OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FOR NEW ARMY REGULATION PANTS,

FOR OFFICERS' USE.

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ALFRED SLADE & CO.,

40 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS LINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHISTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, co
etantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. es a specialty in his business. Also, con-

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
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-tf Four doors below the Continental.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. GREAT BARGAINS LADIES' CLOAKS,

At the
ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sta.
au31-6m JACOB HORSFALL.

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

delá S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET. C L O A K S !

Largest, Cheapest, and Best-

COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON. No. 118 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE

GOODS. LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES.

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GROCERIES CRAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE,

OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

ja8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD SALMON, &c.—3.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, targe, medium, and enall, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

6,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Heritage. 6,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and rings, of choice qualities. 6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings. 8,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings. 8,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings. 850 bbls. Maw Economy Mess Shall.

25 bbls. new Halifax Sal

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Chloride of Sod Wetherill's ext. Cincha Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime.

Crude Borax, Refined Borax, Bed Precipitate, Resin Copania.
WETHERILL & BROTHER, ja18-tf

MEDICINAL.

GLUTEN CAPSULES PURE COD-LIVER OIL. The repugnance of most patients to 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 eften 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 bospital and private practice, asids 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, EYE AND EAR.—DR. JONES, of
N. Y., will Practice at HEBR'S HOTEL, HARBISBURG, Pa., from the 20th JANUABY till the 10th
FEBRUARY, 1862. JONES cures all curable diseases of the EAR and Dr. JONES cures all curable diseases of the PAR Sing 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

partly 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, MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

F. BROWN.

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Prepared only from the Original Prescription of the late PROFESSOE MUTTER.

AT FERDERICK BROWN'S,

Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets,
Philadelphia.

This Remedy is a safe and simple preparation from the receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with whom it was a favorite prescription. That he used it in his extensive practice, insures to the timid a certain proof of its pure and innoxious elements, and to those who know his character for skill and careful attention, to prescribe only such remedial agents as should secure restoration without producing subsequent evil, it will be welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Physician (to whom its combination will unhesitatingly be made known), it will always be found very beneficial, and in cases where a medical adviser is not at hand, it may be used with safety, according to the directions, in all cases of short or long duration. For sale at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,

Drug and Chemical Store,

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Philadelphia.

Boxes of "WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, or its resulting impotency, however aggravated, and whether

recently developed or of long standing.

"We believe it to be as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from SIX TO TEN DOSES.

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Price 31 per box; six boxes for \$5. Sent by mail. Sold only by S. C. UPHAM, 310 CHESTNUT Street, sole agent for Philadelphia. Trade supplied.

CONSUMPTION. WINCHESTER'S
genuine preparation of
DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
A Specific Remedy for the treatment of
CONSUMPTION.
The great success which has attended the use of
the Hypophosphites is creating a very general inquiry,
not only among the medical profession, but also
emong the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary
Disease.
In all Nervous or Scrofulous Complaints, Debility,
Loss of Vital Power, Dyspepaia, Indigestion, and
Female Wesknesses, it is a sovereign and invaluable remedy. WINCHESTER'S

enedy.
Price \$1, or six bottles for \$5, with full directions.
Circulars may be obtained by all inquirers. Sold wholesale and retail, by
S. C. UPHAM,
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VOL. 5.—NO. 157.

EXPRESS COMPANIES ARMY EXPRESS CO., 337 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This company having established an agency in thicity, is prepared to forward ALL KINDS OF GOODS

WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, XANDRIA, ANNAPOLIS, FORTRESS MONROE, NEWPORT NEWS PORT BOY

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

BOSTON, AND EASTERN CITIES. Heavy Goods should be delivered at DEPOT, cor of BROAD and PRIME Streets, before FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., where our Clerk will give a Bill of Lading. SMALL PARCELS SHOULD BE LEFT AT OFFICE 337 CHESTNUT STREET. FREIGHT AT VERY LOW BATES DELIVERED

Goods for the EAST at our Office in CHESTNUT Street. DAVIS, BELDEN, & Co., MANAGERS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN NEW YORK, 32 BROAD-

D. GREENE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COMPANYY.

ia20 mwf18t ITNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY AGENCY AND CAMP EX-PRESS.
TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, and IN-VENTORS, and those wishing to forward Packages to the Camps of the Army, or Naval Stations of the Coast

The Camps of the Army, or Naval Stations of the Coast or Gult:

Having secured especial privileges for visiting all the departments both of the Army and Navy, and all the camps of the various military stations, and the naval posts of the various military stations, and the naval posts of the Coast and Gult, for the purpose of introducing and selling to the Departments, Military Storekeepers, Commissaries, Quartermasters, Sutlers, Officers and Soldiers, and also to Naval Agents and Paymasters of the Navy, all articles required for the use, convenience, comfort, and necessity, both of the Army and Navy, we have organized the above-entitled AGENCY AND CAMP EXPRESS, with its headquarters in the city of Washington. Under this arrangement—entirely complete, and extending through all the departments both of the Army and Navy,—we can offer unequalled facilities to Merchants, Manufacturers, and Inventors, in readiness of sale, saving of time, and the many expenses unavoidable through the usual tedious channels of sale to the Departments, Camps, and Naval Stations. Those wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of this thorough and extensively-organized system of agency, can do so by forwarding samples of their goods to our address by express, and prices and explanations by letter. All packages for camp delivery marked to our address, Washington, D. C. All goods, inventions, wares, or merchandise, of whatever nature, ordered by this Agency, will be paid for on delivery. Letters of inquiry will neet with prompt attention. will neet with prompt attention.

Agents well referred, with small means, can find profitable employment in this organization. A few are wanted. Office No. 211 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, opwanted. Office No. 211 PERMASI IVARIA Avenue, opposite Willsard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.
REPERENCES!

GEORGE LAW, New York. ERASTUS CORNING, Albany.
MOSES H. GRINKELL, "
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ALEX. CUMMINGS, "
ALEX. CUMMINGS, "

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Massachusetts.

