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EARLE'S GALLERIES, IS OUDSMAIN STREET

The Press

VOL. 5.-NO. 155.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862. war to regain his popularity, as a vindicator of the honor of the British flag, and kept up British Ministerial Trickery. this war-delusion, and these costly war-prepa Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL appear rations, only for the meanly personal purpose of to have got into what may be called "a keeping himself in office. Of course there will

bad fix" respecting the affair of the Trent. be a Parliamentary inquiry into this Palmer-On November 30th, a few days after news of ston-Russell most nefarious act. the capture of SLIDELL and MASON reached Washington, Mr. SEWARD addressed an official letter to Mr. ADAMS, our Ambassador We doubt whether our citizens thoroughly ap to England, which was submitted to Lord preciate the value of the Academy of the Fine RUSSELL by Mr. ADAMS, on the 19th Decem-Arts, though for fifty six years it has been acknow

That day, Lord RUSSELL informed Lord Lyons that, from Mr. SEWARD's despatch, "the Government of Washington had not authorized the capture of the two insurgents, MASON and SLIDELL, and that the United States Government stood quite uncommitted at the time of sending the despatch"-that Mr. SEWARD therein declared " that the American Government value highly the friendship of Great Britain, and lament that certain causes of difference have arisen, owing, as Mr. SEWARD imagines, to the want of attention on the part of the British Govern-

ment to the performance of the duties incum-To close out, At the ABCH-STERET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STOBE, N. W. correct TENTH and ABCH Sts. JACOB HORSPALL. bent on a friendly Power during the struggle Mr. BUNCH; the admission of the Sumpter

> privateer to purchase coal and provisions at Trinidad, in distinction, as he said, to the conduct of every European State; and the arrival in the Southern States of vessels laden with arms and ammunition from England." Lord Russell, on his own showing, did not touch upon the misconduct of Mr. Buncu, British Consul at Charleston, but (we quote his own words) "with regard to the Confederate privateer, I said that I could not see that our conduct had been different from that of France and Holland, or of Spain. The Sumpter had been refused coal from the Government stores of Trinidad, but had been allowed to get coal and provisions from private merchants. The same thing had taken place at

Martinique and Curaços. I did not find that the rule of twenty-four hours had been observed in practice, but there would be little difficulty in coming to an agreement on this point." As to the Trent, Lord Russell specifically tells Lord Lyons the substance of Mr. SEW-

ARD's communication, written for the purpose of being read to the Foreign Minister of England. He says: "Mr, SEWARD then proceeds to the case of the Trent, from which ship the two insurgents had been taken. He affirms that no instructions were given to Captain WILKES which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Neither had the United | now as when Queen Victoria ant beside his easel, or States Government committed itself with regard the clussic features of Nicholas Biddle wore pic to any decision upon the character of that act.

not only Lord PALMERSTON'S mouthpiece but

his actual property, has been writing in favor

cle appeared in the Morning Post :

business between the two Governments "

ing subject of the despatch !

hoodwinked and made tools of."

The Morning Post, driven into a cul de sac

by these and similar reproaches, turns round

and impudently admits that Mr. SEWARD's

PALMERSTON, (a copy is invariably left with

the person to whom a despatch is " read,") but

these used their discretion in keeping its con-

despatch was read to Lords Russell and

What could have been the motive of thus

the United States in favor of these two trai-

The spring exhibition of the Academy will open The Government would wait for any representin a few months ; but, in the meanwhile, lovers of ation the British Government might make beart cannot better gratify their tastes than by a carefore coming to any positive decision. He de- ful examination of this picture and the hundreds sires that if Mr. ADAMS should think it desi- of others that fill the spacious galleries. rable, this despatch shall be read to me, and also to Lord PALMERSTON." A Case Similar to that of the Trent. In corroboration of Mr. SEWARD's sincerity The London Gazette, of the 17th ult., publishes the official correspondence relative to the taking of stands out the fact that, some days after this despatch was sent to England, distinctly de-Messrs, J. W. Zacherie and T. J. Rogers. American citizens, from a British vessel. The following officlaring that Captain WILKES had acted on his cial letters will explain the whole case : own impulse, and that the United States Go-FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL. vernment had not committed itself by any de-WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861 (Received Jan. 15, 1862.) MY LORD: The Secretary of State of the United States has informed me that, having learnt that Messrs J. W. Zacherie and T. J. Rogers, Ameri-can oitizens, were taken from a vessel called the *Eugenia Smith*, under the British flag, and under circumstances similar to these involved in the case of Mesers. Mason and Slidell, and that they are now confined in Fort Lafayette, he has caused orders to be given for their discharge, and permis-sion for them to return to Norfolk, in Virginia, by way of Fortress Monroe. I have, &c., Lyons, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861 cision on his act, the President's Message appeared, and exhibited equal reticence. In short, Mr. SEWARD had anticipated any formal complaint from England, by himself making a concession in advance, and the British Government must hence have ascertained that MASON and SLILELL would be surrendered, when officially demanded. The Morning Post, which is believed to be

tured on his canvass.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

speculators knowing that war had been averted THE REBELLION. by Mr. SEWARD. We repeat, what we have asserted from the first, that PALMERSTON, fearing a defeat in the House of Commons, from

Academy of the Fine Arts.

port its purposes deserve and require. Yet, what

it has done is no trifle. Its annual exhibitions in-

terest intelligent classes of the community in art

and give to our artists excellent opportunity to

make their merits known. Of late years the Aca-demy has had the judicious management of such

men as Caleb Cope, John Sartain, Wm. Struthers,

John T. Lewis, Samuel Welsh, M. W. Baldwin

and Joseph Harrison, and a new spirit of enter

upon the many noble paintings in its possession.

sary to prove its value, for in the character of

must have been true to the life. Yet it is not

merely a portrait; it is a noble Shakspearian illus-

tration. Mr. Sully has condensed into this won-

nstitution

Letter from Munfordsville, Ky. his avowed onmity to Parliamentary Reform and Vote by Ballot, seized on the pretext for

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO START FROM CAIRO.

GEN. HUNTERS EXPEDITION.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

REBEL VIEWS OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

THE MORTAR FLEET. &c. åc., åC... ledged as the best art institution in America. If it has not fulfilled all the duties of such an institution the public are chiefly to blame, in donying the sup-

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Interesting Letter from Munfordsville. Correspondence of The Press.1

CAMP Wood, MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27. From the picturesque banks of Green river goes up the cry, Long live the Republic! Excitement and enthusiasm run high. Frequently the neighboring hills are made to resound with the loud, exultast shouts of our brave volunteers.

prise has greatly increased its usefulness. Art We are almost hourly in receipt of news from reschools, for the study of the antique, the living moliable sources to the effect that the death-throttle del, and anatomy, have been established, and are has seized upon its victim, Secession, in Kentucky. free of cost to students. A fine collection of casts We have reliable information from Bowling Groen, (the most complete in the country) was obtained from a refugee just escaped from there, that they with great difficulty and expense in Europe, and are trembling in their strongholds for fear of an no effort is spared to make the Academy a first-class early attack. Scouts, just returned last evening, report the advance of General Hindman, with a The pictures belonging to the Academy are of strong force, which, if so, is probably intended for great value. Some of the best works of West, Alla feint, to attract attention from some other point, ston, Stuart, Neagle, Sully, Hamilton, and other or a blustering process to delay an advance of our American artists, are now upon its walls. Criticism forces until they are better prepared to meet us, their army at Bowling Green being composed, in a would find an almost endless task in commenting very great degree, of sixty-day recruits, trans-There is now in the Academy one of the finest ferred recently from Columbus to that point, in exfull-length portraits painted since Sir Joshua Reynolds laid down his brush. We refer to the pectation of an early attack from this division. whose periods of enlistment have about expired picture of George Frederick Cooke as Richard III:, and, from all accounts, it will be almost an impossi by Thomas Sully-a work of genius that Mr. Sully

himself has never surpassed, and that few artists bility to re-enlist them, without resorting to conscription or drafting. could equal. The originality of the attitude, the They also report the late Mill Spring victory, at beauty of the composition, and the purity and perwhich Zollicoffer and his command were completely fection of the color, deserve the highest praise, and routed and demoralized, as a complete Southern will bear the strictest analysis. As a portrait, the victory. The refugee aforenamed was completely testimony of those who remember Cooke is unneces-

astounded upon hearing the true version of the feature and expression we find an individuality that affair. Rumor also reports the resignation of General Buckner of Kentucky notoriety, and several other generals at Bowling Green. The reports however

