry's company, in Col. Schnable's regiment, McBrido's division of the rebel army, in which they had served; one for four mouths, and the other two for six months each. Each has a discharge from his commanding officer. At the time they left many others also procured discharges. The term of service of the whole company to which they belonged expired at the same time. Another [Correspondence of the Republican.]

they belonged expired at the same time. Another company, Capt. Stewart's, was to have been discharged last Tuesday, many members of which were going home.
These men left Springfield last Saturday morn-These men left Springfield last Saturday morning, and the information they give corrobovates that previously received through other sources. As they were only private soldiers, they had, of cunse, no means of knowing the number of troops in Price's command, but they estimate the number at 8,000 or 10,000. Or these a portion are Confederate troops, and the balance State Guards—the latter are quartered in the houses in Springfield, while the former are in camp west of town, where they are building houses for winter quarters. The number of pieces of artillery is not known to them, hough one of them saw fourteen pieces at one time coming into town.

A large amount of lead has been run into bullet. This is the only evidence (and this is very weak) they have that Price intends to fight. As to the fortifications of which we have heard heretofore, these men know nothing and hadheard nothing.

At the time these persons left, Gen. McBride had been absent in the South for twelve or fifteen days, Col. Frazier, formerly circuit attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial circuit, being in command of e division in his absence.

the division in his absence.

The troops there are said to be comfortably clothed, and nearly all have tents, but do not use them, preferring to occupy vacant houses. The soldiers have no uniforms, but wear such clothing as they are able to furnish themselves. On being asked in what kind of money he was paid off, one of them replied he had never received a cent for his carrier and did not avert to is services, and did not expect to. The Movement Against Price. The New York World's correspondent writing from St. Louis, under date of January 22d, says: I am at length enabled positively to announce the determination of the general commanding to despatch a force from Rolla, to rouse, if possible, the hibernating Price at Springfield. The neces-sity for this action is apparent when we reflect that, by the continued toleration of a hitherto for-mid-ble recognition of a higherto forthat, by the continued toleration of a hitherto formidable enemy on our flank, all our operations on
the Mississippi are not only hindered, but become
positively nugatory. We must get rid of Price's
Missourians before we can hope to make the ndvance through Columbus.
Twice he has placed himself in our power, and
twice he has been allowed to escape comparatively
unhurt; once at Lexington and again at Oscola.
The failure to take or cripple him may hereafter
prove to be the source of everlasting regrets.
General Price has, by his unexampled campaign in
Missourl, enrued his title to the reputation of a
skilful coldier. He has accomplished more with
the means allotted to him than any other general
on either side of this war. Without a treasury to
draw upon; without arms, tents, wagons, powder,
or ammunition except such as he could capture or
extemporize; without a commissariat, an ordnance or ammunition except such as he could capture or extemporize; without a commissariat, an ordnance bureau, or even the co-operation of an efficient Government; with none of the accessories of wealth, pomp, and luxury of the profession of war, he has subsisted an army for eight months, fought three great battles with credit to himself and his army, captured one of our posts, with numerous prisoners, war materials, and stores. Something must be due to the personal influence and sound judgment of a man who, called from civil life, has been able to gather around him an army of men, wanting even the support of the State Government—wanteven the support of the State Government—wanting, in great part, the example and conjunction of their more cavalier brethren of the South. Their devotion to the man and to the cause of rebellion we have reason to acknowledge with proper respect. Price has proved himself a match for any of the generals who have been immediately opposed to him. There is the more necessity that he should be at once overwhelmed or put to flight,

so that he cannot return to harass our western

Regiment. The Voltigeur, also ashore, was a sail- the fruitless chase of Frement at Springfield. To

which she was towed, and went down at sea, was one of the five floating batteries constructed for the expedition. She carried three guns.

The only Pennsylvania regiment in the expedition—the Fifty-first. Colonel Hartranft—was on board the steamer Cossack and schooner Scout, neither of which is mentioned among the vessels that have suffered.

Official News from General Burnside.

Washington, January 28.—The official reports from General Burnside have been received. The command will be about twelve thousand, with eight batteries, including two thousand five hundred cavalry.

valry.

It is understood that the expedition will be un-

It is understood that the expedition will be under the command of General Curtis, a subordinate, but responsible, command being given to General Sigal. He will, as usual, take the advance; for, be it known, Sigel is renowned for his advances as well as retreats. A long and eventful experience in the Southwest has given him a peculiar fitness for the Missouri campaign, and he is, besides, feared by the rebels as much as he is praised by the loyal citizens. Colonel Carr, with his cavalry, and the Thirty-eight Hillinois, (2,300.) was, at last accounts, at Waynesville, Pulaski county, thirty five miles west of Rolle. There are two roads from Rolla to Springfield; one crossing the General County is at a point to commission. The other crosses the river thirteen miles west of Waynesville, and twelve on this side of Lebanon. Our forces are on the latter or direct route, and our pickets extend to the ford of theriver.

of the river.

