McCLELLAN TIES. PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS. McCLELLAN SCARFS. PATENT

## McCLELLAN SCARFS. ATJ. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S ATJ. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S ATJ. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S

NORTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. The above articles, being PATENTED, cannot be obtained elsewhere. P. S. No. 2. Men's Furnishing Goods, in every variety. P. S. No. 3. PATENT ENAMELLED COLLARS, 10 FOR A QUARTER.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving ntly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

Four doors below the Continental. inQ\_tf

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. GREAT BARGAINS LADIES' CLOAKS, At the
ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
R. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Ste.
au31-6m JACOB HORSFALL.

CLOAKS—

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

COOPER & CONARD,
dc14 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET. C L O A K S! The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stock

HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Market.

COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. DOMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

GROCERIES, CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, MACKEBEL, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Hereings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new soaled Herrings.
8,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
8,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
860 bbx Mackinso White Fish.
650 bbls. new Economy Mess Bhal.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintais Grand Bank Codisb.

25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintais Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Choses.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
165 SO. 146 NORTH WHARVES. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, onnection with their extensive Cabinet Business are manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have 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 superior to all others.

guperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

au25-6m

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RAUE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

POREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Pealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.
Red Lead,
White Lead,
Litharge,
Sugar of Lead,
Copperas,
Oil of Vitriol,
Calomel. White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Bulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Sitric, Sulphate Quinine, Corro. Sublim., Denarcotized Opium, Chloride of Soda, Westleritte act. Clinch Calomel, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid,

Chloride of Soda,
Wetherill's ext. Clinchs
Tartar Emetic,
Chloride of Lime.
Crude Borax,
Refined Borax,
Campber Druggists and Manufacturing Chem Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND 5

WINES AND LIQUORS. DURE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLES IN PORTUGAL IN 1820.

Physicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at UANTWRLL & KEFFER'S, Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-scriptors, Bisquit, Tricoche & Co., Marett, Pinet, and other approved brands of COGNAC BBANDY, for 

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS-Buchanan's Coal Ila Whisky,

Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, In bond and store.

OANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-FER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

PUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN—

ROCKHEIMER WINE in cases

CUPAKTNERSHIF AUGUSTUS.—1.3

RAFL MORRIS this day retires from our firm. His sons, THEODORE H. MORRIS and FREDERICK W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the business will be continued as heretofore.

MORRIS, WHEELER, & CO.,

Iron Merchants,

1608 MARKET Street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1861. RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENBERG, HAUBENof one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported
and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFEB, southeast corner GEEMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA

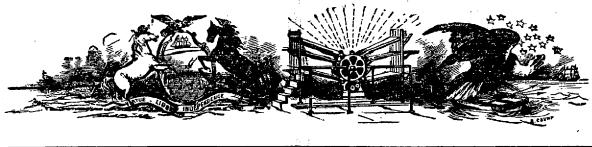
WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bot-tled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southpast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

MOTELS.

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIBABD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLABD'S HOTELI, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and custemers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, OHADWICK, & CO. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

No. 416 South TWELFTH Street.
Or to her Attorney, de20-f6t WM. B. HOOD,
de268 South FOURTH Street. LARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces
prime Leaf lard;
50 tierces White Grease,
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 146 NOETH WHARVES.





PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

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

VOL. 5.—NO. 153.

PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK, AND FUR EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT STREET, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

> SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTIONS. FROSTED BEAVER CLOSES, From \$26 to \$20—From \$22 to \$17. From \$18 to \$14—From \$10 to \$7.50. Brown Sealskin or Sable Cloth Cloaks, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12. BLACK SEALSKIN OR OTTER CLOTH CLOARS, From \$18 to \$14—From \$16 to \$12.

Velvet Cloth Cloaks, From \$30 to \$22—From \$35 to \$26. FINE BLACK BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$45 to \$35—From \$35 to \$26. FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$25 to \$19.50—From \$20 to \$16. FINE BLACK BRAVER CLOAKS, From \$18 to \$12—From \$12 to \$9

FANCY BEAVER CLOARS, From \$40 to \$30—From \$30 to \$22. FANCY COLORED BEAVER CLOAKS, From \$24 to \$18 -- From \$18 to \$13.50 Lyons Velvet Cloaks, From \$90 to \$65—From \$70 to \$55.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT,
Which is replete with every desirable style and description, will be open to inspection at prices corresponding to the general reduction; particularization, among such an infinity of qualities, being, if not impossible, at all events, unsatisfactory.

de31-Im GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR
FIFTHEN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING
THEM INTO STOCK, viz:
Figured and Plain Methices.
Plain and Gay Long Shawls.
Derk Dress Goods, Poplins, &c.
Plaid Flannels—Pink, Blue, and Brown.
Ladies' Scarfs, reduced 30 per cent.
One lot of L. C. Hdkis., at 15c.
Two lots do., at 25c., a bargain,
One lot of Linen Diaper at \$1.25 a piece,
Hoop Skirks—75, \$7\form, \$1, and \$1.12.
Nice assortment of Ginghams.
Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, splendid assortment at
J. H. STOKES,
ja25 tf 702 AROH Street.

FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE.

AMILY DRY GOODS STORE.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ABCH, we in store a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

Good plain colored Silks.

Pashionable figured Silks.

Durable black Silks, plain acd figured.

Linen Shirtings and Linen Sheetings.

Best makes Long Cloth Shirting Muslins.

Table Linens and Damask Towelings.

Blankets, fine quality and large size.

Marseilles Quilts of all sizes.

Cloths and Cassimeres for men and boys.

White goods of every description.

ja23

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS AT H. STEEL & SON'S,
No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.
1 lot Black Silks at 75 and 81 cents.
1 lot Black Silks at 75 and 81 cents.
1 lot Black Silks at 87, 90, and \$1.
1 lot Black Silks at 81,12½, and \$1.25.
1 lot Black Silks at \$1.3½, \$1.37½, and \$1.50.
1 lot Black Silks, yard wide.

BARGAINS IN FANOY SILKS.
We are cleaner out of steel of the state of the state

BARGAINS IN FARCE SILES.
We are closing out our stock of
Fancy Silks at a great sacrifice,
preparatory to taking stock.
Fancy Silks at 50, 56, 62%, 75, 87, and \$1
Superior qualities of Fancy Silks \$1 12% to \$2. DRESS GOODS,

at less than cost prices. MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! USLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! THE PIECE—MUSLINS BY THE BALE.—Now is the time for housekeepers to-buy their Sheetings and Shirtings, as all kinds of domestic goods are rapidly rising, and there can be no possible diminution of prices. We still have a few boxes of Warssutta, Williamsville, Black Bock, and other popular makes. Good Muslins at 8, 9, 10, 11 cents. The best 12-cent Muslin in the city. Our Pillow-Case Muslins, and our 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Sheeting, purchased some time since, are from three to four cents cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., ja22

N. W. COR. EIGHTH and MARKET.

SHEPHERDS' PLAID CASHMERE. One case just opened. Black and White Checks, double width. Fine All-wool Cashmeres.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS. NEW BALMORALS.

Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts, At prices lower than before offered. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. RUSSIA CRASH,

In medium and fine qualities. Scotch Crash and Towelling. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. TMBROIDERED MUSLIN CUR-TAINS—At very low prices, to sell the stock.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
ja21 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

MEN'S WEAR-BOYS' WEAR.
50 to 75-cent Union Cassimeres. Satinata. &c. 50 to 75-cent Union Cassimeres, Satinets, &c. \$1 Cassimeres; best in the market.
\$1.10 Cassimeres; best in the market.
\$1.25 Cassimeres; best ever sold for the money.
Black Cloths for Ladies' Wear.
Black Broadcloths for Men's Wear.
Some Bargains in our Cloth Stock.

Tailors' attention is invited.

COOPER & CONARD.

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

Good Stock of Cloaks.
Blanket Long Shawls Cheap.
Black Thibet Shawls Cheap.
Black Blanket Square Shawls for \$1.
Breche Shawls at half price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, open to-day, a fresh assortment of Double-faced Black Figured Silks.
Solid Colored Brown Figured Silks.

Blues, Modes, Green, and Purple Silks. [ja\$ FYRE & LANDELL keep the very Plain Black Dress Silks. Plain Black Brees Siks. Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks. Widow's Silks, without gloss. Bich Plain Silks, for city trade.

\$2.50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full size.

Balmorals Wholesale.

Balmorals Betail. EYRE & LANDELL. HEAVY CLOAKINGS.

Brown and Black Sealskin, 75c to \$1.50.
Cheap heavy Coatings and Cloakings
Fine Black Cloths and Beavers.

TZERSEYS. -COMPLETE MA-CHINERY for Fulling and Finishing Kerseys, Flannels, &c., for sele, with Room and Power, if required, ready to start work. Address "Box No. 1062," Post Office. ja28-61\* COPARTNERSHIPS.

IMITED PARTNERSHIP.-Notice is hereby given that HENEY CONNELL, of the city of Philadelphia, late grocer, and HELEN WARBELL, of the said city, single woman, have entered into a Limited Partnership for the business of dealing in Groceries and Provisions. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of Henry Connell. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said firm or partnership is the dealing in Groceries and Provisions. Groceries and Provisions.

The general partner in the said firm is Henry Connell, and the special partner is Helen Warrell.

The said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said firm the sum of six hundred dollars in

ash.
The said partnership is to commence immediately, and
to forminate on the 31st day of December, 1866.
HENRY CONNELL,
HELEN WARRELL.
January 15, 1862.
ja 17-16t\* DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned, under the firm of VANDERVEER, ARCHER, & CO., was dis-

ble firm of VANDERVEER, AROHAM, a volume of the business will be settled by B. F. ABCHER and F. B. REEVES, at No. 45 North WATER Street.

C. P. VANDERVEER, B. F. ABCHER, F. B. REEVES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—IS-

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF JOHN F. EPPLE-SHEIMER, A LUNATIC.—First account of WILLIAM II. HOBN, Committee of Person and Estate. COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the said account, &c., will hold the first meeting, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 702 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphis, where all persons interested may attend.
ja29 wfm 5t\* EDWARD WALN, Auditor. ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of BOBERT WRIGHT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Begister of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them to

ELIZABETH WRIGHT.

Administratrix,

CARD PRINTING, BEST AND Cheapart in the City, at BINGWALT & BEOWN 8, M South THIRD Street.

portmanteau; a ruby, worth three hundred

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

Spanish Confidence Men. Every one understands what is implied by the term confidence-man, but it is vain to search for definition or derivation in the dictionaries. Certainly it was not to be looktime-honored pages of Johnson; but we are Worcester, and also by Dr. Noah Webster, irreverently, was when smooth-faced Jacob cheated Esau out of the blessing and heritage | the pretended niece of the Governor of the

of Isaac, their father. Confidence-men abound everywhere, exhave been specially reserved for relating their adventures. The local reporter, when he gets hold of an adroit confidence-man, never quits him until he has turned him inside out, giving all his antecedents, actual or-imagined. We

remember how " Colonel Cross" was handled in this amusing manner. The Spanish novel of "Gil Blas" has had almost as many readers, in its English rendition, as "Tom Jones" or "Gulliver's Travels," though not so many as "Robinson Crusoe" or "The Vicar of Wakefield." Whoever traced the adventures of Gil Blas must have had no small familiarity with the confidence-men of Spain. "Gil Blas" has generally been attributed to Alain Rene Le Sage, a Frenchman, who published it as his own original composition. Sir Walter Scott, who wrote a biographical sketch of Le Sage, treats as a mere absurdity the assertion that Le Sage, strictly speaking, did not write "Gil Blas." Since thus vindicated, Le Sage's claim to originality, challenged as far back as the year 1783, by De Isla, a Spanish author, has been thoroughly investigated, and, in 1820, another Spaniard, Don Juan Antonio Llorente, published a close examination of the case which established, we think, that "Gil Blas" and the "Bachelier de Salamanca" were originally one and the same romance, which must have been written by a Spaniard, and that Le Sage turned the single romance into two. The remarkable familiarity with Spanish localities, Spanish manners in town and country, Spanish costume, the names and raditions of the Spanish nobility, and the secret events of court history in Madrid, could scarcely have been native to Le Sage, a Frenchman, who never set foot in Spain. Some other day, we may more fully sum up the evidence, pro and con, and are persuaded that the judgment must be against Le Sage. We were reminded of "Gil Blas" because, writing upon confidence-men, one cannot for- | the volume, Don Raphael and Ambrose, the get some of the characters and incidents of | pious valet, turn up again, in several other that singular story. Indeed, from first to last, it abounds in picaroons, male and fe-

stance. Gil Blas, son of a Spanish gentleman-usher or lady's man) and of a femme de chambre, is ducated by his uncle, a canon of the church, who starts him into the world, at the age of seventeen, to push his way in life and conquer fortune. He gives him a few ducats and a mule, with permission to sell the animal on his arrival at Salamanca. Before he reaches that city he is captured by a gang of highwaymen, who lodge him in a cave where they reside. Here he is retained some time, halfcaptive, half-cupbearer. At last, he escapes, giving liberty to a fellow-captive, one Donna Mencia, a rich widow, who resides near Burgos. The lady is grateful, and, when he waits upon her at her castle, bestows a hundred ducats upon him, to equip him properly, follows this up with a bag containing ten times that sum, and puts on his finger, as she bids him farewell, a ring worth thirty pistoles. Gil Blas, who had not then reached the age of eighteen, and was wholly ignorant of the world, innocently confides his story to his landlord, at Burgos, who advises him to push on for Madrid, where, of course, a rich widow or some other fine lady must fall in love with him, and thus make his fortune. Boniface, to show his own friendship for this very verdant youngster, helps him to a valet, whom he recommends as faithful, prudent, sober, and

their operations. We shall relate one in-

honest to a fault. Master and man, mounted on good mules, push on for Valladolid, which they reach on the following afternoon. Gil Blas, fatigued with his journey, retires to his ped-chamber and takes a siestà. Ambrose, the pearl of valets, goes out into the city, and eturns soon after his master awakes, having been to church (he declares, with a pious air,) to return thanks to Heaven for having preserved them from all evil accidents between Burgos and Valladolid. Just before supper-time, the landlord lights in, with much state, a handsome lady, richly dressed, who is squired by an old usher, a little black Moor carrying her train. She inquires whether the stranger was Signor Gil Blas of Santillane, and receiving an affirmative reply, joyously announces herself as cousin-German to the Marchioness, Donna Mencia of