BIGGS & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

JA7-lm JOHNSON, SWEETLAND. & CO. THE ADAMS EXPRESS

COMPANY, Office 320 OHESTNUT

Breet, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank

Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection

with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towar E. R. RANDFORD.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet

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 manuacturery refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
fullon, who are familiar with the character of their work
su26-6m

DSTATE OF JOHN POTTER, DE-

CEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JOHN POTTER, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills of the city and county of Philadelphia to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same for settlement to STEPHEN A. CALD WELL, 1112 GIRARD Street. HENRY C. POTTER, 425 MARKET Street, Executors.

Or to their Attorney, JOHN B. CHAPRON, ja27-w6t INSTATE OF JOHN F. EPPLE-SHEIMER, A LUNATIC.—First account of TLLIAM H. HORN, Committee of Person and Estate-OMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned, under the firm of VANDERVEER, ARCHER, & CO., was dissolved Dec. 31, 1861, by limitation. The business will be settled by B. F. ARCHER and F. B. REEVER, at No. 45 North WATER Street. C. P. VANDERVEER, B. F. ARCHER, F. B. REEVES.

Philodolphia, January 10, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The under signed have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of ARCHER & REEVES, for transaction of a WHOLE-SALE GROCERY business, at the old stand, No. 45 North WATER Street and No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue.

BENJAMIN F. ARCHER, FRANCIS B. BEEVES.
Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1862. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ISRAEL MORRIS this day retires from our firm.
His sons, THEODOBE H. MOBRIS and FREDERICK
W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the business will be continued as heretofore.

MORRIS, WHEELER, & CO.,
Iron Merchants.

Iron Merchants, 1608 MARKET Street. Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1861. I MITED PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a limited partnership under the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, under the firm of DAVID SCULL, Jr.. The general nature of the business to be transacted is that of buying and selling wool. The general partners interested therein are David Scull, Jr., residing in the city of Philadelphia, and William Baxter, in the city of Camden, N. J., and the special partner is David Scull, residing in the city of Philadelphia. The amount of capital in actual cash payment, which the said David Scull as special partner has contributed to the common stock, is fifty thousand dollars. The said partnership is to commence January 1st, 1862, and is to terminate March 31st, 1864

DAVID SCULL, Jr.,
WILLIAM BAXTER,

DAVID SCULL, Special Partners.
Philadelphia. 12 mo. 31st, 1861. ial-we 12t ESTLACK'S DIPTHERIA AND SORE THROAT LOZENGES,
A safe and efficient remedy in Diptheria . Sore Throat
from Scarlet Fever, Quiney, Clergymen's Sore Throat
Inflammation of the Fauces and Palate, Membranous
Croup, Enlarged Tonsile, Catarrh, Influenza, Asthma,
Hoarseness, or any Bronchial Affections from Colds nonreness, or any bronchis hections from College 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 OOURT 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 51. 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. jails-im TO THE DISEASED OF ALL CLASSES.— Professors BOLLES & STE-VENS, 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 fall.

Consultation free. A pamphiet of great value given to all free of charge.

ja20-1m

GUNNY BAGS—60 BALES FOR

Sole by JAUBETCH & CARSTATES,

202 South FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862. THE REBELLION

Affairs in Halleck's Department.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF TWO UNION SOLDIERS.

THEY HOLD TWENTY-FIVE REBELS AT BAY. THE GUNBOAT FLEET AT CAIRO.

A Speech from General Lane at Leavenworth. AN IMPORTANT REBEL MANIFESTO.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

The Expected Advance of Gen. Thomas into East Tennessee.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE. The Health of General Kelley

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Making Ready the Gunboats.

&c.,

General Halleck has issued an order directing commanders serving in his department to take mmodiate measures to ascertain what men of their espective commands desire to be transferred to unboat service. the gunboat service.

"Care will be taken to see that no company would thereby be so reduced in numbers as to render it ineffective; and preference will be given to those men best fitted for such service."

They Keep Twenty-five Secessionists at Bay. Gallant Conduct of Two Union Soldiers The Rolla (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis epublican, in a letter dated January 31, says: A fight took place in Texas county last Saturday A fight took place in Texas county last Saturday between two men belonging to Captain Hackney's company, of Major Wood's battalion, and a party of twenty-five Secessionists, under Captain Coleman, of the rebel army, in which the most gallant conduct and determined bravery on the part of our men was manifested, and which, as a matter of history, if for no other reason, should be placed upon record. I have received the account from upon record. I have received the account from one of the men engaged in it, who exhibits over his left eye a decidedly convincing mark of the correctness of his story. In substance it is about as follows:

Several men, some eighteen or twenty in num-

Several men, some eighteen or twenty in number, belonging to Captain Hackney's company, went home to see their families, who reside in Texas county. When they reached their own neighborhood, they, of course, separated into smaller companies; yet, knowing that the country was infested with straggling bands of rebels, they still held together in sufficient numbers to be able to defend themselves if necessary.

John H. Bezoni, John Widdle, and Orderly Sergeant Mack were, on Saturday, at the residence of geant Mack were, on Saturday, at the residence of George A. Bezoni, a brother of John H. John Widdle, with a son of George Bezoni, went to the spring, a short distance off, for water. While respring, a short distance off, for water. While returning to the house, Widdle was hailed by a band of rebels, who ordered him to halt. Instead of this, he kept on toward the house, when the rebels fired at and shot him, the ball striking him near the centre of the back. Widdle fell about four

this, he kept on toward the house, when the rebels fired at and shot him, the ball striking him near the centre of the back. Widdle fell about four rods from the house, and the boy was taken prisoner by the Secesh. In the meantime, Bezoni had gone out of the house, and, seeing what was going on, commenced firing on them, and saw one man fall from his horse. The rebels then dismounted and separated, a portion of them coming up a lane toward the house, and the balance taking shelter among some timber to the left, as they also approached the house. The two men—Bezoni and Mack—then fought them, Bezoni firing upon those in the lane and Mack on those in the timber.

