THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

MILITARY GOODS.
SKY-BLUE CASSIMERE,
FOR NEW ARMY REGULATION PANTS,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
FOR OFFICERS' USE.
FOR SALE BY
ALFRED SLADE & CO.,
40 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street.
fe1-6t

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT
McCLELLAN TIES.
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AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S
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AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S! AT J. A. ESHLEMAN'S
AT J. 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.
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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.
de7-stuth3m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.
ja9-tf

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' CLOAKS,
To close out,
ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sts.
an21-6m 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,
de14 S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET.

CLOAKS!
The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stock in the city.
HOUGH & CO.,
No. 25 South TENTH Street,
oc15 Opposite Franklin Market.

COMMISSION HOUSES.
SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
oc23-6m

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja15 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES.
CRAB-APPLE CIDER,
OLD CURRANT WINE,
OUR USUAL SUPPLY,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
jy8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3,000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herrings, of choice qualities.
5,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
6,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinaw White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
3,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
no5 No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.
Red Lead, Litharge, Sugar of Lead, Coppers, Oil of Vitriol, Calomel, Ether Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid, Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart., Sub. Carb. Soda, White Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotina, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Nitric, Sulphate Quinine, Corro. Sublim., Denarcotized Opium, Chloride of Soda, Watherill's Ext. Cinchn. Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime, Crude Borax, Refined Borax, Camphor, Gum Copaiva, Benzin Copaiva.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street,
ja18-tf PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICINAL.
GLUTEN CAPSULES
OF
PURE COD-LIVER OIL.
The repugnance of most patients to COD-LIVER OIL, and the inability of many to take it at all, has induced various forms of disguise for its administration that are familiar to the Medical Profession. Some of them answer in special cases, but more often the vehicle neutralizes the usual effect of the Oil, proving quite as unpalatable and of less therapeutic value. The repugnance, nausea, &c., to invalids, induced by disgust of the Oil, is entirely obviated by the use of our CAPSULES. COD-LIVER OIL CAPSULES have been much used lately in Europe, the experience there of the good results from their use in both hospital and private practice, added from the naturally suggested advantages, are sufficient to warrant our claiming the virtues we do for them, feeling assured their use will result in benefit and deserved favor. Prepared by
WYETH & BROTHER,
1412 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
jy9-tf

EYE AND EAR.—DR. JONES, of N. Y., will Practice at HEER'S HOTEL, HARRISBURG, Pa., from the 20th JANUARY till the 10th FEBRUARY, 1862.
DR. JONES cures all curable diseases of the EAR and EYE, and performs all operations for the restoration of Sight and Hearing.
DR. JONES straightens Crossed Eyes in one minute.
DR. JONES inserts Artificial Eyes (to move and appear natural) without pain, no matter whether the Eye be blind or entirely out.
DR. JONES introduces artificial Ear Drums, which improve the hearing immediately.
DR. JONES has had the benefit of a Medical Education in the Medical Colleges, Hospitals, and Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe. *His Diplomas hang in his Office.*
ja22-12t*

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRATED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the only Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only at Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her Supplanences. Those only are genuine bearing the United States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and also on the Supporters, with testimonials. oc16-tuthstf

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Seven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.
Duck, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpaulins, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
jy14-tf 108 JONES Alley.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
67 PIECES NEW SPRING PRINTS.
New 4-4 Shirting Prints.
New Oil Chintzes at 18¾ cents, worth 25.
New Imported Ginghams.
COOPER & CONARD,
fe3 NINTH and MARKET Streets.

BLACK ALPACAS.
One auction lot 37½, worth 50 cents.
One auction lot 25, worth 31 cents.
Fine Black Wool Delaines, 37½ cents.
COOPER & CONARD,
fe3 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

LINEN GOODS.
Medium and Fine Fronting Linens.
Heavy Shirting and Pillow Linens.
One lot Red-bordered Fringed Towels, 18¾ cents; cheap.
Linen Sheeting, Diapers, Napkins, Doylies.
Damask Table Cloths, Blue Linens, &c.
COOPER & CONARD,
fe3 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

SPRING GOODS FOR LADIES' WEAR.—The Subscribers are receiving their usual assortment of Richardson's and Dunbar Dickson's Golden Flax Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, etc. Also, French and English Cambric Long Cloths, and all descriptions of White Goods, Hosiery, and Embroideries, of the newest styles and most celebrated makes, at Importers' prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
fe1-6trp 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