This takes our forces fifty miles from Rolls, and within seventy of Springfield, where Price was at last accounts quietly wintering. Other regiments are on the way, Colonel Phelps having been met on Monday at Denton's, on the Piney Fork. Beyond Denton's there is a stretch of twelve miles of mountainous and uninhabitable country. Not a house, not a stream, not a vostige of human existence is to be found, save the wheel-marks and footbunds of passing teams. At this point a renhouse, not a stream, not a vestige of human existence is to be found, save the wheel-marks and footpants of passing teams. At this point a rendezvote will be made, when the whole army will, at the appointed time, sally out into the plains and force frice once more to either a fight or a flight. His forces have been recently given. I need only say, theefore, that he has some 15,000 ill-armed men and about thirty cannon. He need not be expected to stand, as he has more to gain by co-can entray us.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Afairs at Fortress Monroe FORTRES: MONROE, Jan. 27 -The Pensacola left this afternoon for Key West, Pensacola, and Ship bland, and will report to the commodore of the flet in the Gulf of Mexico. Two paymasters boundfor Ship Island took passage in the Pensa-The latimore boat brought down this morning

the Selond and Fourth Batteries from Wisconsin. They will remain at Fortress Monroe for the pre-The farquis de Montaignac, Admiral of the French steam frigate Pomone, returned from his trip to Charleston yesterday, and will proceed North o his way to Washington.

From the Upper Potomac. HANCER, Jan. 26.—The existing freshet in the Potomac has produced disastrous results to the canal. At Cumberland there is a large break; another at Little Orleans, above dam No. 6; another between dam No. 6 and Hancock, and two between dam No. 6 and Hancock, and two between dam of the Four Locks. At dam No. 5 there is on the Virginia side, which was undermined ind weakened by the Confederates some weeks ago has yielded to the pressure of the high water, and although the canal is now full, on the falling of the water it will drain the Williamsport level.

been carried away, and at the dam the step-lock and a perton of the heavy masonry has broken and fallen it. Thus for the present the canal has The estimated time for repairs is about twenty-five dys, and he cost \$12,000 to \$15.000. As the canal is a strong work for offensive and defensive vernment should and its aid to the company to revernment should and its aid to the company to restore into a state of usefulness.

General Kelly left-Cumberland last Thursday, for Wheeling The state of his wound almost precludes the hope of recovery. On the right side, where the ball entered, the wound is suppurating, and his libs are visible. On his back, where the lincisions were made to extract the ball, are large suppurating sores, surrounded with inflamed pustules. It is supposed this state of the wound arises from an unhealthy state of his blood, or some latent poison in his system.

Our from an unneartay state of his blood, or some takent poison in bis system.

Our from at Camberland are under the distance of the state of the st commands those at New Greek, and General Date der, in person, is at Patterson's creek, on the Virginia side, but has been furnished with ample means for crossing the Potomac by the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, should he be assailed by a superior force.

The rick of General Lander's command are all at Cumberland, numbering 677. A new additional hospital building is now being fitted up there. at Cumberland, numbering 677. A new additional hospital building is now being fitted up there.

There is considerable and increasing sickness in General Williams' brigade here, arising, it is believed, from the manner in which the men are crowded into the bouses.

The Fifth Connectivut and Nineteenth New York have left the houses and pitched their tents outside the town. The other regiments will follow their received as soon set he my tents can be procured. example as soon as the new tents can be procured.

Jackson, with his fullforce, is reported to be at Ungers, twolve miles noth of Martinsburg.

Frederick, Jan. 27—A report has reached here from Dam No. 5, that a portion of Jackson's force demonstrated against thedam yesterday, but this requires confirmation. Important Order from the War Department-Relief of Prisoners in the Hands of the Rebels.

The following excellent order has been issued by Sccretary Stanton, and will be carried into immediate execution if the ribel authorities do not object. Whether the same courtesy will be extended to the rebels among the same There is no extended. to the rebels remains to be seen. There is no arprisoners so far has been altogether informal:

Order Appointing Rev. Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish Commissioners to Visit and Relieve Citizens of the United States, now Prisoners of War in the Rebel States. Rebel States.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862.