Just as a volley of musketry was being fired at Bezoni, he ran into the house, and thus, doubtless, saved his life. When once in the house, with the aid of the family of George Bezoni, who were present, they succeeded in making portholes through the walls, with a large auger. Having made six, they were prepared for the siege, which was kept up for near one hour, our brave boys maintaining themselves manfully, while the hot shot were flying all around them, (the walls being of plank, and of course too thin to stop bullets,) when the rebels ceased firing, and sent the boy whom they had taken prisoner at the spring, up to the house to treat for a surrender. Bezoni sent him back with the word that if the officer in command would come to the house disarmed, he would talk with him. The officer, Captain Coleman, did so. When he arrived, he told Messrs. B. and M. that if they would give up their arms and take an oath to support the Southern Confederacy, they would not be hurt. To this our heroes replied that they would fight it out. Capt. Coleman returned to his men, and just at this mement George Bezoni rode up in sight. John Bezoni immediately started back on a gallop. John Bezoni and Mack then returned to the house

in 10th day of February 1, 1862, at 4 o'clock F. M., at his office, No. 752 WALDUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, where all persons interested may attend.

jo23 wfm 5t*

EDWARD WALN, Auditor.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By Virtue of a my triff of sale, by the Hon. JOHN OADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Derbyshire's Store, No. 103 North WATER Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1862, at 12 c'clock M., the following morchandise: 17 bags coffee, 22 rolls bagging, 5 tierces hams, 1bid do, 16 coils bagging rope, 36 do, and 1 do, 5 boxes raisins, being part of the cargo of schooner GEORGE G. BAKER.

WILLIAM MILLWARD, U.S. Mawshal E. D. of Penns.

PRILADELPHIA January 31, 1862.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By Virtue of a miralty, to me directed, will be abold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the Callowillic Sale, to the highest and best bid

rows on the table, in order to facilitate the loading of the earbines by the men.

A little boy named Alfred, or "Tip," as he was commonly called, only four years old, having sought safety by covering himself up in bed, picked up a bullet that had penetrated the wall and fallen by his side, and holding it towards his uncle, said: "Here, Uncle John, is a bullet." The captain (Coleman) who commanded the rebels in this unequal contest, was formerly a citizen of this place. He fled from home on the first approach of troops, last summer. He is now, with one handred men, said to be prowling through Texas county, and his present whereabouts having been ascertained, I learn that Major Wood's battalion will start this morning on an expedition for his capture

start this morning on an expedition for his capture The Gunboat Fleet at Cairo. The gunboat fleet at Cairo is thus described by a orrespondent of the Chicago Post: The Western gunboat fleet consists of twelve gun-boats, comprising an armament of one hundred and twenty-six guns. The statements which have ap-peared in the New York papers in relation to the armament of these boats are all wrong. The fol-

Benton, 16 guns; Essex, 9; Mound City, 13; Clencinati, 13; Louisville, 13; Carondelet, 13; St. Louis, 13; Carondelet, 13; St. Louis, 13; Carondelet, 13; St. Louis, 13; Carondelet, 13; Carondelet, 13; Carondelet, 14; St. Louis, 15; Carondelet, 16; St. Louis, 15; Carondelet, 16; Carondel Conestogs, 9; Taylor, 9.

These guns are all in battery, and none are less than 32-pounders—some are 42-pounders, some 64-pounders, and one (on the Essex) throws a shell weighing one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. In addition to these, each boat will carry a Dahlgren rifled 12-pounder and howitzer on the upper deck. Several of the larger guns on each boat are rifled. Navy officers, however, regard the 10-inch Dhlygren shell guns as their most efficient weapons. The Benton carries two of these guns in her forward battery; the others carry one each.

The boats are built very wide, in proportion to their length, giving them almost the same steadiness in action that a stationary land battery would possess. They are constructed upon the same principle as the famous iron battery at Charleston, the sides sloping both upward and downward from the water line, at an angle of forty-five degrees. The bow battery on each boat consists of solid oak timber twenty-six inches in thickness, plated on the exterior surface with iron two and a half inches thick. The side and stern batteries are the exterior surface with iron two and a half inches thick. The side and stern batteries are somewhat thinner, but have the same thickness of iron over that portion covering the machinery. The Benton is plated all over, but with iron of unequal thickness, that covering the upper deck (or roof over the gun deck) being common boiler iron. The other boats are not plated on the roof, which consists of two and a-half-inch plank. Of course, a chet fulling worn this deck aren at a neutrangle.

number, constructed to work in connection with or independently of each other. In case of damage done to any one or more of thom, a valve closes the connection between the damaged and undamaged boilers, and the latter operate as if nothing had hap-

pened.

The most dreadfully-savage contrivance upon these boats is that to prevent boarding. Each boat is supplied with a number of large hose pipes for throwing hot water from the boilers, with a force of 200 pounds pressure to the equare linch. Any human being who shall encounter this terrible stream of hot water will be boiled in an instant.

Against these formidable river monsters the fortifications at Columbus cannot long stand. Their effective range is said to be from two and a half to three miles, a distance at which the rabel guns will three miles, a distance at which the rebel guns will prove comparatively harmless. Let our land forces be posted to cut them off in the rear, and the rebel Bishop at Columbus will speedily be brought to look upon his flock as lambs doomed to slaughter. There is not a rebel fortification on the river that, in my onition cannot be assily tale by the coin my opinion, cannot be easily taken by the co-operation of the western gunboat fleet with land

GENERAL HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT. Gen. Lane's" Expedition-A Speech by the General at Leavenworth. The Leavenworth Conservative, of January 29, reports a lecture delivered in that city by General Lane, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association. His subject was "The Duty we owe to our Government in this her hour of direct ex-

our Government in this her hour of direct ex-tremity." He said:

This Government of ours cost more than any other Government; more blood and treasure were spen in establishing it. A handful of men, only four millions, unprovided with arms and munitions of war, undertook to fight the first Power of the world; and but for the fact that God smiled upon them, encouraged and aided them, they must have been defeated. to fight the first Power of the worm, and out the fact that God smiled upon them, encouraged and aided them, they must have been defeated.

In examining this question we should inquire, where is the Government on earth that has more fully protected the persons and property of its subjects than ours? Now, any Government is entitled to all the efforts that its subjects can put forth. While the citizens of other Governments give all, we should give more than all. The American citizen should be willing to offer up himself and everything upon the altar of his country.

This Government that bas so blessed us is now threatened; the danger is imminent, and where does it come from? Who threatens the existence of this Government? I wish to God that I could say to night that it was threatened by a foreign foe. No; it is fireatened by the very people whom it has most protected and blessed.