NEW LINENS AND FURNISHING GOODS.—The largest assortment in the city of
Flemish, Irish, and Barnsley Linen Sheetings.
Table Linens, Table Napkins, Doylies,
Golden Flax Shirting Linens.
Superfine Fronting do.
Towels, fringed and bordered Towelings, etc.
Blankets, Quilts, Table and Piano Covers.
Curtain Goods, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., &c.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
fe1-6trp 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE.—Notwithstanding the great rise in Cotton Goods, we will continue to sell our entire stock at the former week's prices. We offer bleached Muslins by the piece at 6¾; bleached Muslins 6¾c. by the piece; bleached Muslins 7¾c by the piece; bleached Muslin, 33½ inches wide, 8c. by the piece; bleached Muslin, 36 inches, 8½c. by the piece; bleached Muslin for 10c. by the piece; bleached Muslin for 11c. by the piece; bleached Muslin for 12c.; bleached Muslin for 12½c. by the piece; 40 inches wide, 12½c.; heavy, 14 yards wide, 14½c.; 2¾ yards wide, 31¼c.; unbleached Muslins 6¼c. by the piece; unbleached Muslin 10c.; unbleached Muslins 10¾c., by the piece; unbleached for 11½c.; unbleached (extra good) Muslin 12½c. by the piece; unbleached Muslin, 2¾ yards wide, 31¼c. by the piece. We will offer the same print that is selling for 14¾ and 15c., for 12½c. by the piece; the same colored Canton Flannel, that is selling for 17c., for 12½c. by the piece; unbleached for 12½c.; heavy colored Drilling 12½c. by the piece; white Drilling 12½c.; yard wide black Flannel 37½c. Embraced in this stock will be found every desirable make and width of Shirting and Sheeting made. We invite an examination of this stock by storekeepers and others, and will guaranty to sell any make of Muslin at a less price than they can possibly be bought at any Wholesale or Retail House.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
ja29-6t 1021 MARKET St., below ELEVENTH.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING THEM INTO STOCK, viz:
Figured and Plain Merinoes.
Plain and Gay Long Shawls.
Dark Dress Goods, Poplins, &c.
Plaid Flannels—Pink, Blue, and Brown.
Ladies' Scarfs, reduced 30 per cent.
One lot of L. C. Hdkfs., at 15c.
Two lots do., at 25c., a bargain.
One lot of Linen Diaper at $1.25 a piece.
Hoop Skirts—75, 87½, $1, and $1.12.
Nice assortment of Ginghams.
Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, splendid assortment at
J. H. STOKES',
ja25 tf 702 ARCH Street.

FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, have in store a fine stock of
GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.
Good plain colored Silks.
Fashionable figured Silks.
Durable black Silks, plain and 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, a very full stock.
Black 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 70 cents.
1 lot Black Silks at 75 and 81 cents.
1 lot Black Silks at 87, 90, and $1.
1 lot Black Silks at $1.12½ and $1 25.
1 lot Black Silks at $1.31, $1.37½, and $1.50.
1 lot Black Silks, yard wide.
BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS.
We are closing out our entire stock of
Fancy Silks at a great sacrifice,
preparatory to taking stock.
Fancy Silks at 50, 56, 62½, 75, 87, and $1
Superior qualities of Fancy Silks $1 12½ to $2.
Also, our entire stock of
DRESS GOODS,
ja22 at less than cost prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
MUSLINS BY 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 Wamsutta, Williamsville, Black Rock, 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 Sheetings, 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.
ja21 SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

NEW BALMORALS.
Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts,
At prices lower than before offered.
ja21 SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

RUSSIA CRASH,
In medium and fine qualities.
Scotch Crash and Towelling.
ja21 SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS—At very low prices, to sell the stock.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
ja21 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

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. ja8

EYRE & LANDELL keep the very heaviest
Plain Black Dress Silks.
Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks.
Widow's Silks, without gloss.
Rich Plain Silks, for city trade. ja8

$2.50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full size.
Balmorals Wholesale.
Balmorals Retail.
ja8 EYRE & LANDELL.