Mosquera, whose honor he had protected and a letter from Donna Mencia, in which Gil Blas, en route to Madrid, was strongly recommended to the gratitude and hospitality of her cousins -Donna Camilla, the beautiful lady, and her prother, a cavalier named Don Raphael. Donna Camilla, thinking that too much could not be done for the brave young gentleman who had rendered such essential service to her cousin the Marchioness, insists on taking him to her own house, recommending him to see his portmanteau well secured, "because," she said, "there are a great many rogues in Valladolid." They reach a handsome house, go up stairs to a fine apartment lighted by twenty or thirty wax candles, (a sign of wealth in Spain,) and there meet Don Raphael. All three partake of a sumptuous supper, at which, it is to be feared, Gil Blas takes more

wine than was exactly good for him. They put the daintiest morsels on his plate. They 'fool him to the top of his bent" by delicate flatteries. They insist that he shall be in no hurry to quit Valladolid, and Don Raphael invites him to accompany them, next day, to his country-house in the vicinity, where he is to hunt, fish, walk, ride, and feast. This very hospitable gentleman even leaves the room in order to give directions for this rural visit to his necessary attendants. Gil Blas remains tēte-à-tēte with the fair Donna Camilla, who, sooth to say, had been making eyes at him all the evening—thus imbuing his mind with the soft idea that he had made a conquest. What followed we give in made a conquest. What followed we give in Rebellion Record has already achieved a sta-Gil Blas' own words: "So she took hold of tion of historical authority. Its contents my hand, and looking at my ring, said: 'You have been collected from a vast number of have got a pretty diamond enough, but it is a very small one. Are you a connoisseur in stenes?' When I answered in the negative. stenes? When I answered in the negative.

I am sorry for it, she said, for you might

Count of the Battle of Bull Run, and we must do Mr.

Count of the Battle of Bull Run, and we must do Mr. have told me what this is worth.' With these words, she showed me a large ruby on her finger, and, while I examined it, added, An uncle of mine, who was Governor of the Spanish colonies in the Phillipine Islands, made me a present of this ruby, which the ewellers here value at three hundred pistoles.' I believe it is well worth the money,' I said, for it is extremely beautiful.' Since you are pleased with it, she replied, I will make an exchange with you.' And immediately she pulled off my ring, and put her own on my little finger. Having made this exchange, which I looked upon as a genteel way of making me a present, Camilla squeezed my hand, and

she had been ashamed of disclosing her sentiments." Gil Blas retires to his bed-room-to think before he sleeps. A thousand ducats in his Philadelphia.

looked at me in the most languishing manner;

then starting up abruptly, wished me good

night, and withdrew in great confusion, as if

pistoles; and the evident conquest of Camilla! At last he sinks into repose, waking late next morning. Ambrose, his faithful and pious valet, should not have let him sleep so longbut, perhaps, that excellent servant has gone

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

to church. But, missing his portmanteau, which was on the table when he went to bed, the idea suddenly arises that pious Ambrose might have stolen it. He opens the chamber door and loudly calls. None of Don Raphael's servitors reply, but an old man crawls up stairs, who says that all the rest departed beed for, as a very modern compound, in the fore daybreak—that it was a furnished house, of which he was landlord, and that Camilla had surprised that it was overlooked by Dr. hired it, the evening before, for a great lord who travelled incognito, and even paid the rent in the massive dictionaries which they re- beforehand. Luckless Gil Blas! The landspectively compiled. In these, the word is lord at Burgos, to whom he had foolishly told not. What it represents, however, is as old his story, had sold him to Ambrose, Camilla, as the hills. An early instance, not to speak and Raphael, by whom he had been completely cleaned out-for even the ruby given to him by

Phillipine Island, turns out, on valuation by a

lapidary, to be worth three ducats. hibiting great address, judicious tact, and diversified ingenuity—very badly applied. Blas, after some vicissitudes, becomes assist-They figure in fiction, sometimes, but less ant to a famous Doctor of Valladolid, Sanfrequently than might be anticipated. The grado by name, whose practice, in all dislocal department of newspapers appears to leases, is to bleed the patients and make them drink a great deal of warm water. While cugaged in this capacity, Gil Blas is called in to visit a sick female, whom he recognizes as the adventurer who had so dexterously acted the part of Camilla. Moreover, when he took her hand to feel her pulse, he perceives his diamond ring on her finger. She did not recognize him in his physician's attire. A strong desire to recover his ring seizes him, and, with a friend's assistance, he executes it. His friend assumes the disguise of an alguazil (Spanish detective,) and heads five others, dressed up, with arms, moustaches, and alarming whiskers, to represent a detachment of police. They go, when twilight has set in, to Camilla's lodgings, where they find Camilla in bed. Gil Blas, in ordinary costume, discovers himself to her, and desires the pseudo-alguazil to take her to prison. Frightened almost to death, she surrenders the ring, but declares that Don Raphael had carried away the thousand ducats, on the night of the robbery. She also gives up a pearl necklace and valuable ear-rings, and also (which was rather a mean proceeding) a silver candlestick. The party assure Camilla that they will report favorably of her to the corregidor, and retire, in great spirits, to sup in an adjacent tavern. In the midst of their repast, a real alguazil and twelve real policemen come in, all well armed. It appears that Camilla's servant, suspecting that Gil Blas' party were not the real footpads of justice,

had followed them to the tayorn, ascertained the accuracy of her conjecture, and had revenged her mistress by informing the police. The upshot of the adventure was the imprisonment of Gil Blas and his friends for some time, and the total confiscation of ring, necklace, ear-rings, and candlestick-none of which " portable property," as Mr. Wemmick would call it, ever was restored to Camilla. Of her, no further mention is made, but, farther on in that which we have related here, and, realimale,-some of them thoroughly artistical in | zing the adage that "the pitcher carried often

to the well breaks at last," end their lives in an Auto da Fe at Toledo—having been condemned to the flames by the Inquisition. In the Bachelor of Salamanca, which Le Sage acknowledged to be a translation from the Spanish, and his Adventures of Guzman d'Alfranche, as well as Juan de Lunas' Laza, rillo de Tormes, and Quevedo's History of Paul the Sharper, will be found numerous details respecting Spanish confidence-men. It will go hard with us if we do not find some corresponding examples, in the criminal records of France, of undoubted talent and

sharpness similarly misapplied.