derful face and figure all the cunning, cruelty, and need confirmation. Much has been said of their vandalism, but the exultation of the traditional Richard, and has half has never been told. Daily our generals are caught one of those moments of soliloquy in which importuned for aid by professed Unionists from the the whole spirit of the man is revealed. The surrounding country, complaining of their vandal acts. The burning of houses and barns, destroy-Boydell Gallery has no picture which stands so close to Shakspeare, and so fully interprets the ing cattle, and throwing into streams what was not It has been many years since this picture was needed for their own consumption, burning of fodder painted, yet Mr. Sully still lives, an honor to that they could not transport in their hasty flight from justice, are a few of the grievances of American art, and an example to American artists. which they complain. What a fearful retribu-He paints, daily, with all his former grace and vigor, and his portraits are as true and beautiful tion awaits them, if death should not overtake them in battle! They must eventually he either exiled from the land of their nativity, and subject to the fearful pangs of remorse or dread among men who are now the subjects of their vandalism and terror, who can never again extend the cordial hand of friendship to them. We have refugees among us now who have

that the rebel commander at this point, Baillie Pey-ton, Jr., was killed. He was a young, splendid-looking, and brave man, and when shot was in ad-vance of his command, with a sword in one hand and revolver in the other, urging, encouraging, and cheering his men onward. A rifleman in Company D, of the Minnesota regiment, sent a Minie ball crashing through his brain. The gallant rebel fall dead, and the "Mississippi Tigors" joined in the retreat which their comrades had already com-menced. between General Hunter and himself; and that, whether General Hunter took the field or remained at Leavenworth, he had no doubt they would work harmoniously together for the success of the expe-dition. The fact, therefore, that General Hunter is to take command, seconded by such officers as Lane, Jennison, and four others like them, is en-couraging of the result.

The only bayonet charge made during the en-gagement was by Col. McCook's regiment of "Bully Dutchmen," as they are called. It decided the

Dutchmen," as they are called. It decided the day. Mr. Schaffer carries home with him to Minnesota numerous trophies of the battle, which are to be deposited in the State Capitol. Among them are two rebel flagg (one the regimental banner of the "Mississippi Tigers"), the sword of Col. Baillie Peyton, several of the bowie knives referred to, letters and orders found in the rebel camp, and many other articles. The sword of Col. Peyton is a very elegant weapon, of the regulation pattern, and was presented to the colonel by the citizens of New Orleans. It bears this inscription : bright and beautiful day at Old Point-a fine spring atmosphere-to-day it is cloudy and chilly, with an occasional gleam of sunshine. the steamer Ericsson from Hatteras Inlet, with

New Orleans. It bears this inscription : Presented to Col. Baillie Peyton, jiment Louisiana Volunteers, National Guard By his friends of New Orleans. His country required his services. Fifth Regi

His decds will add glery to her name."

An old gentleman, about sixty years of age, named Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been for over six months confined in one of the tobacco watchouses in Richmond, arrived by the flag of truce to-day, having been released in exchange for a rebel officer. He states that he was visiting the house of a friend in Fairfax county, two days after the battle of Bull Run, for the transaction of some private husines; where he was detained by a the battle of Bull Run, for the transaction of some private business, where he was detained by a sprained ancle. He was not connected with the army; was not at the battle of Manassa, and con-siders himself to have been very harshly and bru-tally treated, both at the time of his arrest and since, considering his age and physical infirmities. Mr. Taylor left Richmond at five o'clock this mominer and was eccompanied by a detective who Mir. Taylor left Atended at the object line morning, and was accompanied by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or hold any communication with others on his way to Norfolk. As papers have been regularly received by flags of truce all this week, he pre-

lines. The panic in reference to General Burnside's Exthe uncertainty of its destination and magnitude of its proportions causing general consternation. The eports from Hatteras represented it to be much

reports from Hatteras represented it to be much larger than it really is. It was understood at Richmond that General Beauregard would arrive there on Saturday, on his way to Kentucky, and that fifteen thousand of the troops at Manasase would accompany him. The inauguration of Jeff Davis as permanent President is to take place at Richmond on the twenty-second of February, and it is said that he will immediately thereafter take the field in per-son as commander of the forces at Manasas. With regard to the steamer Merrimac, with her encasement of railroad iron, Mr. Taylor is of opinion that the report of the contraband as to her efficiency is not reliable. As he came out of Norfolk he saw a vessel in the stream, near the navy yard, which forty-two days on the passage from Martinique t Cadiz.—Boston Journal.

Is not reliable. As no came due of Moriotk he saw a vessel in the stream, near the navy yard, which he presumed was the Merrimac, but he says she is regarded in Richmond as a failure. Her load of iron is said to be too heavy, and that she would not answer her helm during a recent trial trip. As she is intonded to be used principally as a "ram," this is regarded as a fatal defect. Her draught of water is also so creat that she cannot pass the obstructions is also so great that she cannot pass the obstructions that have been placed in the Elizabeth river to pre-vent the ingress of Federal vessels. Rebel Views of McClellan.

Mr. Taylor says that whatever may be the esti-mate of the policy of General McClellan in the loyal States, he is regarded by the rebels as pur-suing a policy most destructive to all their hopas and expectations. His "masterly inactivity" for Oneen until after the arrival of his brother. Prince Alfred, who is expected in England in the course of so long a time, which he has used to strengthe Prince of Wales will carry out the plan laid down for him in completion of his education, by the Queen and his father, of making a tour in the Holy Land, and the other historical localities of the East. It had been intended that he should set out so long a time, which he has used to strong atell, of ganize, and equip his armies, they regard as a stroke of policy that indicates fearful results to themseives. They admit that time has weakened them while it has strengthened him, and they look with fearful forebodings to the fact that the term of upon this expedition towards the end of the last year, and, as the journeys in the East can only be with fearful forebodings to the fact that the term of enlistment of fully one-half the troops they have in the field expires before the 25th of February. They regard his resistance of the demand for a "forward movement," and the silent energy he has evinced, as marks of generalship of the highest order, and of a determination to work out his plan of operations despite the complaints of those who do not comprehend his purposes. The Rebels Dispirited. Since the defeat and death of Zollicoffer in Kanperformed during the cooler months of the year, the Queen has decided that the wishes and arrange-ments of the Prince Consort should shortly be car-ried into exceution. The Prince will necessarily travel in the most private manner.

Press. So cepies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 109 capies \$120. For a Glub of Twenty-one or ever, we will gend an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Olab. W Postmasters are requested to act as Agents is TER WAR PRESS.

a considerable portion of the noise made in certain

quarters about our "stone blockade," and "ineffi-

cient blockade," is manufactured by rebel agents.

The Mortar Fleet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- The greatest activity pre-

Porter's mortar fleet ready for sea. The schooners

Arletta and Sarah Buren were put into commis-

sion yesterday, and, together with the schooners

Carlton, Henry James, and Dan Smith, will

sail as soon as they receive their powder. Four-

teen mortar vessels have now been put into com-

mission, and six remain in the hands of the work-

men at the yard, but will be turned over to their

The preparations on board the sloop of war Rick-

mond, for the accommodation of General Scott and

two aids-de-camp, are progressing rapidly. The

marine guard of the Richmond has been reinforced

by a detachment of fourteen privates from the

Gen. Lander.

Gen. Lander. There is ovidence that Gen. Lander, commanding at Cumberland, and in that vicinity, means to have a fight. The mud, which prevents him from making a forward movement, must be very deep and tedious, and the orders from headquarters that restrain him must be explicit and percomptory. One of his warlike-looking directions is, that the troops must keep three days' cooked rations on hand.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Nashville and Tuscarora.

Journal, under date of January 11th, as follows:

Thurlow Weed writes from London to the Albany

officers in the course of a week.