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND Street,
a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now 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.
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.
au23-6m

ESTLACK'S DIPTHERIA AND SORE THROAT LOZENGES,
A safe and efficient remedy in Diptheria, Sore Throat from Scarlet fever, Quinsy, Clergymen's Sore Throat, Inflammation of the Fauces and Palate, Membranous Croup, Enlarged Tonsils, Catarrh, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, or any Bronchial Affections from Colds causing pain, swelling, or redness in the Throat, rendering respiration difficult.
Prepared only by T. ESTLACK, Jun., Druggist,
No. 1800 MARKET Street.
And sold by Druggists generally. ja31-6t*

EVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO BE BEAUTIFUL should purchase HUNT'S COURT TOILET POWDER. It is used by the Court Beauties in Europe, and it is the only Powder that will not injure the skin or rub off. Price, 12, 25, and 50 cents. HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES, a beautiful, natural color, for the cheeks or lips; it will not wash off or injure the skin, and remains durable for years. Price $1. These articles are quite new, and can only be obtained of HUNT & CO., 133 South SEVENTH Street, above Walnut. All kinds of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. ja18-1m

TO THE DISEASED OF ALL CLASSES.—Professors BOLLES & STEVENS, Medical Electricians, 1220 WALNUT St., Philadelphia, invite all diseased persons to call; young and old, who have failed of being cured by quacks, old-school physicians, and nostrums. We warrant all curable cases by special contract, and charge nothing if we fail.
Consultation free. A pamphlet of great value given to all, free of charge. ja20-1m

TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invitation Cards and other notices will be distributed in all parts of the city, with punctuality.
The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for the inspection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the things necessary for a large or small entertainment, as the case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion and waste; and flatters himself that by his long experience in business, he will be able at all times to give, as heretofore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. HENRY JONES, Caterer,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCE.
oct-6m

HANGING VASES.
Ornamental Flower Pots.
Parlor Vases for Growing Flowers.
Baskets for Jardiniers.
Pedestals with Vase for Flowers.
Antique Vases for Mantels.
Vases Renaissance for Parlor.
Rustic and Terra Cotta Vases.
Lava Flower Pots and Vases.
Garden Vases and Pedestals.
Brackets for Busts and Figures.
With a great variety of articles suitable for Christmas presents, for sale retail and to the trade.
Warerooms 1010 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
de11 S. A. HARRISON.

RAISINS.—300 boxes Layer Raisins;
200 half boxes Layer Raisins;
200 boxes M R Bunch Raisins;
300 half boxes M R Bunch Raisins.
New and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

ANTI-FRICTION METAL,
Superior quality,
For sale by JAMES YOCOM, Jr.,
DRINKER'S ALLEY,
ja13-2m* Bet. Front and Second, Race and Arch sts.

The Press.

VOL. 5.—NO. 156. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862. TWO CENTS.

The Press.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Rebel Picture of the Rebellion.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE AND THE COTTON STATES.

THE CONDITION OF THE UNION MEN IN EAST TENNESSEE.

THE SUFFERINGS OF ANDREW JOHNSON'S FAMILY.

Parson Brownlow's Whereabouts.

AFFAIRS IN BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

THE SPIRIT OF HIS ARMY.

THE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS AFTER THE LATE BATTLE.

The Rebel Gen. Crittenden's Proclamation to the People of Kentucky Before the Battle.

The Federal Advance in Missouri Concentrating at Lebanon.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD AT NORFOLK.

&c., &c., &c.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

A Picture of the Rebellion.

THE REBELS MOURNING OVER THE FRUITS OF THEIR FOLLY.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, January 30.]