Recimental Bands. To "face the music," during the present war, requires some financial boldness. It appears from a return made by the Paymaster General of the United States army that the annual cost of each regimental band is \$7,602; that there are seven hundred regiments of volunteers in service, and that, consequently, the collective cost of their music is \$5,321,400 a year. To this must be added the expense of clothing, subsisting, and transporting these musicians, and the liability to pay \$100 bounty to each of them, if kept two years in service, or until the war is ended. The number of musicians in the army at present is 17,500being as large as the whole United States army before the war. Strictly speaking, the only music actually necessary in a regiment is of the simplest description, produced by drums, fifes, and bugles. Of course, the present costly system cannot be permitted to

THE newspapers of the South and Europe are denouncing as an atrocity the operations of the "Stone Fleet," in obstructing the Southern harbors. Gentlemen of the South, your remonstrances and denunciations are exceedingly out of place. The chalice is of your own preparing-drink it. You commenced this rebellion by destroying your own harbors, by placing obstacles in Norfolk, Charleston. Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. You removed the lighthouses, removed the buoys, and destroyed every guide to commerce and navigation. If you found this so efficient in commencing a rebellion, why may whose liberty he had restored. She shows him we not test its efficiency in closing the rebellion?

The Rebellion Record. Let us take four great historical eras in later history—the English Revolutions of 1649 and 1688. the American Revolution of 1776, and the French Revolution of 1789-and see how inadequately, though laboriously, they all have been described by various writers. Clarendon and Burnet have treated of the first, Macaulay of the second, Thiers of the fourth, and a host of authors of the third, which established us as a nation. Read all the voluminous publications on these stirring events, and, at best, but a fragmentary and unfair idea can be conceived. Suppose, however, that some one, in each instance, could have collected and combined the best accounts of all public transactions, written as they occurred by persons who participated in them, together with anecdotes, traits of character, descriptions of places, and the best poetry which these stirring events elicited, and the result would be—precisely such a work as "The Rebellion Record," which really is a Diary of the occurrences of the present war, collected and collated by Frank Moore, of New York, whose "Diary of the American Revolution" had fully proved his peculiar fitness for this peculiar book making. Six monthly parts, (illustrated with portraits, maps, and plans,) make a volume, of which the second is now completed. The first volume gave the contemporary history of the Rebellion from December, 1860, to June 1861, and the second continues it to the close of last September. We have already signified, in two words, what this book is—a contemporary history, the accuracy of which "he who runs may read." Accepted in the U.S. courts as legal evidence, the counts, so as fairly to exhibit all views of the question The second volume contains the fullest acthat his narrative, as a looker-on, has not been surpassed in force, clearness, and graphic description. The volume (made up of Diary of Events, Documents, Poetry, and Incidents, and an excellent and copious Index,) contains some 750 pages imperial 8yo, and is substantially bound in cloth, gilt-lettered. It contains twelve portraits on steel and various maps and diagrams. The third volume will bring the work down to February 1, including full Official Reports of the Capture of the Forts at Hatteras Inlet, with a Map of the Coast of North Carolina; The Battle of Carnifex Ferry, with a

Consolidation of Cavalry. Map prepared by General Benham; Capture of General Stoneman, chief of cavalry, has recom-mended the consolidation of the seventy-seven regi-ments of volunteer cavalry now on the rolls, into fifty regiments. He advises that the field and line officers already mustered in be examined by a board of officers, who shall sift out at least a third; and recommends that the men also be sifted, and Colonel Mulligan by the Rebels; Attack on Fort Pickens, with Map prepared by the Coast Survey; Battle of Ball's Bluff, Va.; Bombardment of Port Royal, with Two Maps and all the Official Reports, Narratives, and Incidents; The Capture of Mason and Slidell, together with the Official Reports and the various accounts of the affair pro and con. Published by G. P. Putnam, New York, and supplied to subscribers in Pennsylvania and Dela-ware, by John McFarlan, 33 South Sixth street,

THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE NEAR SOMERSET. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS FOR HATTERAS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH. Late News from the Upper Potomac.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE RE-LEASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Further Particulars of the Battle near A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, wri-

ting from the camp near Somerset under date of ting from the camp near Somerset under date of the 23d inst., says:

The battle, unlike the most of the war, grows larger the more that is known of it. One hundred and ninety-two dead bodies of the rebels were buried up to Tuesday night, and they were still found thick in the woods. It was first supposed that the forces engaged were about equal, but it is now known that the enemy outnumbered as two to one. The regiments under General Thomas' command at the time of the fight were the Tenth Indiana, Fourth and Twelfth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio, and First and Second East Tennessee These eight regiments could not bring, at the utmost, over six thousand men into the field; and of these only about one-half were actually engaged in the combat. The consolidated morning report of the troops at Mill Spring last Friday has been found. Crittenden had under him at that time, and there, one thousand three hundred and twenty-two men sick, and fourteen thousand two hundred and six men fit for duty. And by papers found on the person of Gen. Zollicoffer, it appears that two new regiments reported for duty at Mill Spring on Saturday, the 18th. The testimony of all the intelligent prisoners whom we took is to the effect that the whole force moved from their camp to the attack of Sunday, except a small guard on the north side, and "White's old Regiment," a shattered and demoralized body of men on the south side of the river. Not less than fifteen thousand men marched out to give battle, as they supposed, to three regiments of Union troops.

It must not be thought, however, that this large force was at all available to Crittenden. A great proportion of it, perhaps one half, was the raw, drafted levies of two months men, lately raised in Tennessee. They have been coming to Crittenden in squads of from one to five hundred for weeks. Just organized into regiments, and armed princithe 23d inst., says: drafted levies of two-months men, lately raised in Tennessee. They have been coming to Crittenden in squads of from one to five hundred for weeks. Just organized into regiments, and armed principally with shot-guns, they could not be supposed to add much to the strength of the rebel army, and, in case of such a panic as occurred, were an element of positive weakness; and they were even further useless, because they had no hearts for a fight against the Union. One of them, coming near our lines, rushed across to us, exclaiming "I am a Union man," and immediately commenced firing on his late comrades! We understand that there are about ten thousand of such troops at Knoxville. We mean to carry guns to them, and make them are about ten thousand of such troops at Knoxville.
We mean to carry guns to them, and make them our first soldiers from their part of the country!
There was one advantage which we had, and which will tell everywhere in this war. It was in the superiority of our arms. The rebels had but few arms of precision, and these ineffective at long ranges. Our deadly rifles, throwing the heavy would touch ours. Their manks to pieces before they could touch ours. Their men were brave. Battle's regiment was led by its lieutenant colonel.

pious valet, turn up again, in several other "confidence" cases, not less ingenious than that which we have related here, and, realizing the adage that "the pitcher carried often to the well breeks at less "and their lives in the several other than the pitcher carried often to the well breeks at less "and Ambrose, the across the field, as one of their men said to me, "like a lot of boys on a rabbit chase." The Fifteenth Mississippi came up to our guns and fought us hand to hand; but bowie knives are of but lite avail against bayonets and discipline. ever, while ours was very effective.

And more than all, we overmatched them in the coolness and firmness of our men and officers, and

colness and firmness of our men and officers, and in good generalship. General Thomas was at first incredulous as to the possibility of being seriously attacked. The idea that the enemy would leave the fortified camp to foome out and give us a fair field fight, seemed preposterous. But though it takes Gen. Thomas a good while to get the steam up, when it is up he moves with forty hundred horse-power. He advanced to the very front of the fight, made his dispositions most promptly and skilfully; and when the enemy broke, he pursued them most energetically.