Ordered, that the Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to visit the prisoners belonging to the army of the United States, now in captivity at Richmond, in Virginia, and elsewhere, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the authorities having custody of such prisoners, relieve their necessities, and provide for their comfort, at the expanse of the United States, in pursuance of the order heretofore made on this subject; and that said commissioners be requested immediately to signify by telegraph to the department their acceptance or refusal of this appointment, and report in person at Washington without delay.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of Wast.

Governor Fish, being notified by telegraph of EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of Wat.
Governor Fish, being netified by telegraph of
his appointment, has promptly accepted. Bishop
Ames has also accepted. The commissioners will
accompany another quota of rebel prisoners, and
will proceed, under a flag of truce, from Fortress
Monroe, and make known to the rebel authorities
the chief of their mission, when if refused, they

the object of their mission, when, if refused, they will return. If allowed to remain, they will proceed to execute the duties assigned to them in the above order.

Bishop-Edward Ames. Edward Ames is a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, born at Athens, thio, in 1806. After receiving his education in the Ohio University, he was for three years instructor in a college in Illinois. He was licensed to preach in 1830, was soon after assigned to the Indiana Conference, and ordained, successively, a deacon in 1830, was soon after assigned to the Indiana Conference, and ordained, successively, a deacon and elder. He took part in the General Conference of the Methodists held in Baltimore in 1840, and in 1842 officiated as chaplain to a council of Choctaws, being the first chaplain ever elected by an assembly of Indians. From 1844 until 1852, when he was made a bishop, he travelled as presiding elder through various districts of Indiana.

Hamuteam Fish.

Hamilton Fish. Hamilton Fish, one of the commissioners to the South, though of late not very intimately identified with public affairs, is still a man well known fied with public affairs, is still a man well known and esteemed throughout the country. He has occupied not a few very important and responsible positions, sustaining always a fair reputation as a statesman and politician. In 1843 the Whig party elected him as a member of the Twenty-eighth Congress. In 1847 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor, and the year following was elected Governor of the State. His next appearance on the political stage was as United States Senator for New York, which office he assumed in 1851, and held for six years with creditable ability. His antece-York, which omce he assumed in 1991, and determined for six years with creditable ability. His antacedents and character would seem to fit him well for the responsible position to which he has just been appointed by the Administration. He is exceedingly mild, urbane, and polished in manners, positive for the contract of the street and stifted with newers of particular than the contract of the street and stifted with newers of particular than the street and stifted with newers of particular than the street and stifted with newers of particular than the street and stifted with newers of particular than the street and stifted with newers of particular than the street and stifted with newers of particular than the street and stifted with newers of particular than the street and stifted with newers of particular than the street and stifted with new than the street and stifted with new than the street and sersing a fine figure, and gifted with powers of persuasion in a high degree.

he should be at once overwhelmed of put to light, so that he cannot return to harass our western lines.

Price's position at Osceola was well taken; that at Springfield was of the same sort. The city of refuge for him, now as before, is the wild and broken country intervening between the southern State boundary and the Arkansas river, known as the Boston Mountains. To reach this position it is only mecessary for him to have a few hours the start of us. He can outrun us, and he travels to his friends. He moves towards his supplies, we away from ours. He cannot be overtaken; the difficulties of a continued pursuit increase in geometrical ratio as we depart from our lines. But the rebel leader will not run unless menaced by a superior force; he has the double advautage—if we push forward rapidly a small force, he can meet, attack, and defeat it; if a large one, he can escape. He can easily ascertain, by means of his unequalled spies and sympathizers, the exact strength sent against him. Our only advantage is, then, in outsticing him in force and outflanking him is force and outflanking him is force and outflanking him is presume and outflanking him is because in the sustain his attack until supported by the other. These columns, either of which should be able to sustain his attack until supported by the other. These columns, in order to be successful, should be sent from Rolla certainly, and from Ironton or Kansas City. It is folly to hope that Price will stand and give battle to any force which he must presume would ruin him. A strong force from the direction of Rolla alone is therefore sure to renew

Use Made of the Trent Affair by Russia. - Report of the Adjutant General of England in a Tight Place. When our domestic troubles assumed a character enacing to the integrity of the Republic, Russia

was the only Power that held towards us the language of cordial sympathy. The letter of the Em-peror, to which Mr. Seward returned so stinted an answer, will be long remembered as one of those spontaneous acts of friendship which, performed in the hour of adversity, and when all the rest of the world held the language of discouragement towards world held the language of discouragement towards us, cannot easily be effaced from the national heart.