Flushing-avenue Barracks.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. TWO CENTS. nes constitute a square.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

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Tive (i (i (i Ton (i ti (i Laron

ave nue, which is in progress, will lead to Charen-ton, rassing the park of Berey. The plain of St. Mande is likewise completely transformed. It is converted into an English park, with a river and lakes, shady walks, and scats for visitors. Before two years, the Wood of Vincennes, extended to the gates of Paris, will have no cause to envy the Wood of Boulogue. The Butten Fundary AT PARES. -A correspondvails at the Breoklyn navy yard in getting Captain

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PARIS .- A correspond THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PARIS. —A correspond-ent of the Times says: The English nation has at the present moment in Paris a magnificent hotel which has been superbly decorated and furnished at the public expense, in order that when their am-bassador receives he may do so in a manner worthy of those whom heropresents. His salary is £10,000 a year, and he has besides £1,000 a year for warm-ing and lighting the embassy, and other considera-hie allowances for plate, servents, &c. Unluckily for us, however, it would appear that Lord Cowley is a nobleman of a domestic turn of mind, averse to taking any personal part in the pomps and vaniis a nonleman of a concetter tim of minu, average to taking any personal part in the pomps and vani-tics of Parisian society, and devoting his leisure time and his official income exclusively to his amia-ble family circle Being well and widely con-nected among the British aristoracy, he is in a position to obtain every spring in England those social relaxations which his wife and daughters re-ourse on extremely maximals terms, while in social relaxations which his wife and daughters re-quire on extremely inexpensive terms; while in **Faris**, or, to speak more correctly, at Ghantilly, where his lordship mostly resides, he leads the life of a recluse, seeing scarcely anybody but his own connections, and amusing himself with the magnifi-cent chasses of the Orleans estate, which he rents from Messrs. Coutts & Co., to whom Chantilly now belongs. However congezial such a mode of life as this may be to a pobleman of Lord Cowley's dis-position. It is soriously incompension to the English as this may be to a nobleman of Lord Cowley's dis-position, it is scriously inconvenient to the English society in Paris, who are thereby placed in a much worse position than if they had no ambassador at all; the English embassy, as it is, being the jest of the other logations; and the English themselves having access to no machinery through whose friendly aristance they can participate in the no-tice and attentions which the Emperer and his offi-cials are avowedly aristons to show to such English visitors as are in a position to expect them.

GERMANY.

IT IS STATED that the health of the King of Prussia is not satisfactory, and that he is suffering from the attack made upon him at Baden. IT IS HUNORED that King Louis of Portugal bas so-licited the hand of the daughter of Prince Hohen-

zollern.

zollern. It is REFORTED that the Grand Duke of Baden has determined to abolish the gaming tables in his do-minions, and that a bill on the subject will be pre-sented at the next session of the Baden Parliament. In a wealthy family of Vienna the husband made his wife a new year's gift of a dezen pairs of gloves. Indignant at such stinginess, the lady, as soon as her husband's back was turned, flung the gloves into the free. Evaluations ensued at table, and into the fire. Explanations ensued at table, and what was the irascible lady's astonishment on learning that each pair of gloves was wrapped up in a bank note for 100 floring.

ITALY.

THE Turin papers publish a speech of the Prince Royal on the occasion of the inauguration of a local society. He said, "Italy needs to be sure that on the day of the struggle she will find a soldier in every citizen."

A private letter, received in this city, dated Cadiz, January 7, states that the commander of the pirate Sumpler had applied to the authorities for permission to go into dock for repairs, but it ap-pears by the foreign despatch in another column that the request was not only refused, but that the pirate was ordered out of the port, and had gone to Gibralter. It is said that she is leaky. She was THE amount realized by the subscriptions of Peter's pence is 3,809,747 Roman crowns, besides bjects of great value. SPAIN.

THE Spanish Government has given orders that the Sumpter shall be watched in order to prevent her taking arms and ammunition on board. INDIA.

INDIA. INDIA is indebted to European enterprise and capital for her tea cultivation, which is rapidly in-creasing. The produce of the Assam Company's gardens alone is now about £1,000,000 starling, and the wastes of Cachar, which five years ago scarcely yielded to Government a revenue of 50,000 rupees, w yield upward of 31 lacs per annum.

PROPERTY to a considerable amount. dug up at. Delhi under one of the apartments of the ex-King. CHINA.

PEKIN, Nov. 11.—A coup d'état has taken place here, resulting in the overthrow of the Cabinet and the imprisonment of the Ministers composing it. A new regency has been established under the twe empresses. Prince Kung has been appointed president of the new Ministry, of which Kweliang and Hwaliang are members. The state of affairs at Pekin is encouraging. (From the Liverpool Pally Post.) million in hand when he comes of age next Novem-ber, together with the annual income, in the best possible order. It is also stated, on good authority, that the late prince bequeaths Balmoral, which was his own property, to Queen Vistoria. The Prince of Wales remains at Osborne with the Oneon public first the strivel of his brother Prince From the Liverpool Daily Post.]

His decits will add girry to har name." This sword was captured by Lieutenant Tuttle, Cempany D, of the Second Minnesota Regiment. One incident related, and of which our inform-ant was an eye-witness, indicates that there is a Union feeling lying dormant in many of the Con-federatic officers and seldiers. After the battle, when the Minneseta regiment returned to its quarters at Camp Hamilton, they marched past the colorei?'s marquee with banners flying and their splendid band playing "Hail Columbia." Stand-ing in front of the tent were Dr. Cliff, Zollicoffer's Brigede Surgeon, Licutenant Colonei Carter, of the Twentieth Tennessee (rehel) regiment, and several of our own officers. "Hail Columbia?" affected both the rebel officors to tears--they wept like children, and Cartor remarked that, "Although compelled to fight against the old flag, he loved it still.'

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Another Expedition Preparing to Start from Cairo.

CAIRO. Feb. 1.-Another expedition, which will, perhaps, be larger than the recent reconnoissance, is evidently in the course of preparation from this point, but its real strength and destination are kept secret.

The troops at Fort Holt have been removed in consequence of the high water at that point. The Expedition that was Sent after Jeff

Thompson. The Chicago Tribune of Friday has the following despatch from its Cairo correspondent :

CAIRO, Jan. 29, 1862.

CAIRO, Jan. 29, 1862. Your correspondent arrived this morning from the forces which lately went out in pursuit of Thompson. The army, consisting of Colonels Wal-lace's, Oglesby's and Purcetl's regiments of infan-try, one battallion of the Seventh, and two compa-tions of L Elizate and the Seventh and two compa-

of the First cavalry, are now returning. Part of the cavalry reached Bird's Point last night, and of the cavairy reached Bird's Point last night, and most of the infantry came in this morning on the ears from Charleston. The force penetrated to within a mile of Sykeston, without meeting any body of the enemy. A half dozen or more of Thompson's men were captured at different points, having in their pockets considerable quantities of Price's Missouri serip, in payment for their ser-vices, and also discharges from Thompson's army. The force at New Madrid is entirely disbanded and sesting on the cavatry. according to the

The force at New Madrid is entirely disbanded and scattered over the country, according to the report of all the people seen, and the returning soldiers who were arrested. About 300 Arkansas men, who formed part of Thompson's mob, have divided into squads and are engaged in plundering both friend and foe, making whole sections subject to a reign of terror. Even prominent Secessionists are leaving and preparing to leave, everything they owned being taken or destroyed. Prisoners are hung, without trial, by these Arkansas desparadoes, and women have lately become their prey also. We passed stols where the become their prey also. We passed spots where the bones of half a dozen or more human bodies were lying exposed beneath trees, said to be those of witnessed the burning of their dwellings, the deso-

Col. Epineuil's Zouaves. The Ericsson was unable to cross the bar, and the weather being too rough to land the troops, Gen. Burnside ordered her to return to Fortress Monroe It will be remembered that the Ericsson left

Fortress Monroe four or five days after the departure of the expedition. She lay off Hatteras until Sunday last, when she was ordered to return, and consequently brings no later news from the expedition. She has been delayed by rough weather which compelled her to run out to sea. The troops are in good health, and much disappointed at their return.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.-Yesterday was

Return of Epineuil's Zouaves.

The principal incident to-day was the return of

Most of the vessels had started from the mouth of the inlet towards Roanoke Island, which it was said to be their intention to attack first.

Statement of Mr. Taylor.

Journal, under date ef January 11th, as follows: Mr. Adams received a despatch late last evening, from Earl Russell, stating that as the United States ship Tuscarora had entered Southampton with the evident intention of engaging the Confederate steamer Nashville, an order from the Admiralty Office would be sent immediately to the naval offi-cer in charge at Southampton, to detain the United States vessel in port twenty-four hours after, the departure of the Confederate steamer. I came down from London this morning to confer with Capt. Britton, our consul, and Capt. Craven, of the Tuscarora. This new phase to instrors will neces-serily change Capt. Craven's switch. Instead of waiting for the Nashville, Capt. C. will leave first, governing his course, outside, by the best observa-tions and calculations he is enabled to make. It seems that something adverse turns up against us at almost every turning. Neutrality questions arise constantly and are pretty sure to tell against us. Capt. Britton, the consul, gave me a copy of an authenticated account, for supplies furnished the Nashville, which shows everything provided, with its cut, making un all, an aggregate of £666 08 84d. I greatly fear that Capt. Craven, entangied in this neutrality fear that Capt. Craven entangied in this neutrality fear that Capt. Craven due captain of the James Adger, the injurious reports, affecting his character for sobriety, are untrue. sumed that there must have been something in them to day which it was not desirable should cross the

PHILADELPHIA. GROUERIES CRAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, jus-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD.