We are pained to learn that the Hampton soldiers are still suffering for the want of many essential articles of comfort, and that they suffer not only in body but in mind. Their physical ills have been borne with heroic fortitude; but what language can depict the intolerable anguish these brave men have felt to see their families suffering privations which none of them had ever seen endured by their slaves! We know few sadder pictures than this in history, and, painful as is the task, we shall hold it up to our readers to-day, with the hope that after gazing upon its forlorn aspect, they will inaugurate some mode of alleviating the distress of which we speak. Eight months ago, Hampton stood unbowed in its green trees, as fair a type of village-quiet and picturesque beauty as we could wish to look upon. For more than two hundred years, it has adorned the banks of the placid river beside which it was seated. There the Virginia navy was organized, and there the Barrons, whose deeds are worthy the pages of romance, planned their bold adventures, and sailed thence to put them in execution. The town was rich with its colonial and Revolutionary histories; not only rich in histories and traditions, but rich in all that can adorn and embellish life. Its inhabitants had something more than the memory of their ancestors' valor when the Indian massacre swept the colony. They had something more than the history of the capture of the British ship *Oxford*. They had something more than the recollection of the repulse of Capt. Squires, Dunmore's lieutenant, charged with the destruction of the town. They had something more than the fact that the church service was for the first time in Virginia, read beside their beautiful river. Something beside traditions and histories. They had peace, plenty, abundance. If you will turn to the Auditor's report, you will find that the old shire of Elizabeth city was rich in all the elements of material prosperity. That report (p. 270) shows an aggregate amount of about two millions and a half ($2,500,000,) which might really have been better represented by three and a half ($3,500,000,) inasmuch as the taxation estimate of property valuation is always short of the real market value of any species of estate, real or personal. In corroboration of this view, the census returns show a valuation of three millions two hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-five ($3,257,595,) and a population of five thousand seven hundred (5,700.) No more conclusive evidence than this could be offered of the substantial comfort of that unhappy community than is exhibited in the stern prose of the auditor and census taker. And now all this may be represented by zero. The fertile fields are growing up in brambles; the pretty country houses are deserted, even if still left standing; the cattle have been slaughtered by the enemy; the ebony-hued slaves driven into worse bondage than the Jews suffered in Babylon; and the town itself stands a mournful heap of ashes, to attest, with pathetic eloquence, the devotion of the people of Hampton to the name and fame of Virginia—to the honor and interests of the South. Out of the male inhabitants of that devoted county, the Confederate States have to-day six companies in service. The Old Dominion Dragoons, who have furnished guides to Magruder's army, the Wythe Rifles, the Lee Rangers, the Hampton Grays, Smith's artillery, and one company of militia; all of which were organized before the war. Nor is this all; mustered in for six months, they have volunteered for the war with alacrity, and only ask that they may be allowed to strike in defence of the honor of Virginia until the last hostile foot has been driven from her borders.

Surely here is a picture of devotion, of heroic fortitude, which might moisten the eye of a stoic, and do no discredit to his philosophy. But, alas! the picture lacks its saddest coloring. These men have wives and children tenderly watching and loved; wives and children, for whom each one, in his allotted sphere, has toiled, finding his labor sweetened by the reflection that it was for them. Now, what think you are the emotions of these men when they pass their solitary limits on guard, or sit by their camp-fires in ragged coats that they wear, knowing, as they do, that their wives and little children have not wherewithal to make life tolerable? When the sleet drives into the sentry's face, would you blame him if it mingled with a hot, despairing tear? When he crouches by his watch fire, is there any wonder that his face looks prematurely old? No. But is there no wonder that the sufferings of these gallant men, of their wives and children, have not engaged more largely the sympathies of their countrymen? We cannot give the same answer, for it is a wonder and a shame that they have been thus neglected. That they have been neglected, we propose to show; that they may be relieved, we shall endeavor to establish. Up to this time they have not received so much from all quarters as the city of Norfolk contributed to the Charleston sufferers. And here we pause to make a remark which is worthy attention. The people of Hampton and Elizabeth City suffer because Virginia's cause was their cause, Virginia's honor their honor, Virginia's will their will. They marshalled themselves under her flag, and elected to live or die with her or for her. This determination brought with it suffering. They have borne it like men. But, in Charleston, the suffering was not traceable to any grand, heroic temper—grand and heroic as that city is—it was the work of accidental fire. And yet our legislators make an appropriation—our citizens vie with each other in munificent donations to the Charleston sufferers, while those of Hampton are left to meet their terrible distresses as best they may. As we make the contrast we feel bewildered at the eccentric charities of our fellow-men, who forget the Greeks at their own doors in contributions to those at a distance. Do not misunderstand us, however. We rejoice to know that the Charleston sufferers have met with generous sympathy, but we do differ with those that the people of Hampton have greater claims upon us than those of any other community in the South. How much longer, then, will these claims be disregarded? All their town was burnt, fired by the hands of the once happy masters of those once happy homes.