On the question of international law, involved in the capture of Mason and Slidell, Russia held herself cautiously aloof from the concerted efforts made by the other European Governments. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg was unquestionably not sorry to see an issue raised which must, whatever way it eventuated curtail the domineering pretensions that Great Britain had hitherto always maintained on the ocean. But it had the delicacy

sorty to see an issue raised which must, whatever way it eventuated, curtail the domineering pretensions that Great Britain had hitherto always maintained on the ocean. But it had the delicacy and good feeling to leave to our Government its own discretion in the matter, confident that its decision would be in strict consonance with the liberal principles that have always guided its conduct on this question of neutral rights.

Now that the result has justified its anticipations, the Russian Government is one of the first to push to its legitimate conclusions the victory gained to the commerce of nations by the position in which we placed England in the Trent affair. It calls upon the Cabinet of St. James to give to the world solemn guaranties that it will be bound for the future by the principles which it has itself, contrary to the precedents, established by it, enforced. We do not see how England can now, with any show of decency, resist the pressure for a Convention which this demand implies, and which will certainly be brought to bear upon it by all other European Governments. In taking the lead in forcing her to assume a consistent position on this question, Russia evinces the same friendly feeling and intel ligont appreciation of the motives and policy of our Government that have all along marked her conduct towards us.—Herald.

Late from Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—General McCook arrived this evening from Munfordsville. He reports all A rumor, generally discredited here, prevailed to day that the rebel General George B. Crittenden was wounded at the battle of Logan Cross Roads, on the 5th. This report of the wounding of General Crittenden corroborates a similar one received a few days

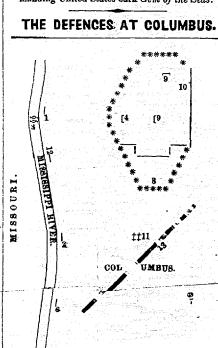
ago via Norfolk The Burning of the Rebel Schooner Prince of Wales. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the commander of the bark Gem of the Seas, relative to the late destruction of the schooner Prince

of Wales: FLAG SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Jan. 9, 1862.
Siz: I have the pleasure to acknowledge your official report, with extracts from your log, detailing the circumstances under which, on the 24th ult., you chased and drove into the breakers, and set on fire the schooner Prince of Wales, and for the gallant conduct of your officers and men, when exposed in their boats to the fire of the enemy. You will please receive my warm commendation for the spirit and zeal which governed your conduct in the performance of this service. I have forwarded your report to the Hunorable the Secretary of the Navy, and will thank you to furnish me with a copy of the same for my own files. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

Fing Officer commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

ading Squadron.

Active Volunteer Lieutenant J. B. BAKTER, commanding United States bark Gem of the Seas.



EXPLANATION. EXPLANATION.

1—Water battery, 14 guns. 2—Water battery, 3 guns.

3—Submarine battery. 4—Battery on bluff, 3 128-pounders. 5—Floating battery, 20 guns. 6—Battery, 3 guns. 7—Battery, 4 guns. 8—Strong enfrenched work commanding front and rear. 9—Two batteries light guns commanding rear. 10—rifle pit one mile long. 11—Church used as a magazine. 12—Steum engine used for punping water upon the bluff. 13—Railroad. We have been fortunate enough to obtain (we shall not say how) a plan of the rebel fortifications at Columbus. The sketch was drawn from memory

at Columbus. The sketch was drawn from memory by one who has been there, and knows all about the place. Of course, it is not drawn with the procession which a practiced engineer would give, but it is sufficiently accurate to present an intelligible idea of the place and its surroundings. Many of our readers have been at Columbus, and will recognize the features at a glance.

Columbus is situated on a bluff, just below a bend of the Mississippi river. The bluff is of limestone, and had an agency in turning the river at this point. It is about seventy-five feet high, and is flanked by a narrow strip of land at its base, overflowed at times by high water. The village is situated on its southern slope. The country in the rear has been heavily timbered, but the rebels have made good use of their axes, and hundreds of acres are leveled to the ground, presenting an abboth as formidable to our troops as that around Washington to the rebels under Beauregard and Johnston. The railroad enters the town through an excavation about fifteen feet deep. With this general cavation about fifteen feet deep. With this general view of the surrounding topographic features, our readers will readily understand the accompanying sketch.

Commencing up stream, we find at figure 1 a fourteen gun battery under the bluff. When our informant saw it, it was simply a breastwork, but it is now reported that the rebels are casemating it with the timber which was out out at O'Neil's mill, which was burned by Gen. Paige on the return of the expedition last week. which was burned by Gen. Page on the return of the expedition last week.