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Calomel,	Lac. Sulph.,
Patent Yellow,	Ether Sulphuric,
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	Sulphate Quinine,
Chrome Yellow,	Corro, Sublim.
Aqua Fortis,	
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TYE AND EAR .-- DR. JONES, of U.N. S., will Practice at HEBE'S HOTEL, HAB-BBURG, Pa., from the 20th JANUABY till the 10th EBBURGY, 1862. Dr. JONES cures all curable diseases of the EAB and TB, and performs all operations for the restoration of the and Maging.

Dr. JONES cures all cursule uncesso a finite sectoration of EVE, and performs all operations for the restoration of Sight and Hearing. Dr. JONES inserts Artificial Eyes (to move and appear catural) without pain, no matter whether the Eye be justify or estirely out. Dr. JONES introduces artificial Ear Drums, which im-

Dr. JONES introduces artificial Day Services and the service interdeced by Dr. JONES has had the benefit of a Medical Education Dr. JONES has had the benefit of a Medical Education of the Medical Colleges, Hospitals, and Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe. His Diplomas hang 122-121* in his Office.

PERMATORRHEA.—ONE TO SIX Boxes of "WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL eakness, of tly cure any case of Seminal ' ing impotency, however aggravated, and wh

BEAD THE TESTIMONY. "We believe it to be as near a specific as any medione can be. We have cured many severe cases with rom SIX TO TEN DOSES. "B. KEITH, M. D." Amer. Jour. of Mcd. Science. EXTRACT OF & DESPATCH FROM LORD LYONS TO EARL RUSSELL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861. }

of a war between England and the United (Received Jan. 15, 1862. States, on account of the Trent affair. On (Received Jan. 15, 1862.) I have the honor to enclose herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note from Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, which has been communi-cated to me to day by Mr. Seward, referring to the fact of a British schooner, the James Campbell, captured for breach of blockade, having been brought into New York, with the British flagflying under that of the United States; Mr. Seward con-demna this act in the chargest torms: the act way December 21st the following semi-official arti-"In the present state of the public mind the craving for news from America is naturally so great craving for news from America is naturally so great that every word that comes with any authority from the other side of the Atlantic is invested with an undue importance. Thus it happens that, because Mr. Adams has received a despatch from Mr. Sew-ard which is of a friendly character to this country, and discusses, in fair and pleasant terms, the matdemps this act in the strongest terms; the act was disavowed with equal promptitude by the naval authorities of the United States, under whose notice

it was brought.

ENCLOSURE IN LORD LYONS' DESPATCH.

and discusses, in fair and pleasant terms, the mat-ters with which it deals, exaggeration is swift to lay hold of the circumstance and puffit up to the largest dimensions. People whispered, yesterday, and then said openly that the American Government had written to disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes; that Mr. Lincoln was ready to apologise, and that the whole difficulty was settled. We are sorry to have to dissipate these too-easily raised illusions. They are quite ungrounded, for, if we are not misin-formed, the despatch in question does not in any way whatever refer to the outrage on our mail steamer. It deals only with some of the current husiness between the two Governments " ENCLOSUME IN LOAD LYONS DESEATCH. DEFARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1861. } Sin: This department has received unofficial in-formation that the schooner James Campbell, cap-tured by the blockading squadron, was carried into New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States. This unseemly act must have been occasioned by a misapprehension of his duty by the officer who ordered or allowed it. I will, consecutiv thank you to give such orders as may by the officer who ordered or allowed u. 1 whi, consequently, thank you to give such orders as may tend to prevent a ropetition of the same. I have, &c., WILLIAM H. SEWARD. To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

When news reached England, on January 8th, that MASON and SLIDELL were to be deli-ENCLOSURE IN EXTRACT FROM LORD LYONS' DE-SPATCH OF DECEMBER 31, 1861. vered up to the British, it also transpired that-

long before England had made any demand on DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 31, 1861. SIR: This department has been informally ap-prised that Commander Woodhull, of the United States steamer Connecticut, recently exacted as a condition of the release of members of the orew of the Britis schoner Addition construct for a breach tors-Mr. SEWARD had actually volunteered a disclaimer of their capture. "Yes," the Morning Post says, "some such despatch was condition of the release of members of the crew of the British schooner Additine, captured for a breach of the blockade, that they should enter into an en-gagement not to be employed in a similar proceed-ing in future. It occurs to this department that, as the requirement referred to is not warranted by public law, the commanders of blockading ressels should be instructed not to exact any similar con-dition for the release of persons found on board ressels charged with a breach of the blockade. It may be lawful to detain such persons as witnesses, when their testimony may be indipensable to the administration of justice; but when captured in a neutral ship they cannot be considered, and ought not to be treated, as prisoners of war. Angus Smith, John Mooney, and John H. McHenry, the alleged British subjects above referred to, are con-sequently to be considered as absolved from the obligation represented to have been required of them by Commander Woodhull. I have, &c., WILLIAM H. SEWARD. To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES: written to Mr. ADAMS, who did not communicate it to the British Government." But Lord RUSSELL'S letter, of December 19, to Lord Lyons, which gives the very words of Mr. SE-WARD's disclaimer, asserts that Mr. ADAMS did read it to him, and thereby gives the lie direct to Lord PALMERSTON'S OWN newspaper. Moreover, as we have already shown, the Morning Post, of December 21st, two days after Mr. ADAMS had read Mr. SEWARD'S despatch to Lord RUSSELL, strongly affirmed, "if we are not misinformed, the despatch in question does not in any way whatever refer to the outrage on our mail steamer." Yet, as our readers have seen, this same "outrage" formed the lead-

To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES:

What a Southern Woman Says.

leading England to imagine, on the authority The Baltimore News Sheet publishes a letter of PALMERSTON'S own journal, that America from a Southern woman in Mobile, which centains was evidently inclined to risk a war with Engthis passage :

"We need nothing—except a glimpse of dear familiar faces. We have sufficient for all the body's wants—food, raiment, and homes, in whose defence our proudest, our bravest, and our best are land for the sake of retaining two such worthless fellows" (in the Times' language) as SLIDELL and MASON ? The London Standard truly says that Mr. SEWARD's candid despatch

"We give them up in our country's need-out "We give them up in our country's need—our brothers, husbands, and sons; and if they should fall, even amidst our tears we should not dare to murmur, for eurs is a holy cause and must triumph. We shall never again form part of the 'Union'-I mean the 'Yankee Union.' We are, as a people, united, until our hearts beat as one in the determination to resist to the death the boasting invaders. We can never be subjugated. We are willing to endure privation, poverty, sor-row—anything but the shame which would cling to our borders forever did we bend our necks to the tyrant's yoke. We teach our little children to pray, even as we do, for the dawn of the glorious day which shall herald to the world our indepen-dence; nor is it, we trust, very far distant. of November 30, read to Lord Russell by Mr. ADAMS on December 19, " was not only of general moment, but of individual interest and concern. It tended not alone to the saving of millions to the national treasury, but it led directly to influence every enterprise and every mercantile transaction in the Kingdom. More even than this, it bore information which would have brought comfort to many a desolate heart, and which would have allayed or entirely removed rising ill-will and animosity." dence; nor is it, we trust, very far distant. "Miss Evans, authoress of 'Beulah,' presented, at Fort Morgan, a flag to the Beulah Guards. Theore It adds: " There could be no war after Mr. SEWARD'S despatch of the 30th of November

was written. Lord PALMERSTON knew this. was considerable speechifying on the occasion; in-deed, I do not think I could have done better my-self than the gallant Bonner." His Cabinet knew it. The people only were

The New Secretary of War.

In a familiar letter to a friend, Judge Kelley alludes to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as follows: = "Our new Secretary of War is the right man in the right place. He is honest, methodical, and energetic—fully aware that we are at war, and deenergetic—fully aware that we are at war, and de-termined to inspire the army with honorable ambi-tion, and to conquer an early peace. He will see that promotion rewards marked exhibitions of skill and ceurage; and that whoever or whatever stands in the way of the supremacy of the Constitution be we denied the communication to the British swept away. I am not mistaken or deceived in

milies, by former neighbors, who swear by all that is holy that they can never dwell in peace with them again-that time can never efface the bitter wrongs they have endured.