Tuesday morning a detachment of our troops crossed the river and took possession of the rebel camp on the south side. Here were the same evidences of wild panic in the abandonment of everything. The fortifications were even stronger than those on this side, but they did not remain in them to fire a shot. They passed through Monticello, a frightened, disorderly mob, proclaiming that they were pursued by "thirty thousand Yankee devils."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Some negroes arrived here at seven o'clock this morning, having deserted in a small boat from the opposite shore, east of Sawell's Point. They were cooks in the Third Alabama Regiment, which is encamped in that vicinity. They report that the last of the iron plates for the steamer Merrimac were put on yesterday, and that she was to be

A large steamer, reported to be the Merrimac, but probably erroneously, made its appearance at Craney Island yesterday afternoon. The troops at Newport News slept on their arms A flag of truce, to-day, brought from Norfolk

Lieut. E. Connolly, of the New York Sixty-ninth, from Columbia, South Carolina. The tugboats James Murray and E. H. Herbert, of Baltimore, and the Jas. P. Levy, Alert, Alida, and Champion, of Philadelphia, sailed this afternoon for Hatteras, to join the Burnside Expedition The steamer Eastern State also sailed for Hatte-

John McMahon, a recruit in Company F, Union Coast Guard, Ninety-ninth New York Regiment, shot Michael Dolan, a private in the same company, this morning. The act was done delibe rately. The motive is said to have been an old family quarrel. The U.S. steamer Hartford arrived from Philadelphia this afternoon.

Official Despatches from Commodore Goldsborough. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Official despatches from ommodore Goldsborough, dated January 26th, addressed to the Navy Department, were received this morning. Seventeen of the naval vessels were at that time in the Sound, over and beyond the bulkhead, and under the immediate command of Commander Rowan, in full readiness for operations of any kind. General Burnside was preparing his forces to

move in connection with the fleet. Commodore Goldsborough says: "Things now look hopeful, and I sincerely trust that we shall soon be at the enemy. Any decided approach now to this quarter, on the part of the rebels, with all the ferces they can muster, would, to a moral certainty, result in their speedy capture and destruction. From the Upper Potomac.

SANDY HOOK, Maryland, January 30 .- Since the retreat of the rebels from Bolivar, the weather has been too foggy to observe their movements. A snow storm prevails this morning. It is known that our shells, on Tuesday, were not without effect, and several were killed and wounded.

The enemy's shells were harmless. There are no signs of the weather clearing at present. The Burnside Expedition. A correspondent of the New York World.

writing from the Burnside Expedition, under date of Jan. 23, says: Inasmuch as the publication of this is to be coincident with the intelligence of our descent upon the foe, it is proper to allude here to the points of attack, which are well known in the fleet to be Roanoke Island I is about fifty miles up Pamlico Sound, twelve miles long, three miles wide, and said to be fortified by the rebels on the southern and rectangles. ern, western, and eastern shores. The most feasi-ble approach to the island is by Goatan Sound, which is about one mile wide, with two channels, and nine feet of water in each. Gen. Burnside's intention is to proceed to the scene of operations as seen as he gets 7,000 men over the "Swash." To-day there are about 4,000 over, and to-morrow night may see us off by moonlight.

In another letter he says: Our enemy is said to be vigorously at work. Contrabands, who have come into the camp of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, about aix miles above the inlet, report

sylvania, about aix miles above the inlet, report that up to Sunday last the rebel force at Roanoke Island did not exceed 2,000 men, with one battery of six guns at an eligible point on the lower end of the island. They did not seem to be aware of the approach of this expedition until Sunday, the 12th, when they immediately set to work, and have now constructed another battery about mid-way of the island, and have likewise been materially reinforced. General Williams thinks there are about three thousand rebels there. The gale and the accidents which befol the expedition necessarily detained it two or three days, but it was certainly thought that we should have come down on the enemy before this week had expired.

and recommends that the line has be stick, and those not fit to be horsemen mustered as infantry, or mustered out altegether. There is a prospect that these views will prevail, and that we shall not, as was feared, after running from the extreme of no cavalry to that of too much cavalry, run back again to the first blunder.

The Foreign Press on the Surrender o Mason and Slidell. The London Times, of the 9th, congratulates the English nation on the pacific result of its honorable conduct in the case of the Trent, and then proceeds

as follows:

It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were sefore we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. We have done nothing to set up monuments to commemorate; we have only held our own in the great community of nations, and read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered companion. There have been times in our history—times when we had not the strength we could now put forth—when we should have no such real joy as we now feel in the hindrance of such a conflict. There are other nations, which, even at this age of the world, would not have as follows:

such a conflict. There are other nations, which, even at this age of the world, would not have thought it consistent with their renewn to manifest such patience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same readiness to receive a tardy and grudging reparation. We have manifested a deliberation and a tranquillity under insult which even we could not have shown towards a people for whom we thought it right to towards a people for whom we thought it right to make fewer allowances, or whom we feared more. The Government of the Federal States had done, in mere wantonness, what no nation of the old world had ever dared to do. They had invaded the sanctuary which England extends to all political exiles who seek her protection; and to this wound, inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had added an insult to her meet sensitive pride, they had added inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had added an insult to her maritime flag, and a menace to her scourity in traversing the seas. On all hands it is now admitted that the offence was at once insult and wrong, and it is no great triumph, therefore, that it should have been followed by reparation. If we had had to deal with a friendly and courteous people, we should have had no occasion for preparations of war. If a French or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crackbrained freak, or an insune thirst of notoriety, by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag. some piratical outrage against the foreign fiag, neither Government would wait to see whether any miserable advantage could be gained by the cir-cumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, cumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if Federal America had been courteous or even shrawd, Federal America would have pursued. Mr. Seward missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as a European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. At this moment there is no creat supports here for either moment. similar circumstances. At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party. The attraction we feel towards a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and richer nation is repelled by the very detestation of slavery; and, if Mr. Seward had seized the opportunity for a graceful and a courteous act, we would not answer for how far our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoidable humilation.

We have every reason to be satisfied with the position which this country has held throughout. We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion, and have never descended to reous discussion, and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which came from the other
side of the Atlantic. The War Dopartments have
manifested an efficiency which gives us confidence
in ourselves, and will give us security from future
insult. The Government have acted with a rare
courtesy and temper, but have displayed, together
with dignified deliberation, firmness, promptitude,
and courage. Nor will we refrain from adding,
what every one will feel while he reads this news,
that the man upon whom the nation instinctively
relied while the crisis lasted, deserves our warmest
gratitude now that the perit is overcome. It is, rened while the crisis lasted, deserves our warmest gratitude now that the peril is overcome. It is, indeed, a rare triumph to grace the latter years of a life so happily prolonged, that Lord Palmerston has found, and has used, the opportunity to curb the arrogance of the only people which has in this generation entered systematically upon a course of offence toward England.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, January 10.1 The surrender of the illegally-captured Confederate commissioners is one of the most cheering ness to publish. Apart from all other considerations, the mere fact that war with the North would nccessarily have brought us into relations of vir-tual alliance and co-operation with the South, ren-ders it matter for the heartiest congratulation that peace has been found compatible with national and self-respect. In no point of view is the peaceful settlement of the Trent question more satisfactory than in enabling us to keep clear of a dangerous and discreditable intimacy with the slave-owning Confederation. Confederation.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 19.] [From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 19.]