When I think who caused this war, I feel like a fiend. When I think who caused this war, I feel like a fiend. When I think that the men who have been the Cabinet officers, the Senators, the Congressmen, the generals, the colonels; when I think that the very men who, for twenty years, have fattened on this Government, are now raising their hands to strike it down—I feel like taking them all by the breat—like throttling and strangling them all.

For a quarter of a century. I have been an actor in

taking them all by the throat—like throttling and strangling them all.

For a quarter of a century, I have been an actor in public affairs, and, during all that time, I have seen twenty millions at the North governed and controlled by six millions at the South. And no matter how extravagant the demand made by any one of these lords of the lash, he had only to rise in his seat and say:

"Mr. Speaker, unless this request is granted we shall seconce," and the hotspur gained a submissive acquiacement.

secele," and the lotspur gained a squame we wanted we shall secence.

I saw, day before yesterday, a speech, said to have been delivered in the State of my birth, by a man called Abraham Hendricks, in which he said this war was caneed by the radicals in the Northern States. Great God! I wonder the earth did not open and just let him through! Such a speech, at such an hour, by a man professing to be a loyal sitizen!

What did immediately produce the war? I hone there are Douglas Democrats here, and I want to say to them that the Douglas Democrats, at Charleston, brought on this war. It was they who had the nerve and the courage to stand up for the principle that the people of the Territories had a right to govern themselves. If they had consented to give up that principle, the Charleston Convention would have nominated Stephen A. Douglas, and he would, in all probability, have been elected and alive to-day!

The South, having failed in communing Kansas, in making it a slave State—failed, just a little—having failed to protect slavery inside the Constitution, deliberately and coolly went to work to establish its empire outside the Constitution I flary one should say to the South, "We will acknowledge your independence," would it secure peace to us for a day? Never. But I will tell you what it would do. It would write "coward" in burning letters on the forehead of every freeman, and hand over to our children as war which we ought to end ourselves. My children may call me everything else, but they shall never call me coward. War, war, perpetually, until the North is conquered by the South, or the South is conquered by the North. There are a class of persons who want to close this war, and permanently, but they want to fight in such a way that the slaves shall not be free. To carry out this policy, you must fight without killing anybody. For, such a way that the claves shall not be free. To carry out this policy, you must fight without killing anybody. For, if you kill a master, the slaves will escape. Until the last ten days, the policy has been to so fight as not to hurt slavery.

last ten days, the policy has been to so fight as not to hunt slavery.

The only way to close this war is to fight, and fight everything that stands in the way. Gruel! I remember well, shortly after the battle of Buena Vista, report came into the camp that a party of Mexican men, women, and children, had been butchered in the mountains. I was ordered out with a detachment of men, and brought in forty or fifty mutilated bodies, and reported to General Taylor that they were butchered by the Camanches. No one ever questioned Gen. Taylor's goodness of heart, or his skill as a soldier, but he replied, "The Camanches seem to be fighting on the same side, and reported to general rible cheracter has marked every step of this war, ag, waged by the rebels. I don't say I would call in the Camanches, but I do say it would not pain me to see the negro handling a gun, and I believe the negro may just as well becone food for powder as my son. For twenty years I was a respectable member of the Democratic party.

A voice. "Not very respectable."

Well, I mean as respectable as any member of that party can be. Even in 1852 I was still a Domocrat, when our party at Baltimore declared that all other subjects might be agitated, but slavery was sacred. We might "agitate" the Word of God, "agitate" His law, "agitate" the golden streets of the golden city—but before slavery we must bow our faces in silence—it was too sacred to be talked about. I have lost that reverence, and so much progress have I made that I would not give one drop of the blood of the humblest soldier within the sound of my voice to save slavery from eternal perdition.

We have lost just men enough for the preservation of slavery, have made widows enough, orphans enough.

We have lost just men enough for the preservation of slavery, have made widows enough, orphans enough. Go yonder to that fierce fought battle ground at Springfield. There, out of twelve hundred, five hundred and seventy killed and wounded! Kansas has offered up enough blood to this Moloch, and so has every other State. And I thank God our Government is satisfied that the war has gone along for enough in that direction. Who feeds this rebellion? Four million slaves. Who clothes this rebellion? Four million slaves Take them from that side, and put them on this side. [Applause.] If they were mules, you would do it in a minute. And yet I think a man is worth more to the enemy than a mule.

If they were mules, you would do it in a minute. And yet I think a man is worth more to the enemy than a mule.

One of the Cabinet Ministers asked me the other day how many slaves I could profitably use in a column of 34,000 men. I replied 34,000 besides the teasasters. I told him I wanted to see every soldier a knight-erhant, and behind him his squire to do all his work, so that I may use the soldier just to shoot traitors, and send them to that home prepared for them from the beginning. I would like to have the rebels killed by a gentleman. Let the soldiers go on with their killing, and the squires go on with their burying. And if the squires get guns. I don't propose to punish the negro if he kills a traitor. Now, I may lose my standing in the Church, but I tell you I take stock in every negro insurrection, and I don't love I have stock in every negro insurrection, and I don't earle how many there are. If they don't want to be killed by negroes, let them lay down their arms.

The new Secretary of War has turned over a new leaf. A healthy public sentiment, created by God himself, compelled that statesman to publish to the army, "Henceforth your business is to attack, pursue, and destroy the enemy." No more taking of the oath; no more swearing in the rattlesnake. Why, to my certain knowledge, the rebels over here in Missouri have been sworn over five times, and they are rattlesnakes yet. The true way to close this rebellion is to detach the four million slaves. A man says, "Lane, if you do that, wen't you make them free." Great God! what a terrible calamity! Every slave within this Government is destined to be free. God has so determined. [Applause.]

[Ger. Lane then fully answered the question, that the liberation of the slaves would work injusticoto the Northern laborer. Instead of diminishing the wages it would increase them.]

The chains are to be stricken from every limb. Freedom is to be the battle-cry from North to South, from East to West.