Civil law will have its hands full at the expiration of the rebellion, and homioides and shooting affrays cannot help but be of frequent occurrence. How terrible the fruits of secession ! How terrible the curse they have brought upon our beloved land ! May God deliver us !

Our lines are occasionally visited with flags of truce, which, however, do not meet with much sympathy; they are generally sent back with a very mall supply of consolation. The health of the advance, since it left Camp Nevin, has improved very materially. Our troops

have pretty nearly all undergone the process of colimation, and the boys begin to look robust and hearty, pienty of pure air and exercise agreeing with them. We are expecting an early advance, when some

thing of more interest may occur than this article presents, of which you will be duly notified. OWEN.

How Zolucoffer Came to his Death. The Louisville Journal says:

"Mrs. Fry, wife of the gallant Colonel S. S. Fry, of the Fourth Kontucky Regiment, received a letter at Danville, on Friday last, from Colonel Fry, writ-ten after the battle near Somerset. He details in the letter the manner in which he killed General Zollicoffer, which varies somewhat from the many statements we have seen. Colonel Fry was in the act of leading his regiment into a charge upon the Mississippians, when General Zollicoffer, accompa-nied by his aid, rode up to him and said : 'You are not going to fight your friends, are you? These men [pointing to the Mississippians] are all your friends.' In the meantime Zollicoffer's aid fired upon Col. Fry, weunding, his horse, from which wound the animal died. Col. Fry then turned and fired upon Zollicoffer, with fatal effect. Gen. Zollicoffer evi-dently labored under the impression that Col. Fry was a rebel officers are all untrue. They had never met before, nor did Col. Fry know the rank of the officer upon whom he fired, as the evidences Mrs. Fry, wife of the gallant Colonel S. S. Fry, of the officer upon whom he fired, as the evidence of his rank were covered by a cloak which General Zollicoffer wore in battle."

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.- A party of rebels, under J. C. Morgan, of Lexington, captured five United States army telegraph operators near Campbellsville, and all their implements and wagons. The same party subsequently burned a church at the etation.

The reports from the army represent that all is quiet.

The Rebel Defeat at Mill Spring.

The Leuisville Journal, of the 30th ult., says : We have received several letters claiming for this or that regiment particular credit for its share in the glorious victory achieved by Gen. Thomas' comor that regiment particular credit for its share in the glorious victory achieved by Gen. Thomas' com-mand on the 19th inst. We can see no good to be accomplished by the publication of these counter statements, as the information already received shows that every man engaged did his duty mobly, while the official report from the commander-in-chief, when sent to headquarters, will give such de-tails of gallant demensor or skildul co-operation with the general orders as may be necessary to in-sure the most ample justice to all who deserve indi-yidual recegnition. All accounts agree that the fight was commenced by the advance of Zollicoffer on the pickets of Col. Wolford's cavalry, who were dismounted, as the ground was unfavorable to the movements of the horses. The Tenth Indiana, part of which was also picketed, advanced promptly to their support, and for nearly an hour bore the brunt of the battle, and expended their last round of ammunition, when the Fourth Kentucky, Ninth Ohio, and Second Minnesota were en-abled to come up with them, commence the general engagement, and drive the rebels to their support, and for nearly as fixed what laborious exertions were made by some of the yagiments under Gen. Schoepff, near Somerset, to reach the scene of, action, but they were prevented by the swollen streams and the bad condition of the roads from getting up until near nightfall, when the Tenth Kentucky, Col. Harlan. and the

by the swollen streams and the bad condition of the roads from getting up until near nightfall, when the Tenth Kentucky, Col. Harlan, and the First and Second Tennessee, reached the ground, but they were not allowed the privilege of partici-pating in the battle, and by the next day dawn the robels were in full retreat as a disorganized rabble. We glean a few items of interest from our let-ters. Up to Saturday last our troops had buried two hundred and seventy-eight dead rebels on this side of the river. Upon their retreat they were followed, as far as heard from, twenty-five miles over the Tennessee line, and every day they left followed, as far as heard from, twenty-five miles over the Tennessee line, and every day they left numbers of these who had died of their wounds on the route. They were found by the wayside through Wayne county, sometimes three to six in a heap, covered with blankets, and the entire road was strewn with gans, wagons, and equipments abandoned. Nearly seven hundred prisoners had been secured, and the number will be largely in-creased. It is supposed that three or four hundred Confederates were drowned in the precipitate rush to the steamboat and coal barges on Sanday night. Another most cheering insident resulting from

to the steamboat and coal barges on Sanday nignu-Another most cheering incident resulting from this orushing defeat is the receipt of several com-munications from our old subscribers, dated, joy-ously and exultingly, "At Home Again," "Home Reached, Thank God!" "Zollicoffer's Embargo Broken," "At the Old Fireside," and, most touch-ing of all, "With my Wife and Children." Zolli-coffer's defeat has opened the mails through Rus-sell, Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton counties, and the orders are coming from all quarters, "Send us the Journal again." The spirit of all these letters shows

Union men murdered by the prowling gangs. But few farmers, whatever their politics, have a horse or mule left upon their farms. Land holders are compelled by threats to bring a certain quantity of grain to mill, where it is ground and sent to the rebel army. The whole country is a perfect wasto, and at least three-fourths of the inhabitants were reduced to a state of desperation.

Thompson's men were collisied, it appears, for six months. Their time has expired, and they will not again enter the service. Manning of the Gunboat Fleet.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.-The intelligence from the Southwest is meagre. Several days may elapse before the occurrence of anything import-Since the defeat and death of Zollicoffer, in Ken-tucky, the entrance of Burnside into Pamlico Sound,

Commodors Foot being in want of men for gunboat service, General Halleck has issued a general order, in which the commanders serving in this department are ordered to take immediate measures ascertain what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service. Care will be taken in this selection, preference being given to the men best fitted for such service. The men who may be selected are ordered to report to Lieutenant Q. M. Brichett, United States Army, at St. Louis, by whom they will be enrolled and shipped. A list of the names of the men furnished

without delay. GENERAL HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

ondence of the New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1862. { The action of "the wise men of the East" is very slow; but there are indications that Kansas is to be the basis, if not the scene, of stirring ope-rations before many months. Two Northwestern regiments, the Tweifth and Thirteenth Wisconsin-about one thousend streng each-have already ar-rived; and we hear, through Eastern papers, that six or eight more regiments, including some cavalry from Ohio, are on their way to join Gen. Hunter's command. Let us only have enough troops to make a decent beginning with, and there will be no cause for complaints of inactivity in this depart-ment. out a hearing, and compelled to prove their inno-cence of the charges against thom. The charge of disloyalty against them has shut them out from all aid from their friends, as any evidence of sympathy aid from their friends, as any evidence of sympathy with them brings suspicion on those who may evince it. One old man, nearly seventy years of age, both blind and deaf, is said to be among them. Mr. Taylor, in describing his feelings when pass-ing again under the protection of the flag of his country, after six months' imprisonment, was most affecting. With tears rolling down his cheeks, he spoke of his sensation as that of passing from the infernal regions to the joy and gladness of the abode of the blessed. Mr. Taylor, like all the prisoners from Richmond, gneaks in the highest terms of the kindness of Gen.