The Federal Government have acceded to all which we thought proper to require, and if they have not done so in the way most conductive to the saving of their own reputation, either for fairness or independence, they themselves are the chief, if not the only, sufferers by the course which they have preferred. We cannot refuse, too, to make large allowance for the difficulties they must have encountered in confessing an error to which their attention was called by the challenge of a fereign attention was called by the challenge of a foreign Power, and reversing an act which the unreasoning public opinion of their country had hailed with

tumultuous approbation.

We have got our terms, however, and we accept them, with unmingled satisfaction, in the spirit in which they are offered. Mr. Seward's language in making the amende breathes a lofty, candid, and courteous spirit rarely to be met with in the diplomatic communications between Governments which have the misfortune to fall out. Long may the love of right above country and the dread of no consequences but dishonor which guide the movements of the Federal Secretary's pen constitution to the selections between the transfer of the selections are selected to the selection of the selections between the selection of the selection o countries! [From the London Morning Herald, Jan. 9.]

[From the London Morning Herald, Jan. 2.]

At last we have decisive news from America. The City of Washington brings a telegram from Lord Lyons, stating that "the Government of the United States had consented to deliver up to him the prisoners taken from the Trent, when and where he pleased." Despite the boasts of the New York press: despite the commendation bestowed on Captain Wilkes by the Secretary of the Navy; despite the feasts at Boston and New York, and the vote of thanks by which the House of Representatives identified itself with the outrage of the San Jacinto; despite even the frantic efforts of a miserable faction in this country to encourage resistance to the demands of our Government, and to render in evitable the war which they passionately deprecated. Mr. Lincoln has preferred the safety of his country to the popularity of his Administration, and has refused to involve the United States in a contest which must have annihilated what remains of their neares. contest which must have annihilated what remains of their power, their credit, and their commerce. We give to him, if to no one else, honor for the part he has played.

[From the London Globe, January 9.] The Federal Government has released the South-The rederal Government has released the South-ern commissioners so illegally seized by Captain Wilkes, and has published the correspondence on the subject by way of justification. The news was speedily confirmed by the official telegram from the Foreign Office. Coming so closely on the heels of the doubts inspired by the contents of the Europa's advices, the cheerful announcement caused a lively sensation, and created a very satisfactory feeling and all quarters. With very limited exceptions, and chiefly in a section of the Tory camp, there has been no desire for war with the Federal States,

and hence the news of peace was received with 

in our possession. Russell on the Surrender of Slidell and Mason and the Union Army. From the letter of Mr. Russell to the London Times, dated at Washington, December 27, we take

the following paragraphs: EFFECT OF THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL. The effect in this country, when it is known, will be exceedingly great, for such a dish of humble pie cannot be taken into stomachs which have been disordered by cocktail-talking without a great deal of nauses. Do not imagine that the real intelligence and worth of the people will disapprove the act. The men I allude to are the writers in the "sensation" press and the bunkum orators, as well as the more violent Abelitionists, who, by insulting menaces and intemperate pledges, have bound themselves to oppose the concession, no matter how just it might prove to be. it might prove to be.

AMERICAN HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND. AMERICAN HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

The Union can get more than half a million of men to fight for her, at a considerable expense, it is true, but moved in the main, let us admit, by love for the Union; but she could, I am assured, raise a million to fight against England. That is, the hate of Great Britain is at least twice as strong as the love of the Union among many millions of Americans. They will be disappointed this time. If Mason and Stidell are surrendered without any extravagant threats in the press, or without any indigenation meetings, we may hope that friendly extravagant threats in the press, or without any indignation meetings, we may hope that friendly relations will be preserved for years to come, as it will be a token that in a crisis the sound sense, patriotism, and desire to do what is demanded by justice and right predominate in the United States over the violence of popular passion. Let us stand by and see if it will be so, and let us be thankful meantime that we are spared the war which would have been forced on us in vindication of our honor had the Government here been deaf to the voice of | lential atm

THE POPULACE AND THE ARMY. The respectable public will find itself quite mis-taken if it supposes it is master of the situation. It is in for the war for the Union, and it must abide is in for the war for the Union, and it must abide the consequences and submit to all the agencies it has evoked. Perhaps it rubbed its eyes a little on Christmas morning, when it saw dragoons with drawn swords at all the angles of the streets to keep order in Washington, where the sight of a soldier a year ago was a strange phenomenon. The dragoons are there still, and I was reprimanded by one of them yesterday for cantering down the street. They are nominally to keep order, and perhaps they may be withdrawn when the holydays are over; but it is certainly such a spectacle as I never beheld elsewhere in America. The people take to it quite naturally. Then there are heavy patrols through the streets, just in the old Austrian fashion in Milan not long ago.

SUPERIORITY OF THE UNION ARMY.

SUPERIORITY OF THE UNION ARMY. The action at Dranesville has given this army more confidence, and has been admitted by the Confederates to be a serious disaster for their men. The superior arms of the Federalists must in the long run establish a moral as well as a physical advantage over their opponents. A fowling-piece

TWO CENTS. is but a poor match for an Enfield rife. While the South is cut off from Europe, unless by the chance passage of a vessel through the blockade, the North is importing arms by tens of thousands, and the Hamburg steamers each week are freighted with munitions of war for the Federal troops. All that ought to give victory—in numbers, wealth, and resources—is on their side, and still their progress is not sure, and is very slow. But of its ultimate rapidity and success I have no doubt, and never had any, with the important provise that the pospile pay taxes and give money to the Government to curry on the war.

A Crime at Alexandria

Special Correspondence of The Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1862. A drunken man is a pitiable sight at any time. A drunken soldier, and one from the ranks of the Inion army, is, from the very nature of the circumtances of the present period, a sad sight indeed. The recent stringent regulations, probibiting soldiers from visiting the cities, except in cases of emergency, have given the death-blow to much of the intemperance that would otherwise characterize the soldiers of the army. Yet this evil is not alone confined to Washington and the neighboring cities. At Alexandria, where a number of troops are stationed, the sin of intemperance has for some time past been increasing to a fearful extent. Notwithstanding the exertions made by the provest guard of that city to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers, the command is, in a number of instances, persistently violated, and seemingly by the authority of persons high in command. From all that we can learn upon the subject, and we do not speak unadvisedly, the fault does not alone rest at the door of the provest guard. In fact, it is alleged that the military governor has, in more than one instance, granted to the men a license and a protection entirely at variance with the rules of military regulation. And thus the efforts of the provost guard have been thwarted by the interference of a functionary further advanced in the

scale of military rank. Did the evil but cease here, the cause of complaint would not be so great. Was the fault committed that of only selling liquor to the soldiers, the offence might in some degree be palliated. But t is to the effect produced by these vile compounds hat we have especial reference. Soldiers who drink will become intoxicated; and, naturally enough, becoming disorderly and unruly, they subject themselves to arrest. The arrest takes place, and they are sent to the slave-pens-enclosures of brick-which are of the filthiest description, and so small in size that the men who are huddled there together-frequently as high as sixty or seventy at a time—are unable to lie down, but are compelled to stand up during the entire period of their incarceration, and without shelter.