This was in the heroic temper of the Russian when he made Moscow one of the most sublime pictures in the pages of universal history. And again we ask, how much longer the heroic devotion of those men to the cause of Virginia and the South will go unnoticed. Are we all Levites? Are we all priests, that we should pass by on the other side? For the honor of human nature let it be hoped not. What, then, you may ask, could render, can be done? The answer is very simple. We will receive and receipt for any contribution you may choose to make, be it small or great. Nor is this all. Let a committee be organized among our merchants to make a collection, and let it be done without longer delay.

Affairs in Tennessee and the Cotton States.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday, says:

A gentleman who formerly resided in this city, but has lived in the South for eighteen months past, arrived in town yesterday from Memphis, which place he left on Sunday, January 19. In an interview with him we learned the following facts:

Business in Memphis is completely prostrated. Two-thirds of the business houses are closed altogether; the others keep open from 9 o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon. The streets are desolate, and not more than one half of the dwellings occupied. Shortly after the breaking out of the war about 2,000 men left for the North. Since then nine-tenths of the able-bodied men of the city have enlisted in the Southern army. The women are very zealous in the cause of Secession, and have formed more than twenty societies for the manufacture of wearing apparel for the soldiers. Provisions are very high in the South, as our readers are already aware. In Memphis flour sells from $9 to $12 per barrel; bacon brings 35 to 40 cents per pound. Fresh pork is sold at 10 cents per pound—the lowness of the price being accounted for by the fact that salt is so scarce as to command $11 per sack. Coffee is sold at from 60 to 75 cents per pound, and would be dearer still but for the plentitude of substitutes, which are so freely used as to make the demand for the genuine article very small. The leading men of the South have so long been accustomed to the use of rye, that they find it easy to take instead of Rio.

Unless the blockade is raised very soon the Dixinnic provinces will be resolved into one grand state—a state of Egyptian darkness. Candles are in demand, at $1.25 per pound, and these a very poor quality. The scarcity of coal has compelled the manufacturers of gas to mix a great deal of rosin with the black diamonds. The consequence is, that the people of Memphis see through the gas darkly, and are constantly crying for "light! more light!" Soap is another scarce article. It sells as high as candles; not less than $1 per pound. In boarding houses, as a consequence, one lather has to subserve the purposes of several faces. But the article which the Southern heart most feels the need of is whisky, and that has gone up to $3.50 per gallon, hardly to be had even at that.

Clothing is very dear. Overcoats, such as can be obtained here for $15, are sold in Memphis for $45 to $50. Pantaloons and other articles in proportion. Boots, such as are sold here for $7, command $20 there. In the way of "notions" there is a great dearth also. A paper of needles, worth ten cents here, cannot be had for less than $1.25 there.

Confederate notes are taken at par in payment for goods and debts. They constitute the principal circulating medium. Southern bank notes are also taken at par. Shinplasters flood the whole country, and pass current everywhere. Gold and silver are scarce, the former at a premium of 45 per cent., the latter at a premium of 35 to 40 per cent.

It is a great mistake to suppose, notwithstanding all these troublous indications, that the people of the South are not in earnest in their efforts to overthrow the Government. There may be a little of the dormant Union spirit in Tennessee, but it seems to have no desire to burst forth. The Southerners are confident that success will crown their efforts, and they have united to make a bold struggle. One thing that serves partly to keep up their spirits, is the unflinching disposition to lie evinced by the Secession newspapers. In Memphis, they have heard of but one Federal victory since the fall of Sumpter—the battle of Rich Mountain. In all the other engagements the Federals, according to the rebel journals, were routed and killed, in numbers ranging from 1,000 to 10,000.

There is a great scarcity of printing paper all through the South. The proprietors of the Memphis *Appeal* recently visited all the large cities of the Confederacy to buy up what paper of large size they could find for sale. They failed to obtain any of the right dimensions, and were obliged to cut small the "area" of their sheet in consequence. The telegraph has not operated very well lately, for lack of the necessary battery supplies. This offers no great obstruction, however, to the enterprise of Southern journalists, as they usually have more "specials" when all the lines are down than at any other time.