In the river in front of the battery is a submarine battery or torpedo. Continuing on, we come to a stationary steam engine, (12), used to pump water upon the bluff for the use of the troops. Still fur-ther along, near the point where the bluff retreats from the river, is a three-gun battery, (2). The Rev. Gen. arch-rebel Bishop Polk's headquarters are there. Continuing on to the lower and of the

Rev. Gen. sych-reich Bandy rolk sheaddatches are there. Continuing on to the lower end of the town, we come to a three-gun battery on shore, near the railroad depot; also, a floating battery of twenty guns, the wherf boats, and some old flats having been used for the purpose.

Back of the depot, overlooking the town, is a circular work of eight guns (7) commanding the river, also the approaches to the town from the rear.

Ascending now the bluff (at figure 4) there is a work containing three guns, which carry projectiles weighing 128 pounds each. This battery has a range of the river for four miles.

Immediately south of this there is a strong entrenched work with a breastwork at the edge of the bluff, and a ditch and breastwork at the rear, thus commanding both front and rear. There are also (at 9, 9) two works mounting sixteen guns, designed solely to protest the rear. Still farther towards the rear is a long rifle-pit as breastwork, extending from the edge of the bluff on the north to the railroad excavation on the south. An idea of the area may be had when it is considered that this pit is more than a mite long.

may be had when it is considered that this pit is more than a mile long.

A church (11) is used for a magazine. Last week Commodere Foote made a reconnoissance of the place with two of his gunboats, whereupon the amminition was speedily removed further South, beyond the reach of his shells. There are about 80 guns in all, exclusive of field artillery. The rebel lorge is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 men, probably 30,000 is a fair estimate. Some of the regiments are well armed with Springfield and Enfield muskets, while some of them have only shotgurs. There are not many sixty-days men in Columbus, but mainly troops enlisted for the war.

It will be seen by this sketch that it is no trifling job which Com. Foote and Gen. Granthave on their hands. If an attack is made, there will be serious work. Com. Foote is extremely anxious to obtain hands. If an attack is made, there will be serious work. Com. Foote is extremely anxious to obtain the mortars which have been promised him again and again, but none of them have been received. The thirty-eight boats prepared for them are lying at the leves in Cairo. Why cannot the Naval Department send a pertion of those now casting at Pittsburg to Cairo? Let it be remembered that those batteries on the bluff will be entirely out of sessing a fine figure, and gifted with powers of persuasion in a high degree.

The New Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Major Alexander Brydie Dyer is a native of Virginia, but was appointed to the army from the State of Missouri. He entered the Military Academy in the year 1833, and graduated in

Tue will of the famous Russian Prince Orloff has been published. He gives the greater portion of his estates to his son, with a reserve to his wife, including 1,000,000 sliver roubles in the 6 per cent. State loan. He makes liberal legacies to all the servants, gives unconditional freedom to all his peasants, and consoles himself with the reflection that all his property was honestly come by. THE Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser says that

Bank fishery have had rather a hard time of it the present month, and most of them return with small fares, which but poorly compensate the crews for their hazardous occupation. Two more of the Newfoundland fleet arrived on Thursday. They oring full cargoes of herring, and the Georges ishing will soon commence. THE AMOUNT EXPENDED .- The Committee on the Relief of the Families of Volunteers paid out during the last week the sum of \$13,881.57. During the same period, \$3,950.72 was paid out by the Committee on the Safety and Defence of the City.

the vessels thence that have been engaged in the

Bank fishery have had rather a hard time of it the

TWO CENTS.

Pennsylvania.

Adjutant General's Oppice, Harrisburg, Jan. 3; 1862.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of SIR : I have the honor to submit the following statement relative to the operations of the Departnent under my charge since the 15th April, 1861 : I will briefly advert to the facts connected with he organization of the military forces of Ponneylvania since the commencement of the present re-

bellion.

In response to the proclamation of the 15th.

April last, by the President of the United States, calling out 75,000 militia from the several States of calling out 75,000 militia from the several States of the Union, to serve for three months, Pennsylvania not only furnished promptly its assigned quota of fourteen regiments, but increased the number to twenty-five; and such was the patriotic ador of the people, that the services of about thirty additional regiments had to be refused—making in all more than one half of the requisition of the President. Four days after this call, Pennsylvania had placed at the National Capital 600 men, the first to arrive for its defence, and ten days later the entire twenty-five regiments were organized and in the field.

field.