ment. With the co-operation of Gov. Robinson, Gen. Hunter is as rapidly as possible reorganizing and consolidating the *disjecta membra* of the Kansas brigade and Kansas regiments. These were indeed speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of Gen. Winder and Gen. Huger, and also of some other Southern officers, who protected him from the brubrigade and kansas regiments. These were indeed in a pitiable state—some of the regiments having a strength of only three hundred men, broken up into the full number of companies, and with a cap-tain and two lieutenants cach. In some cases, as I have heard, the pay of the field, staff, and line officers, in these irregular commands, reached an aggregate in excess of the whole pay due to the privates. By "General Orders No. 9," how-The expedition of General Jackson to Romney is said to have been without the sanction of his supe-rior officers, and has resulted in genet suffering and loss of life to his command. They were caught in the mountains in a heavy snow storm, many were frozen to death, others froz-bitten, and all are re-ported to be in a deplocable condition. A greater portion of his force had returned to Winchester r, from Department Headquarters, this evil is ted; and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth portion of his force and returned to windnester broken down with the exposure, fatigue, and hard-ships they had been called upon to endure. The withdrawal of the Federal forces from Romney on Jackson's approach is regarded, in military oircles at Richmond, as having been another evidence of General McClellan's military superiority. abated; and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Kansas Regiments are being reorganized and ro-mustered in companies of the requisite strength— ithe surplus or supernumerary officers being mus-tered out. The Second Kansas, also, has been con-solidated with the First New Mexico-Gov. Robin-son consenting—the regiment hereafter to be known as the Second Kansas, with Col. Graham for its commander, vice Col. Mitchell, who was both mus-tered out and has resigned. The famous old warrior O-path-ly-o-ho-lo, other-

tered out and has resigned. The famous old warrior O path-ly-o-ho-lo, other-wise known by the less romantic name of "Gouge," is staying in town, with a staff of smaller Creek and Seminole chiefs around him. The old man, who was one of Andrew Jackson's friends and allies in early days, is now over ninety years of age, and ex-tremely fat. But his spirit holds up undauntedly under the joint burdens of time and misfortümo-his visit here being for the purpose of obtaining blankets and equipments for his warriors, and sub-sistence for their families while the "braves" march down to renew the war with the rebels of ber of the House, to urge upon that officer the propriety of adding Hon. Alfred Ely to the Committee now prisoners of war there. march down to renew the war with the rebels of Arkansse and Texas, assisted by the rebel Indians. The old Chief's account of his negotiations with Albert Pike, of Arkansas, is very shrewd and full of humor; and as he relates the inducements held out to his tribe to renounce their allegiance to the Union, his whole vast bulk literally shakes and rolls itself about in the struggle of suppressing in-ternal laughter. Most of the young Indians who accompany him wear the war-paint and carry their tomahawks continually, having sworn never to know peace or lay down arms until the defeat of Codey's Bluff, and the cold-blooded massace of their squaws and papooses, which followed that rebel victory, have been bitterly and bloodily svenged. march down to renew the war with the rebels of wholly one of religion and philanthropy. Richmond prisons would make him of valuable as-

rebel viotory, have been bitterly and bloodily avenged. It is altogether likely that General Hunter will take the field in person at the head of all his avail-able forces, be they many or few, within the next fortnight or three weeks. He is now working in-cessantly in the elaboration of all the necessary de-tails, and is denied to all visitors save those who can prove military business of the utmost urgency and importance. With less than five thousand or-ganized troops in his entire department, and these scattered over hundreds of leagues of land, the task before him is not merely to lead an army suc-cessfully; he must first oreate it, and organize out of the scantiest materials an abundant basis of supplies.

supplies. The Chicago Tribune, of Friday, has the follow

Major General Hunter, in command of the De partment of Kansas, announces that the Chorokee Expedition, heretofore popularly known as "Geag-ral Lane's," is General Lane's no longer, but his own; as he himself will take command in person. His special order to this effect, given in our teleTHREE of the iron-coated ships now building are to have engines of 1,350 horse power.

character for sobriety, are untrue.

The Sumpter.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LAND,

PRINCE ALBERT has willed the whole of his pro-perty—a very considerable sum—to the Queen, for the ultimate benefit of their younger children. His care of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall will result in the Prince of Wales having nearly half a

The arguments in the suit promoted by the Bishop of Salisbury against Dr. Rowland Williams, one of the writers of "Essays and Reviews," were concluded in the Court of Arches, on the 16th. Dr. Lushington is not expected to deliver judgment until Trinity Term.

Osiz of the marine insurance companies is said to have netted about £60,000 by taking war risks during the late short period of excitement arising out of the case of the *Trent*. ALTHOUGH the State of Virginia in the midst of

her struggles as a newber of the Southern Con-federacy has effected the payment of her dividends due in London on the 1st inst, the State of Tennessee, which is still claimed as true to the Federal cause, has not been equally successful. Her divi-dends fell due here on the 6th inst., and the answer returned by Messrs. Prescott was, "No advice to pay."

TRANSATLANTIC COMMUNICATION.—Mr. Vincent Scully has published in the Cork papers a letter on this subject. If the thinks that now is the time for the people of Cork to renew their intermittent ef-forts towards asserting its pre-eminent position as a general entrepot for oceanic commerce and commu-nication, especially between Europe and America. He affirms that daily postal and passengor inter-course is now easontial to the interests of both he-mispheres. There are no fewer than six different companies making regular transatiantic voyages on four days in the week, with a fleet of thirty-one steamers, starting from Liverpool, Southampton, Cowes, Havre, and Hamburg. Nine sail every fortnight, giving four and a half for each week ; a little more would give six in the week, a packet daily, excepting Sunday. Mr. V. Scully thinks if there were a regular postal service established from Cork to America, allowing a fixed charge for letters, papers, &c., each vessel, no matter what port she started from, would call at Queenstown for the mail bags. the mail bags. In the new museum in Kew Gardens there is a

In the new museum in New Gardens there is a specimen of cotton, 600 hanks weighing only a pound (spun so fine); they measure more than 500,000 yards, or 250 miles in length. Muslins are made, in India, of so fine and delicate a texture as to be termed "woven air."

MUNIFICENT DONATION .- The Rev. T. Peachy has given the large sum of £50,000 to Archdeacon Law for the building of a college for education in the neighborhood of London.

The neighborhood of London. THE Bishop of Cork, Dr. Fitzgerald, has been translated to the see of Killaloe, and Archdeacon Gregg has been appointed to the Bishoprio of Cork. He was a distinguished scholar of Trinity College, and he was first a curate at Portarlington, then the incoumbent of a small living in the county of Dub-lin, next assistant minister of the Betheeda Chapel, which was burnt in 1839. Since that time he has been minister of Trinity Church. About a year ago the University freely conferred upon him its highest honor, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is the only bishop since Bedell capable of preach-ing to the people in Irish, which he speaks with great facility. Ho has taken no part in politics, but his political sympathies are understood to be conservative. The Government deserve the more credit for promoting him, when several of its active supporters might fairly claim the mitre. ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—We learn from the bister the state of the learn from A committee of Representatives called on the Secretary of War yesterday, in behalf of a large num-

supporters might fairly claim the mitre. ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—We learn from the new edition of the Roman Catholic Directory that there are 22 Catholic Peers, 9 being Peers of England and 4 Peers of the United Kingdom; 13 Catholic Peers sit in the House of Lords. There are 43 Catholic Baronets, 23 being English, 3 Scotch, and 17 Iriah. Of the members of Parliament, 31 are Catholics. In Great Britain there are 1,388 Catholic bishops and priests, 1,019 churches, cha-pels, and stations, 50 communities of mon, 162 con-vonts, and 12 colleges. The increase in the three last years is, of bishops and priests, 166; of churches, chapels, and stations, 93; of colleges, 1; showing an increase of 135 per cent. on the num-bers of the bishops and clergy, an increase of 10 per cent. on the number of churches and chapels; an increase of 47 per cent. on the number; munities of men; an increase of 47 per cent. on the number of convents; and an increase of 9 per cent. on the number of colleges. of Two-the Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, of Ohio-recently charged with the duty of going South to promote the comfort of the Union soldiers Hon. Schuyler Colfax, their spokesman, urged the propriety of the proposed addition to the commission, but the Secretary satisfied him, and those with him, of the impropriety of including upon the commission any gentleman who forms a portion of either branch of the Government, the mission being He freely offered to include Mr. Ely, if that gen tleman would divest himself of his public character, is a member of the Congress of the United States, recognizing as he did that his late experience in the cent. on the number of colleges.

TRANCE.

istance in the work of benevolence. IFRANCE. It is announced that the Emperor is resolved to set an example of strict economy to his Ministers— some of whom, if we believe common report, want it—by making several reductions in his household. Among other establishments involving a handsome, but not superfluous outlay, which he has dispeased with, is one at Versailles, for rearing and training stadle and carriage horses for his Majesty's use. This, it is said, has been suppressed, and a saving of 100,000 france effected. The Emperor. having taken into consideration The States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are, y an order issued yesterday, added to the limits of he army of the Potomac. The Secretary of War directs that the officers and

oldiers of the United States who are, or may be, prisoners of war, shall, during their imprisonment, be considered entitled to receive the same pay as if they were doing active duty. Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson was the lecturer at

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Affairs in Washington.

THE Emperor, having taken into consideration the wish of the Masonic Order in France to main-tain a central representation, has appointed Mar-shal Magnan as Grand Master of all the Masonic the Smithsonian course last evening. His discourse was a most powerful argument in favor of emancipation.