The negroes are much more intelligent than I had ever supposed. I have seen them come into camp (occasionally) looking down as though slaves. By-and-by they begin to straighten themselves, throw back their shoulders, stand erect, and soon look God straight in the face. They are the most affectionate, impulsive, domestic beings in the world. No one loves mother, wife, children, more than the negro, and they are altogether smarter people than we give them credit for—I mean, we Democrate!

crats!
After a long day's march, after getting supper for the men, after feeding and cleaning the horses, I have seen them out, just back of the tents, drilling. And they take to drill as a child takes to its mother's milk. They soon learn the position of the soldier, and the manual of arms. You can see that in the innermost recesses of their souls the "devil is in them." General Washington did not lie when he said his negroes fought as well as white men. General Jackson did not lie when he paid that noble compliment to his black soldiers at New Orleans. Give them a fair chance, put arms into New Orleans. Give them a fair chance, put arms into their hands, and they will do the balance of the fighting New Orleans. Whe came a lain chance, put arms mucher hands, and they will do the balance of the fighting in this war.

So terrific is the crime of these traitors, I care not who involves them in ruin and death. Let us teach them treason against this Government is crime against God, as well as against man. I care not whether the punishment is inflicted on the battle-field, on the gallows, or from the brush of a negro. Death, death, that crushes out this terrible rebellion—let our children remember that the punishment of treason is death.

Why, see here; it almost unmans me to hear people falk about the "constitutional rights" of South Carolina! Great God! I wonder how long it will be before Kansas is called upon to return a fugitive slave to South Carolina, to Missouri. When the Kansas man is called upon to return a slave, let him remember the 570 dead and wounded at Springfield, now charged up to the account of the State of Missouri. Do you love Kansas, love your wife and home? See to it that Missouri is free. If you love these things, see to it that Missouri is free. If you love these things, see to it that there is not a slave left there thirty days hence.

There is this Cherokee country, down there. We

see to it that there is not a slave left there thirty days hence.

There is this Cherokee country, down there. We want Kansas a square State, with as much front north and south as east and west. The Cherokee country just gives us that If there are slaves there, they must be treated as we treat them in Missouri. Then add that tritory to Kansas, and we can raise our own cotton and carry on our own manufactures, and if hereafter our children are stricken with the secession disease, they can secede and sustain themselves.

I believe it is the business of Kansas exclusively, with the gallant assistance of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and other States soon to be represented here, to free all slaves west of the Mississippi. Oh, what a thrill of delight would run through the country to hear Kansas declare that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the boundaries of Texas, and, having made the declaration, to fight it through! That little colony, planted here in '54, freed Kansas, then Cherokee, then Texas, then Arkansas, then Louisiane, and slavery was blotted out, crushed out, west of the Mississippi. That's the business of Kansas, assisted by the gallant West.

I sm authorized by the Government to say to overy officer and private that I will feed a slave for each one of you, and I don't care how soon you catch him. officer and private that I will feed a slave for each one of you, and I don't cure how soon you catch him.

In conclusion, let me tell you that the only way to sorve your Government, and to serve it effectually, is by declaring that you are soldiers of freedom; to take up the glove the traitors have thrown down; answer their chalenge by boldly proclaiming the battle cry of freedom. With that, oh! how certain are we of our leader. God bimself marchies before, and, for my part, I would just as soon follow him as any other leader.

Exewell, and when we meet again may it be in the

roof over the gun deek) being common boiler iron. The other boats are not plated on the roof, which consists of two-end-a-hell-fined plank. Of course, a shot falling upon this deek, even at an acute angle, would go through, and a heavy shell so entering would blow up the boat; but the chances of this cocurring are not as one in a thousand. Indeed, unless the rebels improve in their gunnery, their chances are very poor for hitting the gunboats at all. Capt. Porter, of the Essex, after paying them his respects some time ago, declared when he next went down he would carry along a borse and go sashore for a gallop. "But where will you carry him?" "Put him on top, sir; he will be safer there then in the hands of a Cairo quartermaster!" The rebels, however, did succeed in hitting one of the boats. The shot glanced from the iron surface as harmlessly as a pistol ball would glance from the boats of a shovel.

The boats are intended, in setion, to be kept "bow on;" hence the superior strength of the bow battery. Broadsides can be delivered with terrible effect while shifting position. To facilitate movement as not head of a clove. The boats are intended, in setion, the engines and machinery are of the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in the considerable state, with the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in the considerable state of the proposition of the considerable states are not so one in a thousand. Indeed, who there are all the effects of which, with many other exposures, I fear I shall never recover from. A few days after the last bartle what we days after the last bartle with many other exposures, I fear the last bartle with a summer and fall, the effects of which, with many other exposures, I fear that he offects of which, with many other exposures, I fear that head from the last bartle what we have endeaved.

Freedom The REBEL STATES.

An Important Southern Document—An Address to the Confederate States

hopes. And we are proud with you that Georgia has been "illustrated," and we doubt not will be illustrated again by her sons in our holy struggle. The first campaign is over; each party rests in place, while the winter's snow declares an armistice place, while the winter's snow declares an armistice from on high. The results in the field are familiar to you, and we will not recount them. To some important facts we call your attention.

First. The moderation of our own Government and the fanatical madness of our enumies have dispersed all differences of opinion among our people, and united them forever in the war of Independence. In a few Border States a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily-developing facts. The world's history does not give a parallel instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

paramet instance of a revolution based upon such unanimity among the people.

Scoond. Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a perseverance, and an amount of resources which we had scarcely expected, and a disregard of Constitution and laws which we can hardly credit. The result of both, however, is that power which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

as formidable to its enemies as it is destructive to its subjects.

Third. An immense army has been organized for our destruction, which is being disciplined to the unthinking stolidity of regulars. With the exclusive possession of the seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of an army. And the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early spring to crush us with a giant's grasp by a simultaneous movement along our entire borders.

Fourth. With whatever alacrity our people may rush to arms, and with whatever energy our Government may use its resources, we cannot ex-Government may use its resources, we cannot ex-pect to cope with our enemy either in numbers, equipments, or munitions of war. To provide against these odds we must look to desperate daring

against these odds we must look to desperate daring and aniversal self-sacrifice.

Fittl. The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes, let it be only auxiliary to our own preparation for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should look.