On the 18th of April Camp Curtin was formed at Harrisburg, and at this point all militia from the northern, western, and central portions of the State were organized. Eight regiments, chiefly from Philadelphia, were organized at that place. I The numerical designation of the regiments, then formed, are as follows:

1. Col. Samuel Yohe.

1. Col. Samuel Yohe.
2. Col. F. S. Stambaugh.
3. Col. F. P. Minier. 5. Col. R. P. McDowell, 6. Col. James Nagle. 7. Col. Wm. H. Irwin, 8. Col. A. H. Emley. 9. Col. H. C. Longnecker. 10. Col. S. A. Mcredith. 10. Col. S. A. Mercedith, 11. Col. Phæon Jarrett. 12. Col. David Campbell. 13. Col. Thos. A. Rowley. 14. Col. John W. Johnson. 15. Col. R. A. Oakford. 16. Col. Thos. A. Zeigle.
17. Col. F. E. Patterson.
18. Col. Wm. D. Lewis,

18. Col. Win. D. Lewis, 19. Col. Peter Lyle. 20. Col. W. H. Gray. 21. Col. J. F. Ballier. 22. Col. T. G. Morehead. 23. Col. C. P. Dare. 24. Col. J. T. Owens. 25. Col. Henry L. Cake. These regiments, comprise 25. Col. Henry L. Cake.

These regiments comprised, in the aggregate, 20,979 mon. They served their full term of three months, and were then mustered out of the service.

The second call for volunteers was made upon the State in May. The allotted share to Pennsylvania was ten regiments; but the General Government would not allow these to be raised. The Secretary of War officially announced to the Governor of the State, that "ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania—making, in addition to the thirteen regiments already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number." As the State had already twenty-five regiments in the field, it was thus debarred from ARMS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

regiments in the field, it was thus debarred from regiments in the field, it was thus debarred from increasing its force.

At the extra session of the Legislature, convened on the 30th April, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor, as passed the act of May 15, 1861, for organizing the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth." to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment afflight a stillary.

ments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of light artillery.

This corps, under the direction of Major General George A. McCall, was speedily organized, and in conformity with law, was placed for military instruction in camps at Easton. West Chester, Pittsburg, and Harrisburg.

The exigencies of the service required that this force not long remain inactive, for on the 22d of June, two regiments commanded by Colonel Chas, J. Biddle and Colonel S. G. Simmons, and two companies of artillery under Captain Campbell, were ordered to Cumberland, Md., to reinforce the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. Wallace. These troops rendered important service at New Greek, Piedmont, &c., in Western Virginia, until ordered to the Lower Potomac. On at New Creek, Piedmont, &c., in Western Virginia. until ordered to the Lower Potomac. On the 22d day of July, the day after the memorable disaster at Bull Run, a requisition was made on this State for the immediate service of its "Reserve Corps." This urgent demand of the General Government resulted in sending, as rapidly as means for their transportation could be furnished, about 11,000 of these troops, fully armed and equipped, to the timely relief of the National Capital. Within a few days after this the entire body was mustered into the United States service. The time for these, and all subsequent culistments, was for three years or the war. The aggregate

was for three years or the war. The aggregate number of officers and men in these regiments Previous to the mustering of the State Reserves into the national service, the General Government authorized four independent regiments to be raised in this State. in this State. These were promptly furnishmounted, in the aggregate, to 4,711 office ents are as follows:

egiments ere as follows:
28. Col. Wm. F. Small, infantry.
27. Col. A. Bushbeck, infantry.
28. J. W. Geary, infantry.
29. John K. Murphy, infantry.
30. Col. R. Biddle Roberts, infantry, 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
31. Col Wm. B. Mann, infantry, 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
32. Col. H. G. Sickles, infantry, 3d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
33. Col. A. L. Magilton, infantry, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
34 Col. S. G. Simmons, infantry, 5th Pennsylva-nia Reserve Corps,
35. Col. W. W. Ricketts, infantry, 6th Pennsyl-36 Col. E. B. Harvey, infantry, 7th Penasylvaon the politic should know the distresses which the heroism of our soldiers patiently ania Reserve Corps.

37. Col. George S. Hays, infantry, 8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

38. Col. C. F. Jackson, infantry, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

39. Col. John L. McCalmont, infantry, 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

40. Col. T. F. Gallagher, infantry, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

41. Col. J. H. Taggart, infantry, 12th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

42. Col. C. J. Biddle, 1st rifles, 13th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

43. Col. C. T. Campbell, 1st artillery, 14th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

44. Col. George D. Bayard, 1st cavalry, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

44. Col. George D. Bayard, 1st cavalry, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

46. Col. George D. Bayard, 1st cavalry, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

47. Col. George D. Bayard, 1st cavalry, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

48. Col. C. T. Gampbell, 1st artillery, 14th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

49. Col. T. Sandyle, 1st artillery, 14th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

40. Col. T. Sandyle, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

41. Col. T. Gampbell, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

42. Col. C. T. Gampbell, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

43. Col. C. T. Gampbell, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

44. Col. George D. Bayard, 1st cavalry, 15th Pennsylvania for sixteen additional regiments of infantry and two of cavalry have been promptly responded to, snd as rapidly as they could be prepared, have been forwarded to such points as were designated by the Georgia Government.