Lodges in France for three years. NAPOLEON'S MANSION AT ELBA.---We read in It is reported that facts have transpired going to show that the transports of the Burnside Expedi-MAPOLEON'S MANSION AT ELEM. The base of the second tion were nearly all of heavier draught than their owners represented. Hence came the difficulty at

[From the Liverpool Daily Post.] THE SUPPRESSED DESPATCH.—The Trent affair is provented dying out by the controversies in the London papers touching the conduct of our Govern-ment in reference to a pacific communication made on the 21st of December by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell. That communication was certaruly intend-ed to be conclinatory, and, if possible, to avert from the Federalists the anger of Great Britain... That was the intention. Earl Russell may have considered it in another light, and therefore, ma-king assurance double sure, took no note of it, but continued the despinch of troops and ships to the American waters. There would be nothing unna-tural insupposing that Lord Russell deemed war in-evitable; but the Americans having rendered war impossible, the Government organs in this country endeavored to suppress Mr. Adams' communica-tion. One denied that it ever existed; another maintained that it contained nothing of a concilia-tory character. Ministers, anticipating interroga-tions when Parliament meets, published Mr. Seward's letter, Earl Russell's letter, and Mr. Seward's letter, the conservative journals have, of course, taken this view of the 989, and possibly the conservative party, when Parlia-rent meaks mey follow their expression have, of course, taken this view of the case, and possibly the consorvative party, when Parlia-ment meets, may follow their example. "The more we consider the suppression," says the Standard, "as it may be justly called, of Mr. Seward's despatch of the 30th November, by our Government, the more flagrant dame the outrage on the public appear. Here was a people smarting under an insult offered to its flag by a marauding commodore, and eager, above all things, to know whether the American Cabinet sanctioned or authorized the piratical act. The Government of Washington take the earliest opportunity to com-municate to their minister in London the pacific intelligence that the seizure of Messra. Slidell and Mason, and their scoretaries, on board the Trent, intelligence that the seizure of Messrs. Slideli and Mason, and their secretaries, on board the Trent, was not ordered by them, but conunated solely from Capt. Wilkes. And, further, that they felt disposed to treat any reasonable demand for repa-ration by the Court of St. James with the most friendly and favorable feeling. The despatch of 'Mr. Seward bears date the 30th of November, a few days after the arrival, in Boston harbor, of the Some Jacento with the Southern commissioners on board. days after the arrival, in Boston harbor, of the Sam Jacento with the Southern commissioners on board. As the language it employs in reference to the capture is of the utmost importance, we think it necessary to give Mr. Seward's exact expres-sions." The expressions were, no doubt, in-tended to commit the question in dispute to diplomatic action. "No doubt can hardly be entertained," says the Standard, in continu-ation, "that the despatch, according to the direction, was read to Earl Russell, and became a subject of deliveration in the sums index of favorable news during a time of perplexity-viz., the purchase of stock to a large extent by persons generally understood to act from exclusive intel-ligence. But not only were city articles affected by this gratifying indication; in the club, and thence throughout the country, that a pacific solution might be expected. Nothing precises was known, but, somehow, the pleasing impression had been made. This, we need not say, was just before Christmas; and if the report had been allowed free way, no doubt one-half at least of the glown which dim-med our brightest festival would have been re-moved. It was impossible, indeed, to dissipate the universal sorrow for the Prince Consort's desta, but the Sears of what may be termed an unnatural war would, at all events, have been mitigated." Lass night's Gazette contains hitherto unpub-lished despatches and minutes. They reach us very late, and we will not comment on them. Lord Rus-sell admits that Mr. Adams read the pace for delate, and we will not common on them. Lord Russell admits that Mr. Adams read the pacific de-

spatch to him on the 19th. [London Letter in New York Times.] THE IRISH FEELING.-Mr. D'Aroy Magee says

[London Letter in New York Times.] THE IRISH FEELING....Mr. D'Arcy Mages says the Irish in Canada are loyal. I cannot dispute him; but no one need toll me that of the Irish in Ireland. I know better. I saw the procession that followed the corpse of MoManua-a transported rebel--through the streets of Dublin, and laid it by the monuments of Grattan and O'Connell, in the cemetery of Glasneven. I was present at the great meeting in the Rotunda at Dublin, when the news first came of the capture of Mason and Sildell, and I heard the shouts of thousands at the prospect of war between America, the friend of Ireland, and England, her enemy. There was no mistaking the feeling exhibited on these occasions. There are loyal people in Ireland--I mean loyal to the British Government. The great body of the Protestants of the Established Ohurch ary 50. They are ultra loyal. So are the Orangemen- of the North, after their own fashion, which is more a hatred of Popery than any love for England. Office-holders and office-seekers are loyal, of course, or pretend to be; but the great mass of the people, four-fifths of the Catholics, and perhaps one-fifth of the Protestants, have only a deep and lasting hatred to England and the English rule. In this the elergy and laity, the learned and igno-rant, are in perfect sympathy. The only difference is that the educated classes see that there is no pos-sibility, without foreign intervention, of a success-ful revolt, and they do everything to hinder any movement in that direction, and thus provent another disaster like that of '48; while the masses, ignorant of their true position, and thus provent another disaster like that of '49; will the be cased, but two millions besides. There is but on town in the cited and led astray by vain hopes. Ireland has lost, in ten years, not only her natural increase, but two millions besides. There is but one town in the whole country that has not diminished in popula-tion. In our age, no eye has looked upon a sadder speciacle than the ruin of Ireland. The people who remain are said to be better off than formerly. It may be; but had are the best. The country is a picture of desolation. If America were in a position to make war with Great Britain, there are

ing editorial in relation to the expedition in its columns :

tacky, the entrance of Burnside into Pamlico Sound, and the news of the threatened position of Savan-nah, Mr. Taylor assures me that there has been a marked and undisguised feeling of despondency among the rebels at Richmond. The greatest fear rests on the probability that railfoad communica-tion will be interrupted by General Burnside in North Carolina, and General Buell in Toonessee, which they admit will render them helpless, and break the back of the rebellion. To within the past ten days there has been an abundance of excellent beef furnished to the prison-ers at Richmond, and good bread, but latterly the beef has been of the most inferior quality and very scarce. The reason given for this is that the roads were too bad to drive cattle, and the railroads are occupied with the transportation of troops. Mr. from each command, stating in each case the comoccupied with the transportation of troops. Mr. Taylor was assured that their troops were faring badly, and that great dissatisfaction prevailed on pany and regiment, is to be sent to headquarters, so that orders directing such transfers may be issued this ac Sufferings of Loyal Virginians. Whilst the Federal prisoners have been badly ac-commodated, and have undoubtedly suffered very much, Mr. Taylor assures me that their sufferings have been nothing to compare to those one hundred and sixty loyal Virginians who are still confined at Richmond. They have been thrown into jail with-out a boxing and compaled to prove their imme Its Prospective Operations.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kansas,