These are stern facts; perhaps some of them are unpalatable. But we are deceived in you if you would have us to conceal them in order to deceive you.; The only question for us and for you is, as a nation, and individually, what have we to do? We abswier: First. As a nation, we should be united, forbearing to one another, frowning upon all factious opposition and censorious criticisms, and giving a truitful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders in the camp and the council cham-

Second. We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and, by rapid aggiestive action, make our enemies feel, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by

themselves.

The most important matter for you, however, is your individual duty. What can you do?

The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his eye, poverty in his purse, and hell in his heart. He comes a robber and a murderer. How shall you meet him? With the sword at the threshold! With death for him or for converself. But more than this let were women. yourself! But more than this—let every woman have a torch, every child a firebrand—let the loved homes of youth be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, if depart you must, and let a desert more terrible than Sahara welcome the Yandals. Let every city be levelled by the flame, and every village be lost in ashes. Let your faithful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God—preferring even for those loved ones the charnel house as a home than losthsome vassalage to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice; and determine at once, and without dissent, as civilized world. This may be your terrible choice; and determine at once, and without dissent, as honor, and patriotism, and duty to God require.

Fellow-Citizens: Lull not yourselves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency. This is our only hepe for a sure and henorable peace. If our enemy was to-day convinced that the feast herein indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this Confederacy, we know his base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, then, the smoke of your homes, fired by women's hands, tell the approaching foe that over sword and bayonet they will rush on to fire and ruin.

fire and ruin.
We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indication of Providence who has not seen an Almighty hand controlling the events of the past year. The wind, the wave, the cloud, the mist, the sunshine, and the storm have all ministered to our necessities, and frequently succored us in our distresses. We deem it unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our gratitude. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, when they can meet with a foe not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past tells a story of heroism and success, of which can nation will never be ashamed. These considerations, however, should only stimulate us to greater deeds and nobler afforts. An occasional reverse we must expect—such as has depressed us within the last few days; this is only temporary.

We have no fears of the result—the final issue. You and me may have to sacrifice our lives and

You and me may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the holy cause, but our honor will be saved untarnished, and our children's children will

rise up to call us "blessed."

Howell Corb. R. Toombs M. J. CRAWFORD, THOMAS R. R. COBB The Experiences of a Richmond Prisoner. Washington, February 1. 1862. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS-Sir: I have been a prisoner in Virginia, for the last eight months, under peculiar and I think harassing, circumstances, and some statements I may have to make may be interesting to you. Having been pretty well known as a practitioner of medicine, in different parts of the country, what I state will not be questioned by my numerous acquaintances and

Having about \$10,000 due me in Virginia, and two or three unfinished jobs near Scottsville and Lynchburg, and intending soon to return to Buffalo, New York—where I formerly lived—to bring my family to Washington and a sister and her son on to a farm I had bought in Fairfax county, Virginia, I left Washington, about the first of May last, to try and make some collections, and arrange my business, before going North. I pursued my journey without interruption until I got seven miles above Lynchburg, when I was arrested and taken before an examining committee, (as they were established all over the country at that time,) and, after an examination, was referred to, and taken before, the mayor of Lynchburg, the next morning, by a large and well-armed guard, where I was met and surrounded by a number of drunken rowdies.

The mayor said there was nothing proved against me worthy of notice. I had proved myself to be a peaceable man, when I was put into a back room until the crowd was dispersed, as it was feared they would commit some violence upon me. For my own safety I went to jail until the next morning, when he would try and get me off on the early train for Richmond. The excitement was so great that I was kept there twenty-nine days, and then sent to Richmond to Governor Letcher, expecting to get a pass to come North. When he examined my papers and letters and made many inquiries, &c., he proposed that I should take an oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, which I refused to do. He tore up my papers, and said I was capable of doing them much injury if I was so disposed, and that I could not be released during the war. I proposed to take an oath not to render any aid or comfort to the enemy while a resident of Virginia, and not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy, thinking it a great-curiosity to see a live Yunkee, and hearing that I was to be exhibited, the courtyard and examined as a spy. The Monday successity is a great that my such and a virginia regiment were end great and such papers, when

come to his camp. They will not rush to his "victorious standard." He rebukes them for staying at home, being inactive, lost in slothful indolence, and sleeping while the clarion of a glorious war rings in their ears. They heed him not. When their time comes, they will not "sleep;" then they will rise and sweep the Secessionists and rebels forever from their soil. Then the Tennessee press will speak out with unqualified condemnation against Jeff Davis & Co. Even now the Memphis Argus and Appeal brand them as sultans, illegal wielders of authority, usurpers over the people; confessedly stand against at Secessia's prospects, and own that the Confeds lack everything, from a shoe-latchet to a steam engine, and that all looks darker and darker for them, day by day.

The hope is entertained and expressed by thousands of Kentuckians, that on the 12th of April, the first anniversary of the war's commencement by the firing on Sumpter, we may see the war ended, the rebellion quelled, the Union sentiment of the South liberated and revived, the Southern heart cooled, the Southern mind enlightened, and the authors of all this terrible strife brought to punishment by a majority of the very people whom they have so grossly deceived and inhumanly outraged.

to be. I said to him I had much rather die on the gallows a martyr to true medical science than be poisoned to death by allopathic physicians, when he sent me to the guard-house, where I remained seventeen days, with eight or ten other citizen prisoners, and, most of the time, from forty to one hundred and fifty prisoners-of-war, in a hovel, the ends all open to the gaze of every one, and nothing to lie upon but a piece of board. There we were tormented, insulted, and abused by hundreds.

We suffered exceedingly from hunger and thirst, for one half the time we only got half a loaf of baker's bread and a slice of baked ham once a day, and what little water we did get was thick with mud. I took a violent cold and had a billous diarthous most of the time I was there, and a severe

On the day of the last battle of Bull Run I could distinctly hear the yells of the dying, and about five or six o'clock in the afternoon, messengers came in in great haste, and said the enemy were coming, and they were retreating, &c., &c., when the greatest excitement and confusion prevailed. But soon the scene was changed. It may also be relied upon as a fact, that the Southern army were far superior in numbers, and lost double the num-ber of the Federals in the battle, after all the ad-vantages they had over them, by their numbers, freshness of their soldiers, fortilications, masked

freshness of their soldiers, fortifications, masked batteries, &c., &c.; yet, strange as it may seem to some, they were badly whipped, and retreating, when they were reinforced.