A severe censorship is exercised on all the papers in the South. A. R. Cazauran, formerly connected with the *Enquirer* of this city, now editor of the *Memphis Argus*, was before the Military Committee on two or three different occasions for publishing articles condemnatory of the course of the Confederate Government in certain military matters. He was warned each time that unless he moderated his tone the *Argus* would be suppressed. A similar sentence has been passed on several other editors and journals.

Our informant, as we have said, left Memphis on the 19th of January. He went by railroad to Clarksville, Tenn., thence by stage to Hopkinsville. In order to obtain a pass to leave Memphis, he was obliged to testify before the Military Committee of that city that he was in delicate health, and wished to visit Louisville, Ky., to see his brother. At Hopkinsville the Confederate Commander—General Clark, of Mississippi—refused to pass him beyond his lines until he telegraphed to Memphis to know whether he was "all right." A reply in the affirmative being received, no further difficulty was experienced.

When our informant reached Hopkinsville—on the 23d of January—General Clark was expecting an attack from General Crittenden, and feared the worst in case it was made. The Confederate forces at that point number about five thousand, nearly one-half of whom are on the sick list. Six hundred sick men were sent to Clarksville on the 17th and 23d of last month. Of the Seventh Texas Regiment, stationed there, one hundred and eighty-eight privates, twenty-eight non-commissioned officers, and four commissioned officers are in the hospitals. Of a Mississippi regiment, also there, one hundred and sixty-three privates, twenty non-commissioned officers, and three commissioned officers are sick.

At Feliciana, twelve miles from Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, there are 2,700 cavalry. In Fort Henry there are 3,000.

Our informant gives us the following items of news in regard to the strength of the Confederates at different points:

At New Orleans there are 20,000; at Lake Borgne there are two batteries of artillery; and at Lake Pontchartrain there are three.

At Mobile there are 12,000, in command of Gen. Walker, ex Secretary of War.

Between Charleston and Savannah, on the railroad line, there are 12,000.

At Pensacola there are between 15,000 and 20,000.

At Columbus there are 15,000.

Jeff Thompson is at New Madrid, in command of 1,200 men.

General Floyd is at Scottsville, 25 miles from Bowling Green, with three thousand men. It is believed in the South that he left Western Virginia, not because he was defeated, but because of the scarcity of provisions. They say his men lived on boiled chestnuts and dried apples for two months previous to their retreat from Virginia.

Ben. McCulloch is in command of a regiment of cavalry near Manassas.

General D. M. Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, is at Jacksonport, Ark., recruiting a brigade. He has raised 150 men thus far, or, rather, that number was raised for him in Memphis.

There are no troops whatever in Memphis—nothing that looks like war, except the manufacture of army clothing, &c.

It was reported, and fully credited, in Memphis and New Orleans, a few days before our informant left the former place, that the rebels had evacuated Galveston, Texas, and had gone to Houston, and that the Federal forces had taken possession of Galveston.

As to the efficiency of the Southern army, our informant says the men are poorly clad and poorly armed, but well fed; they have plenty to eat, and cannot be starved out. Few of them, he thinks, will re-enlist after the expiration of their year's service. The resignation of Gen. Pillow was a source of disappointment to a great many. Pillow, it appears, wanted to reinforce Bowling Green, and Gen. Polk declined to let him leave Columbus. He then threw up his commission in a fit of indignation. He is now at Bowling Green as a "spectator;" but it is thought he will again enter the service.

The Southern people are confident that their Government will be recognized by the foreign Powers before the first of April. They are in great glee over the "masterly inactivity" of our army, and believe that nothing but a consciousness of our weakness prevents us from making an attack upon them.

This is especially due from Norfolk. Hampton was a commercial dependency of ours, and in times of peace paid us a rich tribute. Let us now, of our greater abundance, give back something to alleviate the bitter necessities of her citizens. Let this be done at once, and not only here, but throughout the State; that the history of their unheeded distresses may not appear hereafter as a stain upon the escutcheon of Virginia. Meanwhile the Legislature can aid materially in this great charity. The Convention could not, but the Assembly can. The former body, endowed with every other attribute of sovereignty, could not vote a dollar, but sat, and sat, upon the Treasury, like a vast vampyre, and paid itself money which it never earned. The Legislature has power; let it be exercised, and in this way. The sequestration act is designed to reimburse losses sustained at the hands of Lincoln's thugs; let the claims of the unhappy Hampton people be audited before an investigating committee of both houses, and on suitable evidence, copied from the files of the State Department, let the State advance on those authenticated claims, say one-half the amount. This will not be a donation, and yet will be received with all the gratitude of a gift.