Thus it is that more men are disabled from the active service, by this course of life, and by the attendant means of punishment described, than would, in proportion, result from an actual engagement. Take these men from the slave-pens after a night's debauch, and inhaling, as they do, the niasma arising from these foul holes after a long incarceration, and they are subjects fit for the hospitals-in fact, for their graves. We have no doubt but that this crying evil is soon to be remedied. The attention of General Mc-Clellan, we understand, is to be directed in this quarter, and whoever is guilty of this criminal act f injustice we are sure will receive a speedy and just reward.

THE CASE OF COLONEL BERDAN. For some months past, Colonel Berdan, of the 'Sharpshooters' of that name, has been devoting all his energies to the object of obtaining for the man under his command an arming with Sharp's and Colt's rifles, in preference to the muskets used by the soldiers of our army. This application was majority of the finest shots in the army; and, the Colonel being an ambitious man, was desirous of accomplishing the most effective work with the material furnished him. The following note, which was yesterday sent to Colonel Berdan, disposes of the difficulty alluded to:

GEN. WILLIAMS: One thousand Sharp's, and one and Colt's rifles, have been ordered for the pshooters.

A. V. COLBURN. This matter was brought about by the interference of General McClellan, who laid the case before Mr. Stanton, and who immediately ordered the articles ust named The Sharp's rifles are to be here in fifteen days, and the others to be forthcoming teday, as they only await the order of the Colonel. There were a number of obstacles in the way towards the accomplishment of this end; but, as the sole cause of the difficulty has now been removed, we forbear making any comments. Certain it is, that the Colonel has fought his way bravely and manfully, and that, too, with only one idea in view—the advancement and glorification of the men who have placed themselves under his command—two regiments at this time, the third awaiting marching orders. This brigade, as it will be in a very few days, is to be detailed only for special duty, and will not even be permanently attached te any division. They will no doubt do effective service during the war. As has been before stated, General Ripley, chief of ordnance, is to be succeeded by Brevet Major Alexander Brydie Dyer.

A LIFE MEMBERSHIP. A few days since, Major General McClellan was made a life-member of the American Bible Society, by the Juvenile Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church, N. L. The certificate was presented to the General by Mr. Adam Warthman, of Philadelphia, and a reply will be made to the

children in a few days. A HANDSOME PRESENT. Last evening, on the occasion of Mr. Tom King's benefit, (a testimonial one tendered by the citizens of Washington,) a present of a splendid gold watch was made to him by his many friends. The affair took place between the acts, and during the intermission. The presentation was made on the part of the donors by Lieut. Wm. King, in language neat and appropriate. Mr. King's reply was full of warmth of feeling and gratitude of heart.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG. Correspondence of The Press.] HARRISBURG, January 29, 1862. After a week or more of talk, the resolution to investigate the Tonnage Repeal has passed. The vote was 92 yeas to 1 nay. No one wished to be placed on the record against an honest investiga-tion for an honest purpose. It became so palpable, however, as the very needless discussion progressed, that the real purpose of its movers was more to damage the Pennsylvania Railroad than to correct abuses in legislation, that one Philadelphia member (Mr. Dennis) did vote against ordering the committee, while many others who are willing to investigate will oppose any repeal of the act to the bitter end. Others were in favor of a joint investigation, if one was to be had at all. Others still were in favor of giving this committee power to examine into other alleged abuses; but to this the opponents of the road objected most de-cidedly, and why? Are they fearful an investigation would disclose unpleasant facts? Do they wink at one rumor and wake at another of the same character? or does it better subserve some

same character? or does it better subserve some political or personal purpose to raise the cry against a single corporation which has done more for the credit of Pennsylvania than all of its opponents combined? This is the secret of it. There is a party here seeking for political capita!—for anything to keep their own heads above water. They imagine it is to be found in this movement. Hence their tears over the passage of the act of last winter. Hence their clinging to a tax on our inland commerce against the interests of our great Commonwealth. Hence their adherence to an old-fogy system of tonnage duties on a single thoroughfar—a policy which is abandoned by all the world besides. A few members, perhaps, of Alleghony, are controlled by their prejudices and passions. Others are under pledges to a party convention, and can never look beyond the half bushel in which they trot their little round: They look only to self, never to the influences which guide the statesman or the legislator pledged to promote the interests of the State at large. Some men never get fairly out of the nest in which they were hatched. Pennsylvania holds a good many such, and a liberal supply of thom are here this winter.

The resolution relative to the expulsion of United States Senator Bright was offered out of order, or it would have received different treatment. The resolution relative to the expulsion of United States Senator Bright was offered out of order, or it would have received different treatment. Perhaps it would not have passed, because the Breckinridge Democracy pounced upon it with a solid No! It required two-thirds to take it up out of order, and the effort was a failure.

Why is it that The Press is not allowed to be sold on the North Central railroad within forty wiles of Rallimon? A Friend of wine compine sold on the North Central railroad within forty miles of Baltimore? A friend of mino coming through that city last week inquired of the news boy for Philadelphia papers. He replied that he had the morning papers, but was not allowed to sell them till he got some forty miles towards Harrisburg, because, if he did, he could not dispose of his Baltimore papers. Is this an arrangement of

the Baltimore newspaper dealers, or is it because true loyal papers can't be tolerated in that pesti-lentiel atmosphere? At all events, such a prohibi-tion looks a little queer to the traveller and SPECTATOR. A Question for Literary Men.

For The Press.]
I have a book before me, printed in London,

whose title-page (without date, but yet, from appearance, some 50 years old) bears the words "The ensy whole Duty of Man " The old work, to which the one in hand is opposed, appears to have been published in Cromwell's era, but by whom I know not, and am inclined to believe (if my memory serves me right) that its authorship is a vexata questro among the learned. Perhaps I am mistaken, and this "New whole Duty" may be the one whose author's determination was that of Junius: stat nominis umbra. Had William Law, the pictist, anything to do with this new work, as at the bottom of the title-page occurs such a name in conjunction with four others? Anyhow, I am in the dark, and shall be glad if one of the bibliopoles, who read your excellent journal, will open the cloud for me.
January 27, 1862.
H.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus : 100 capies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will a Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Glub.

THE WAR PRESS.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1862, Reading Railroad shares were active, with sales after three o'clock at 21 3-16, an advance of % upon the closing prices of yesterday. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the old leading items at the New York stock board are very flat and have been so nearly all this month, the variation in New York Central, for instance, being but three per cent. from the price at its commencement. Cleveland and Toledo forms an exception, which is accounted for by a change in its affairs for the better, begetting a sudden vitality therein. City sixes were a shade weaker. Government soven and three-tenths per cent notes, which are getting to La & leading speculative in New York, and, to some extent, here, sold at 97%. Pennsylvania Rallroad shares appear to be coming upon the market in large blocks, and the price declined 16 below the quotations of yesterday morning. Reading Railroad shares receded subsequently to 21 1-10@21%, under pressure to realize, the quotations from New York showing the market there to be heavy. West Branch bonds continue to advance; three thousand dollars of them sold to-day at 82%.