On the [4th or 5th of August we were sent to Richmond, where I was again abused in the street by the officers and guards, who said I was well known, and would soon reap the fruits of my labors. In the next morning's paper it was reported that seventy-four prisoners of war, six citizens, and a preacher, arrived the day before, from Manassas. The citizens and preacher were put into a small room in Hospital No. 2, where there were from two to three hundred wounded or prisoners, but had a right to go through the building occasionally. The prisoners were in a distressed and destitute condition, having been robbed of their money when taken prisoners. Their treatment by the physicians was unkind and cruel. I cautiously applied for and obtained leave to assist in dressing and taking care of them. of them.

When I left, they gave me the following as a tes-

When I left, they gave me the following as a testimonial of their gralitude:
"RICHMOND HOSPITAL, A. D. 1861.—We, the undersigned, do hereby tender our most sincere thanks to Doctor George Gross, for the timely and valuable treatment he has bestowed upon us and our friends, in his professional capacity; and we consider him one of the most thorough and attentive, as well as careful, skilful, and sympathetic physicians and surgeons we have ever met with, and we desire, if we are removed from here, that he may be permitted to accompany us." desire, if we are removed from here, that he may be permitted to accompany us."

This was signed by eighty whom I attended. From there, we citizens were removed to the Tobacco prison No. 3, where there were about 500 prisoners of war, where we were all confined in the building, without room for all to lie down in comfort, and not allowed to put our heads out of the windows. Seven or eight have been shot, to my knowledge, for doing, or attempting so to do, Mand two of them in the prison I was in, who were not within eight or ten feet ef a window, which was down. They fired into that prison six or seven times before.

I have often heard the Secesh soldiers say they I have often heard the Secesh soldiers say they come to fight the Yankees, and they would not go home until they had shot one, and that their "gals rit" them not to come until they brought them a Yankee scalp. They have three or four regiments of negroes in the army of the Potomao, with many Indians in other places; and they say, if it becomes necessary, they will put all their negroes in their front replies.

They say it is a disgrace to civilization that they should be obliged to put their gentlemen soldiers in conflict with such a worthless and degraded set of beings as the Northern army. They are very interpretate and being kent appreciative and point such as the superior of the same set temperate, and being kept constantly replenished with whisky, are, as a general thing, more demons then men.
Our rations were half a small loaf of baker's bread, with a small piece of beef, at from 9 to 10 A. M: and half a loaf and half a pint of soup, from A. M: and half a loaf and half a pint of soup, from 5 to 6 P. M. This was all our rations, and many suffered with hunger, as their money was taken from them when they were taken prisoners, and they lay upon the boards without bed, pillow, or covering. After writing five or six letters, I finally got a hearing, and there being no real charges against me I was released on the 12th of December, with a pass to Norfolk, and a line from General Winder to General Huger, to send me North if he thought proper; but he did not feel so disposed, and sent me back to Richmond. I then got a pass to Fairfax Court House to go to my farm, and when I got to Centreville I was again put under guard and fax Court House to go to my farm, and when I got to Centreville I was again put under guard and sent back to Manassas, and from thence to Richmond, with strict orders to keep entirely away from the lines, at my peril. Soon after this I received a letter in answer to the one I wrote at Norfolk (and the only one I had received from the North in nine months), saying that my wife's health was very poor, and failing daily, when I went again to Gen. Winder, by whose influence I succeeded in obtaining a pass from the Secretary of War to come North. ing a pass from the Secretary of War to come North, they thinking that my property there was a good indemnity for my release. I have lost all my clothes, gold watch, patterns, models, magninery, and a vapeet my team and everything on the farm, besides \$10.000 due me in Virginia, and my health is very much impaired. Some of the Southerners have treated me very kindly and respectfully, but very many others have treated me very unkindly and

Very respectfully, George Gross, M. D. GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Indian Rebel Deserter—Zollicoffer's Remains—Gen. Rousseau. MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31, 1862.

I have just seen and conversed with an Indian descriter from Bowling Green. He is a half-breed Cherokee, and speaks good English. He states that the rebels are suffering terribly for money, and that provisions are daily becoming more and more searce. In reply to our inquiries concerning the number of Indians with the Texans, he stated that these were relieved on three Indians was the number of Indians with the Texans, he stated that there were only two or three Indians now at the rebel camp, and that most of the Texan Rangers are composed of New Mexican peones, who were willing to hazard almost anything to escape from the clutches of their masters. He also stated that these Mexicans, though desirous of quitting their new masters, were held by the fear they are the stated of a new part with most for desiring entertained of summary punishment for deserting. It may not be amiss to remark here that I have frequently had occasion to observe the greaser character, and at best but little confidence can be placed in either their loyalty or valor. As interest dictates, so they act. Ignorant and superstitious by nature and education, they make, at the best, poor

friends, or, at the worst, cowardly and treacherous enemies.

The remains of Zellicoffer arrived here on the morning train yesterday. They were conveyed to Gen. McCook's headquarters, where a guard of honor was placed over them. Gen. Rousseau also returned to camp upon the same train. The Expected Advance of Gen. Thomas to Knoxville-The Rebel Gen. Crittenden-Position of Col. Garfield-Affairs

in Tennessee. A Louisville (Kentucky) correspondent of the New York Times says : It is her predicted that General Thomas will be in Knexville by the 15th or 20th proxime. I am told his division consists of the brigades under Schoepff, Boyle, R. L. McCook, Manson, and Carter, with five to ten batteries—each brigade averater, with five to ten batteries—each brigade averaging 5,000 or more men. His command may be made still stronger. I am satisfied that in the battle of Logan's Cross Roads he did not have on hand but four regiments of infantry, 300 horsensen, and one battery. They did the fighting, and won the day. He will not move to Tennessee without all his force at his disposal for any emergency, with abundance of cavalry and mounted sharpshooters for scouting, skirmishing, chasing, and capturing. An apparently official statement gives our loss, on the 19th, as 162 killed and wounded.

Geo. Crittenden has proved himself a general of the 19th, as 162 killed and wounded.