45. Col. C. T. Sandyle, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

46. Col. George D. Bayard, 1st cavalry, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

47. Col. C. T. Gampbell, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

48. Col. C. T. Gampbell, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

49. Col. C. T. Gampbell, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

40. Col. T. Gampbell, 1st artillery, 15th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

41. nia Reserve Corps. 37. Col. George S. Hays, infantry, 8th Pennsyl-

been forwarded to such points as were designated by the General Government.

On the 25th of September, the War Department placed under the control of the Governor all brigades, regiments, batteries, and companies, which it had from time to time authorized individuals to raise in the State of Pennsylvania. These amounted to seventy regiments, including five of cavalry and one of artillery, and twenty-seven companies, comprising five of cavalry and three of artillery.

The following designations have been given to the regiments not already enumerated, now in active service or in a state of preparation:

[We published a list of the regiments here rea list of the regiments here referred to yesterday.]

PENNSTLVANIA REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES NOW IN 6 regiments, infantry and riflemen, aggregate...71,189 companies of infantry..... 707 578 artillery.... 87,177 Add onlistments in other than Pennsylvania or-Number in United States service from Pennsyl-1 company of cavalry.....

In accordance with the twenty-eighth section of the same act, the old arms, unfit for modern service, have been collected, and, as far as practicable, renired and put into use. There has been expended for collecting and repairing the same, the sum of ... \$20,058 96 In repairing and renowing accounte-

3.214 24 ments..... STATEMENT OF ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS COL-LECTED FROM DISBANDED COMPANIES AND OTHERS. 62 cannon. 16.423 muskets and rifles.

9,227 sets of intantry accountrements. 1,640 cavalry swords.

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326 artillery swords. The cannon carriages have, in many instances, been substantially repaired, and sometimes re-newed, at the workshop of the arsenal.

A large number of the small arms and infantry

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

20 ceptes will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and

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

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

A large number of the small arms and infantry account ements, collected from the three-months volunted and reissued to the Penn-sylvania troops.

Of the caunon belonging to the State of Penn-sylvania, anclusive of the above mentioned sixty two pieces, thirty-one six-pounder brass pieces and one twelve-permeder are in the possession of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, now in the service of the Trated States.

There have been distributed, to a portion of the border counties and the Philadelphia Reserves, 2,930 muskets and rifles, with their accountements.

INVENTORY OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES AT THE ARSENAL AT HARRISBURG ON THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1981. CANNON. 1 twelve-pounderbrass cannor, Mexican trophy.
36 six-pounder brass cannon, in good order,
3 six-pethider from cannon, in good order,
5 six-peunder iron cannon, needing repairs,
12 six-pounder brass cannon, needing repairs,
5 six-peunder brass cannon at Hrie and cannon, and order.

sces, in good order. ARTILLERY CARRIAGES. I twelve pounder field-gun carriage.
26 six-pounder field-gun carriage, complete.
9 six-pounder field-gun carriage, without lim-

2 six-pounder caissons, without limbers. 8,254 muskets and rifles.
13,659 needing cleaning and repairs.
2,005 eavalry pistols.
989 sabres and artillery swords. ACCOUTERMENTS.

8,861 infantry cartridge boxes. 7,932 infantry waist belts. 4,201 infantry bayonet scabbards. 4,433 infantry cap boxes. 2,000 gun slings. 287 carbine slings. 828 shoulder belts. 5:789 waist-belt plates. 532 artillery and cavalry bolts. 542 cavalry cartridge boxes. 730 powder fasks. 750 pouches.

AMMUNITION 362,000 musket buck and ball cartridges.
76,000 musket buck and ball fint-lock arms.
318,000 musket ball cartridges, percussion arms.
40.000 various kinds cartridges, loosé.
103,000 blank cartridges.
24 rounds twelve-pounder spherical case shot, 12 rounds twelve-pounder shells, fixed, 6 rounds twenty-four-pounder shot, fixed.

The several brigade inspectors of the Common-wealth report the number of arms in the hands of the volunteer companies of their brigades, as fol-1,507 muskets.
403 rifles.
In addition to the above, the Home Guard, of Philadelphia, report that they have in their pos-session the following ordnance and ordnance stores, the property of that city: 4,976 muskets and rifles.