The Mayor's message, submitted to Councils to-day, affords a very clear exposition of the financial condition of the city, its receipts, expenditures, indeptedness, and means of payment. We commend the message to the careful attention of our readers. It will doubtless be well studied by all interested in city loans, and it deserves to be well considered by all the tax-payers. Drexel & Co. quote New York Exchange pare Drexel & Co. quote few for exchange person discount; Baltimore, pursol-10 premium; Boston, par son premium; Gold, 23, 23% premium; Country Funds, % to % discount. The fall is cotton in Liverpool reported by the Anglo-Sazon at Portland is the subject of much diversity of opinion, some inclining to think it owing to expectations of large receipts of cotton from India and elsewhere. while others attribute it to supposed lutentions of the British Covernment to break the blockade of our South

The money market remains steadily in the condition

The Scoretary of the Treasury has addressed a note to Collector Barney, of New York, respecting the liability of duty, under the act of December 24, of certain teas imported from Canton on board the bark Penguin, by A. A. Low & Co. The Secretary holds that the act of August 5 provides that all merchandise in transit, at the date of the passage of that act, shall be subject to the duties that were in force at and previous to the time of the passage of the act, and that the act of December 24 does not alter this provision. The question is now raise whether the act of December 24, imposing a duty of 29 cents per pound, applies to teas on shipboard on the 5th of August, the date of the previous act. The Secretary holds that it does not, and that the merchandise in question is entitled to free entry if the collector is satisfied that it was actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, from the country of production, at or before the date of the passage of the act of August 5

At the meeting of the Directors of the Cleveland and Teledo Builroad Company, held in New York, an agree-ment for a final settlement of the suits pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio against it, to compel it to main-tain and run that portion of the Northern division of the road west of Sandusky (which had been recently nagotiated by the officers of the company) was approved. The terms of adjustment provide for running a portion of its trains by way of Sandusky and Clyde, thus relieve ing the company from the maintenance of the road west of Sandusky, by way of Port Clinton. This arrangement harmonizes the interests of the towns on each division; and satisfies local interests and feeling, and removes an incubus which has hitherto been hanging over the com-pany. The financial condition of the company is under-stood to be highly satisfactory to the directors, and the general condition of the road and company indicates the commencement of a prosperous era in its interests, and gives great encouragement to the stockholders of an arly resumption of dividends. The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The stock market is tame to-day. The tone of the
English press is not regarded as satisfactory, and this,
togother with the apparent indisposition of Congress to
adopt a liberal and sweeping system of taxation, which,
after all, is the real hitch in the Government finances,
tends to check the upward movement, and prices of the
leading securities are barely maintained. Some of the
railroad shares continue active under the steady buying
of the "papper-money clique;" especially Erie, Rock
Island, and Toledo. Island, and Toledo.

One of the weakest of the speculative list is Illinois Central. The stock has recently been pressed for sale by persons informed of the intention of the Government to enforce its privilege of having free transportation for its troops and war materials in time of war, a clause to that effect heing embodied in the company's charter. The sales to day were at 61%. The decline in price has been attributed to the heavy flood at Cairo, but the loss of the large receipts supposed to be unquestionably due from the Government, and some hostile legislation in the Illinois State convention, are no doubt the recleans.

Illinois State convention, are no doubt the real causes of the depression.

After the board the market was weak, New York Cantral selling down to 834. Eric closes at 344, Tolodo 42, Rock Island 554.

Governments are dull and heavy. The registered sixes of 1881 are 1/2 per cent. lower. The coupons are comparatively steady, 894, 889%. Seven thirty notes are weak at 972.974.

There is a good supply of money on call at 6 % continuant a full demand. There is a better assortment of paper in market, but rates for A No. 1 names are unchanged, 826, 8% cent.

The gold and foreigh exchange speculation seems to have come to a stand still. Gold is dull to-day 1034, 301034, and first-class bills on London at 1124, 21134.

Gold is lifter within an hour of two 1024, 21034, now being the rates for buying and selling.

The gross earnings of the Vermont and Massachu-The gross earnings of the Vermont and Massachu-setts Bailroad in the year ending November 30, 1861, were \$200,648; expenses and interest, \$161,197; net earnings, \$39,351. The earnings show a diminution of \$54,177, and the expenses \$31,180, as compared with 1860. The debt of the road is about \$800,000, and it has carned during the year one and a quarter dollars pe share over the expenses, interest, and sinking-fund con-

hands, and its name been altered to the Fremont, Lims, and Union Railroad. There is some talk, now that the road has been sold, that it will soon be completed to Lima, the intersection with the Dayton and Michigan

The Breadstuffs market continues inactive on account of the inclemency of the weather, about 500 bbls good extra Flour sold at \$5.62%, and 500 bbls good Western extra family at \$5.87 1 4 bbl. Sales to the trade are \$5,75@6.25 for extra family, and \$6.50@6.75 for fancy \$5.75\alpha 6.25 for extra family, and \$6.50\alpha 6.75 for fancy lote, as to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, and selling in a small way at \$3.50\alpha 3.62\beta. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna. scarce at \$3 \pm bbl.

Where is steady in price, with rather more inquiry for shipment. \( \delta \tau\_1 \text{00} \) bolo bus red sold at \$132\alpha 134c, mostly at \$133c, in store; white, in small lote, at \$140\alpha 136c. Rye is stady at \$72\alpha 73c for Penna. Corn is dull and rather lower; about \$3.000 bus new yellow sold at \$5\alpha 56c, in slore. Outs are steady in price, and \$19.000 bus Penna. Sold at \$50 \text{measure}. very dull to-day.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is no change in the markets for either, and there is not much doing in the Sheds are quiet, and 150 bus prime Clover sold at \$4.50 VHISKV is steady; bbls selling at 24% €25c; drudge at

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The twenty-seventh annual report of the Philadelphia Gas Works shows the amount of gas manufactured at the several works belonging to the city, during the year 1801, to be 632,545,660 cubic feet, being 7,635,000 less than the previous year. The total amount of gas in de under the trust, from the commencement to the present time, is 5,512,506,000 cubic feet. The largest consumption of gas in twenty-four hours was 3,044,000, on the 23d of December, and is the largest for that period in the history of the trust. The number of public lamps, on the let insta was 5,617, of which number 5,686 are now lighted by gas. There have been laid during the year 182,135 feet of street mains, and the entire length, now belonging to the trust, is 2,155,498 feet or 408 miles. The number of meters and service-pipes furnished has been 2,820. The total number now in use is 42,673 meters and 42,788 services. The number of applications registered during the year has been 11,594. The whole number of gas consumers, now on the books of the trust, is 44,010. The experiments with clay retorts have been continued, through most of the year, on a scale of considerable magnitude, and have again failed to yield results as economical way.

DEATH AT A STATION-House .- A woman named Susan Stan, was taken to the Second-district station, on Wednesday night, about nine o'clock, in a push-cart, being so much intoxicated that she was unable to walk. After remaining in the station-house about an hour she died. The coroner held an inquest, j

LAMP Explosion .- On Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, a fluid lamp exploded at a dwelling house on Race street, above Eleventh. The dress of a woman was set on fire, but she was only slightly in-