READ THE TESTIMONY.	Lilese used their discretion in keeping its com-	tion, and to conquer an early peace. Ite will see	ing of all, "With my Wife and Children." Zolli-	partinent of Kansas, announces that the oneronet	Hatteras bar.	and bestowed upon it the title of "Musee Napo-	position to make war with Great Britain, there are
"We believe it to be as near a specific as any medi-		that promotion rewards marked exhibitions of skill	coffer's defeat has opened the mails through Rus-	Expedition, heretofore popularly known as "Gene- ral Lane's." is General Lane's no longer, but his	The Ways and Means Committee of the House	leon." When M. Demidoff purchased this build-	a hundred thousand mon in Ireland quite ready to
conte con de. We have cured many severe cases with i	Daily News and Morning Star how it was that	and courage; and that whoever of whatever stands		own : as he himself will take command in person.	The ways and means bommittee of the mouse	ing from his father-in-law, the late Prince Jerome,	give her any reasonable assistance.
		in the way of the supremacy of the Constitution be		His special order to this effect, given in our tele-	are now more confident of their ability to put	he set about with much energy to give to it the	give her any reasonable assistance.
Amon Tour of Mod Science	we denied the communication to the British	swept away. I am not mistaken or deceived in	Journal again." The spirit of all these letters shows	graphie despatches, lays down the details of brigade	through the "legal tender" clause of the bill for	aspect which it bore during the tenantcy of the	SUPREME COURT IN BANC A case was de-
Price 21 per box; six boxes for \$5. Sent by mail.	Government of an American despatch disa-	this."	that the proclamation issued two weeks before the	organization and equipment. He will divide the	the issue of \$150,000,000 of treasury notes.	first Napoleon, and even to render it more imposing	cided before the Supreme Court in banc, on Satur-
Sold only by S. C. UPHAM, 310 CHESTNUT Street,	vowing the act of Captain WILKES? To this		battle, from Mill Springs, by the rebel "ingrate son	column into six brigades, one of which will be com-	The Petter report has made a stir among a class	than it had ever been. On the walls were dis-	day, which seems rather hard. Application was
ole agent for Philadelphia. Trade supplied.	Vowing the det of output in sussion and on	WE LEARN, says the Quebec Chronicle, that	of a glorious sire," General George B Crittenden,	manded by Lane, another (probably) by Jennison;	of Government officials here and their friends. In	covered some old and precious paintings, such as	made by W. G. McAllister, on behalf of W. P.
no27-wim3m	we reply that the paper in question was not an	I Mr. Blackwell has, in consequence of continued	has had no effect on the loyal masses in the valley	and the other four by the senior colonels, unless (as	OI GOVERNMENT VILLIAND MONTO HAN THEN THE AND	are to be seen in the palaces of Florence, Rome, or	Seymour, to have a judgment of non pros and re-
OONSUMPTION.	official despatch; that it was not communicated	ill health, sent in his resignation as general ma-	of the Cumberland. They are as staunch as the	has been requested) the Government gives him bri-	their rage some of these gentlemen make a great	Venice, painted al fresco. When the edifice was	mittitur set aside. Mr. Seymour, the plaintiff,
	to the British Government as such, and that it	nager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and that he	mountains that surround their beautiful homes, and	gadiers enough to fill the bill. This action of General	ado, and indulge in threats against the committee,	thoroughly restored, the nephew-in-law of the	has been absent from the city for a considerable
		will leave Canada in the spring. It is rumored	as free as the eagles that make their nests among the	Hunter has not been unexpected, either by Gene-	and especially against the clerk, who is charged by	"Emperor of Elba" dispersed agents throughout	length of time. He is lieutenant colonel in the
Enuise preparation of DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S	had no real bearing upon the act of Captain		AS 1100 BD LILO VOGIOS CANO MUMO FARMA MORE	ral Lane or his friends, and it argues nothing	them with divulging the report prematurely. A	Europe to diligently seek and send to him relics of	Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.	WILKES." If that despatch did not disavow		Hon. Charles Schaffer, State Treasurer of Min-	of a change of policy, under whichever the column	a se	that personage, which were classified and pre-	His coupsel. Mark Munday, Esq., is colonel of the
Specific Remedy for the treatment of	Captain WILKES' act, language is of no use		nesota, who was in the late battle of Mill Springs,	shall move forward. The relations of Hunter and	Story has been see anose in the heavent before the	served carefully at San Martino. Arms, including	Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteers. At
CONSTINDETON	Captain HILKES det, minguage is of no use	A UDRIOSITYGeorge larr, or Cherry-tree		Lane are most friendly, and the Government (as also	clerk of the committee is to be brought before the	pistols, sabres, and daggers; books, furniture,	the calling of the list both were absent, owing to
The great success which has attended the use of	to express ideas. PALMERSTON and RUSSELL	township, Crawford county, Pa., has a curiosity in	has arrived at Chicago en route for Minnesota. He	Gen. Lane himself) expressly deferred to the former,	bar of the House for the alleged offence.	jewelry, and autographs, were all arranged so as to	their military engagements, and consequently the
as Hypophosphites is creating a very general inquiry,	concealed a political communication from the	the shape of a calf with two heads, joined together	Intuisues the Onicago Teneco with an account of 1	as an officer of higher rank, to decide for himself	The story is entirely faise from beginning to end.	represent what Prince Demidoff called "a set of	case was not responded to. Judgment of non pros
wt only among the medical profession, but also mong the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary	United States which, if made known, would	in the upper part, but having two distinct under iaws. It has also three ears; two in the usual part,		whether he would take the chief command. The	The committee and its chairman have made no com-	relics illustrating the development and the great	
acting the incusands who are substing from I unionally				troops are rallying at Leavenworth, and the	plaint, and, until they do, the House will not con-	episodes of the life of a hero who had one isle for	above facts were presented to the court. The judged
In all Nervous or Scrofnions Complaints, Debility,	have assured the British public that there		The battle took place in a cleared field, contain-		plaint, and, until they do, the Louise that her be	a cradle, another for a place of exile, and a third	refused to set aside the non pros and remittitur.
out of VITAL POWER, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and	would be no war, and would have saved pro-	head. The body is perfectly natural.	ing one hundred and twenty acres. At one time,	with it the hopes and prayers of the country, will	cern itself with the matter. This hubbub is made	for a tomb."	It seems hard that men actually engaged by force
male Weaknesses, it is a sovereign and invaluable re-	1 his half of the \$20,000 000 raching and on		and just before the rebels broke and run, the com-	move forward with as little delay as possible. Gen.	by two classes of persons here-the representatives	FURTHER great improvements in Paris are in	of arms to vindicate the honor of our country, pe-
edy.	bably half of the \$20,000,000 rashly and ea-	Sour of the Ministerial press in Canada, having	batants were so near each other that the fight be-	Lane had arrived at Leavenworth before the issue	or agents of unenterprising newspapers, and dis-	progress of execution. The vast plain which ex-	
Price \$1, or six bottles for \$5, with full directions.	gerly expended in the British preparations for	made a great hulla-balloo about the hopeless weight	came almost a hand-to-hand conflict. The Missis-	of this order, and it was probably made as the re-	loyal clerks, reported against, with their friends.	I tends irom the lot undations, at the gate of iterity	Constitution, and thereby sustaining the Supreme
rculars may be obtained by all inquirers. Sold whole- le and retail, by	twar	I of debt that was nung like a minstone about the	sippi and Minnesota regiments were facing each	sult of a conference between the two gentlemen.	Private advices, received here from the agents of	to the Wood of Vincennes, has been purchased for the city of Paris. The intention of the Municipal	Courts all over the land, should be thus annoyed
S. C. UPHAM.	TITL - Level Discourse and Discourse have	neck of our Government, they are reminded by the	other at one time, but a few feet apart, and with	In this connection, it is proper to say that Gene-	FIVELO MAYOOS, FOUNTOL HOLD STOM OND agones of	Council is to plant it, and to annex it to the Wood	
310 CHESTNUT Street,	Why should PALMERSTON and RUSSELL have	Toronto Globe that Canada herself happens to live	a rail fence between their ranks. The former re-	ral Lane, when in this city, was asked as to the	the Government in England, state that the rebel		and the second
Sole agent for Philadelphia. Trade supplied.	acted thus unjustifiably ? The English news-	in an unusually brittle glass-house, inasmuch as she		probability of General Hunter's taking command,	commissioners, and other friends of the Jeff Davis	wall which has been levelled. The few houses	POLICE STATISTICS The total number of
no27-wim8m	papers do not speak ont-but darkly hint at	. I TENDICER IN A SDUE HOUS DAMONAL HOUS OF SOVERY	the rebels enguged. The Tennessee troops had	and replied that there was work enough for both,	Government in Europe, are very much discouraged	-hist spinted in the plain have hear removed A	arrests made throughout the consolidated city
			no beart for the fight. The Mississippi troops were	indeed too much for one; and that he should pre-	with the result of the Trent affair, and that they	grand avenue, already far advanced, leads from the	
KRSEYS COMPLETE MA-	immense sums of money realized, by parties	a land the second to be a second to	armed in addition to their rifles with heavy howig-	fer to be relieved of the thousand and one details	are spending money very freely to create a public	Wood of Vincennes, and is to be continued into	siderable falling off from the returns of the pre-
OHINERY for Fulling and Finishing Kerseys,	connected with the Ministry, by buying when	tion of the Provinces is only two and a half	knives fifteen inches long. So close were the com-	that must devolve upon the senior officer, in order			
annels, &c., for sale, with Boom and Power, if re-	he prices of stocks were low, about the 19th	. I million souis, it follows that in order to cancer this	betants that several of the Minnesota men were	to devote himself more wholly to his own com-	sentiment in England favorable to a speedy recog-		
and much to start many Address to Day Wo 1062 ?			wounded by these knives. It was while so engaged	mand. He said there was the most perfect accord.	nition of the so-called Southern Confederacy. Thus	· ABRIGHAN WHA MA I WARRAN DEWARD. WHARAT	feemen anne an
ја29-61*	December, and selling when they rose-these	e I to be levied upon every man, woman, and child !	· ila menteran un antana mentatur eta tiana itana ha au BuBan	a na se a na ana ang a ga ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang a			