Here is a simple process; but let it be borne in mind that individual aid will reach them long before the legislative action can possibly be had, if indeed it is ever obtained. Think, oh reader, of their sufferings, their silence, their heroic fortitude, their filial devotion to Virginia. Look upon that sad heap of wives, the Magdeburg of America, and of your abundance give to alleviate their wants.

Interesting from East Tennessee

The Louisville *Democrat* publishes the following statement from a gentleman who has just arrived in that city from Nashville. The *Democrat* is confident that his statement is a true story:

He left Knoxville, East Tennessee, in which vicinity he lives, two weeks ago to-day for Nashville, intending to work his way into Kentucky, as he has business of great importance in Washington. He was in Nashville on the day the battle of Logan's Old Fields was fought, but left before any report had reached that city. Taking a boat at that point he travelled up the Cumberland to Gainesboro, and there worked his way into our lines via Burksville. In passing from Gainesboro, he met, at different times, a large number of soldiers flying to their homes. They were in squads of two and three, sometimes five or six, and their story was almost word for word the same. Among them was a son of Judge Goodall.

They reported to him that Crittenden ordered an advance, relying upon the information his scouts had brought him, that there were only two regiments of Federal troops to be met. Zollicoffer endeavored to persuade him to recall his order; but he refused, saying that he never recalled an order. Zollicoffer then replied that he might as well take out the men and shoot or hang them; but, as he was ordered to go, he would do so; and the tears stood in his eyes as he spoke. The attack was made, and the two regiments they had been expecting to meet fell back for about half a mile. They, thinking the victory theirs, pursued, and only learned their mistake when they were attacked from both flanks as well as in front.

When Zollicoffer fell, Crittenden, being not seen on the ground, a couple of colonels whom he did not know took command until Colonel Cummings ordered a retreat. Some one cried that the day was lost, "every man for himself." Then they threw down everything that could impede their flight, and rushed for the entrenchments, and then for the river. The rush for the boats was so great that hundreds were crowded into the river and drowned; the cavalry pushed into the swollen stream pell-mell, and many of them were also drowned. The lowest estimate any of them put on the rebel loss was 1,000—some saying fully 1,500—but they stated that the majority of them were drowned.

When asked what the Federal force was by which they were hemmed in, they replied that it could not have been less than thirty or forty thousand. They had no idea where General Crittenden was, and their estimate of the Federal forces was the strongest evidence of the panic under which they fled.

By this gentleman we learn that Parson Brownlow's health is very poor. His son stated that he doubted if his father would live to reach the Federal lines; and, if his health would permit, he did not believe the rebel guard would let him go. It is to be hoped, however, that the defeat of Crittenden's army, the death of Zollicoffer, and the panic which evidently now prevails all through East Tennessee, together with General Thomas' advance, will open the way for the safe arrival of the Parson in a land of freedom.

This gentleman is on hisway to see Andy Johnson, and reports that the rebels have seized Johnson's house, turning it into a hospital, and confiscating all his property—that in order to save his mother from the most fiendish persecution, one of Johnson's sons has taken the oath to support the rebel cause, or at least not to furnish aid and comfort to the Federals. Another son is hiding among the hills, and has been since last December, looking with eager, longing eyes for the approach of the Federal forces, and the relief from a life of wretchedness.

We sincerely trust the news is true that General Thomas is advancing into Tennessee, and pray he may not stop till he has taken possession of Knoxville. Thousands will flock to his standard, and the great avenue of communication between the East and West will be thus broken up.

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Death of a Member of Zollicoffer's Staff.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Captain H. M. Fogg, of Nashville, a member of Gen. Zollicoffer's staff, who was wounded near Somerset, is dead.

Major Cliffer, surgeon of Zollicoffer's brigade, taken prisoner at Somerset, is here, and will be sent to Bowling Green, on Tuesday, to be exchanged.

It is thought that Gen. Buell will arrange for the exemption of all surgeons from arrest hereafter.

The Spirit