4,970 muskets and rines.
440 cavalry sabres.
326 cavalry pistols.
6 ten-pounder Parrott rified cannon, complete.
3 six-pounder cast-steel rified cannon, complete,
5,000 sets of infantry accourtements.
1,000 sets of rifle accourtements.
100,000 musket cartridges.
200 six-pounder cartridges. 200 six pounder cartridges 200 six-pounder cartridges.

There are still scattered throughout the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the hands of individuals, a considerable number of State arms and accountements. Means have been taken to have them collected and forwarded to the arsenal at Har-

risburg without unnecessary delay.

The volunteer organizations in the State have nearly disappeared within the last nine months, most of the members composing companies having gone into the United States service.

The condition of the military has been so much changed since the annual report made by the in-spectors of the several brigades, that any returns from them published now, relative to regimental and company organizations, would, in most in-stances, be deceptive, and are therefore omitted. E. M. Biddle, Adjutant General. The report closes with a list of the division and

brigade organizations of the State, as far as returned.]

The Union Army on the Potomac. A Washington correspondent of the New York Acress the river matters are really in an un-pleasant condition. The rain and mist continue with us; we have not seen the sunder, and obtains with us; we have not seen the saudity, and obtains the mudyscars tending from the river to the camps, to such an insufferable depth and stickiness that even the sick and dying of a hundred regiments—men sickening and dying from exposure to this very weather—cannot be brought to the city hospitals for decent tendance and care. For ambulances cross the bridges; the army wagons with greatest conceivable difficulty supply our camps with their daily rations. Government teamsters look more like earth-burrowing Fins, or the mud-cating Indians of the Orinoco, than like civilized Yankees and patriots. Those regiments encamped in low-land, or side-bill locations, suffer unfold misery from the mud, whipped to a jelly in and about their tents, and some are undergoing decimation from resultant diseases. From one cavalry regiment, attached to Gen. Sumner's division, and very unfavorably encamped, two hundred and eighty-six unfavorably encamped, two hundred and eighty-six cases of typhoid and other maladies are this week reported! These are sickening facts, and I hate to communicate them, but the public should know the distresses which the heroism of our soldiers patiently drill is near so high throughout the army of the Po-tomsc as it was a couple of months since. From the very necessities of the weather and ground, all bri-gade and division drills have been suspended since the middle of December. The men attend company

exercises, and stand guard, the rest of the time huddling for warmth within their tents. A species of demoralization invariably attends such respites and changes, though a week of good active service would make all right again. The Rebel Fortifications at Centreville.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says:

The headquarters of General Benuregard are established at Centreville, around which the main body of the army is entrenched. The whole country, between the Potomac and Occoquan rivers, is extremely hilly; and, while this renders difficult the operations of large bodies of troops, it renders the country easy of defends. General Beauregard, being a scientific officer, took advantage of this fact, and employed the months of the summer and autumn, from August to November, in erecting around Centreville twenty-six forts, which, in extent and strength, rival those southwest of this city.

How could be do this without its being known? The answer is contained in a single word! Munson's Hill. By throwing forward a few regiments, be Times Eays: How could be do this without its being known? The answer is contained in a single word? Munson's Hill. By throwing forward a few regiments, he took possession of Munson's Hill about the end of August, which General McClellan at that time was unable to hold, he having but just commenced the task of making soldiers out of the disorganized fragment of the Bull Run rout. By making a show of fortifying that hill, he diverted attention from what he was really doing. But there was one man in Washington, and probably only one, who penetrated his designs. General McClellan knew that he was fortifying at Centreville. But to what extent even he was ignorant until apprised by a deserter long after the evacuation of Munson's Hill. When the Union army of the Potomac moves the reason will become manifest. Centreville is the key of Manassas Junction, and Manassas Junction is the doer to Richmond, and, indeed, it may be said, to the whole of Virginia. Examine a military map of the country; trace the roads, the streams, the ranges of hills, and it will be seen that a Union army entering by any other door will be sure; to be surrounded, cut off from their base of operations, and destroyed. If the strong lines of Manassas can be forced, and the communication be kept open with this city, a Union army oan advance southward, conquering as it advances, and laying the whole country under contribution. Hence the importance of fortifying Centrevillo.

These twenty-six forts are so situated as to command every possible approach to Centre-

presented to each regiment. A MURDEROUS ASSAULT .- A colored man A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—A colored man named William Lane, committed a murderous assault, on Monday night, about half past ten o'clock, upon a colored woman known as "Big Gabe." Lane used a hatchet. The woman received several ugly gashes upon the head. Her wounds, which sre not considered dangerous, were dressed at the hospital. Officer Monilla, who attempted to arrest Lane, was act upon and very roughly used. He is also cut severely about the head. Lane, however, was taken into custody. He had a hearing yesterday morning, and was committed to answer at court.