Geo. Crittenden has proved himself a general of no military account at all. This rebel major general is a notorious, habitual drunkard—was cashiered for drunkenness when in the United States army. Gen. Thomas has nothing to fear from him. Secessionists here say our victory will amount to nothing; that Zollicoffer was really no general at all; is better dead than alive, and his death is fortunate for their cause; that he alone is responsible for the blunder of attacking us, and Crittenden was not in the fight, and had nothing to do with it!

Colonel Garfield's headquarters are at Paintville. He has there two Ohlo and two Kentucky regiments, and two companies of cavalry. He and Northeast Kentucky are reckoned safe. "Falstaff," they say, brought up at Pound Gap—perhaps like George Crittenden, at Monticello, to take another big drink of rifled whisky, and then "fall qui peut.
General Wood is understood to be constructing a

General Wood is understood to be constructing a military road from Frankfort to Somerset.

Many inhabitants, oven of West Tonnessee, won't submit to drafting. The rebel organs own that "considerable evidence of disloyalty to the Confederate Government has been manifested in some of the counties in West Tennessee since the call upon the militia." The disaffected in Carroll, Weakly, (Etheridge's home,) McNairy, and other counties, "positively refuse to submit to the detail." Like the Unionists about Rockingham and Lynchburg, Virginia, "they will not submit to a draft." In East Tennessee, George Crittenden's proolamations have as little effect as in Kentucky. The mountain boys will not come to his camp. They will not rush to his "victorious standard." He rebukes them for staying at home, being inactive, lost in slothful indolence, and

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROB, Feb. 3, via. Baltimore.—The steamer Chippewa, which left the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., arrived here this morning, and reports everything quiet in that vicinity. Chippewa encountered westerly gales during the whole passage. She passed close to Hatterss, and saw a large fleet of vessels inside at anchor. She heard no firing. The steamers Hartford and Monticello were

met off Albemarle Sound. The Monticello left here

yesterday for the blockade of Wilmington.

The Constitution is still here, and will sail as soon as possible. It has been raining hard all day. A flag of truce went out this afternoon, but had not returned when this letter was mailed. From the Army of General Banks. FREDERICK, Feb. 2.—Captain J. D. Bingham, of the regular army, and for the last six months assistant quartermaster of General Banks' division, has been transferred to Gene al Buell's army, in Kentucky, where he will perform the duties of quarter-

TWO CENTS. quartermaster from the time this division has been organized, will continue in the same capacity. On the 31st ult., Paymaster Davies visited the camp of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and paid that regiment. To-day, Paymaster Bannister visited the Maryland Home Brigade, Colonel Maulsby, for a similar purpose.

d general court martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Atterbury, of the New York Ninth, is president, will close its labors this week. It was instituted on the 27th of September last, and has tried and disposed of from sixty-five to seventy cases, many of which were of great importance. There are ten more cases on the docket. The court consists at present of Lieutenant Colonel Atterbury, of the New York Ninth, president.

Members—Captain Theodore P. Gould, New York Twenty-eighth; Captain Charles E. Prescott, New York Twenty-eighth; Captain James Savage, Massachusetts Secend; Captain P. J. Classen, New York Twenty-ninth; Captain Lewis C. Kinsler, Pennsylvania Tweaty-ninth; Captain William L. Foulk, Pennsylvania Forty-sixth; Lieutenant George Davis, New York Twenty-eighth; Lieutenant Joseph McGuigan, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Robert B. Brown, judge advocate, Second Massachusetts. vama; Lieutenant Robert B. Brown, judge advo-cate. Second Massachusetts.

Clerks—Corporal Frisbee, Company B, Penn-sylvania Forty-sixth; and Corporal Withers, Com-pany F, Nowlyork Ninth.

General court martial, No. 3, was organized last Tuesday, and has already disposed of fifteen cases.

It is composed as follows:

President—Lieut. Col. T. J. Lucas, Sixteenth
Indiana.

Members-Capt. J. B. Park, Michigan First Ca-

Members—Capt. J. B. Park, Michigan First Ca-valry; Capt. J. I. Yellott, of the Maryland Home Brigade; First Lieut. S. D. Kempton, Indiana Twelfth; First-Lieut. Loring S. Richardson, Massa-chusetts Thirteenth; First. Lieut. Robert G. Shaw, Massachusetts Second; First Lieut. Hasbrouck Reeve, First Michigan Cavalry; Second Lieut. Walter Herbert Judson, Massachusetts Thirteenth; Capt. N. B. Shurtleff, Judge Advocate, Massa-chusetts Twelfth. Sympathy with the Rebels at Nassau, N. P. THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FLAMBEAU AND HER [From the Boston Post, Feb. 1.]

It is to be hoped the people of Great Britain are not as bitter in their feelings towards the United States as the inhabitants of the Provinces and of the British West India Islands. Captain Croston, of the schooner Eureka, of Portland, who was wrecked on Elbow Key, on January 10, and afterwards spent a week at Nassau, N. P., leaving there on the 20th, has arrived in Boston, and informs us that the backlish of the month three is extreme. the 20th, has arrived in Boston, and informs us that the hostility of the people there is extreme. A Union man, known assuch, ean with difficulty walk the streets without being insulted. It has been stated that the United States gunboat Flambeau was prohibited from taking in ceal at the depot established there by our Government, while British and Southern vessels, engaged in running the blockade, enjoy every facility in obtaining all the supplies they wish.

While these facts are fully confirmed by Captain While these facts are fully confirmed by Captain C., he asserts, positively, that Lieutenant Temple, commanding the F. is unfit for his position. He laid at anchor at Nassau, doing nothing (the vessel necding no repairs) from the 14th to the 19th of January, and had also spent a week there only a short time previous, the vessels running in and out in the meantime, loaded with cotton, firearms, &c. apparently disturbing him but little. During his last visit there, the steamer Caroline, from Charleston, S. C., came in (on Saturday, January 18) with a cargo of one thousand bales of cotton. She ran alongside of ship Eliza Bonsall, a fine vessel built at Bath, Maine, but now owned at Charleston, and bound to England, and discharged the entire cargo on board of her. [The E. B., it will be recollected beauth the state of the st lected, brought out arms and ammunition from Europe, which formed the cargo of the steamer Isabel, quite recently arrived at Charleston.] Capt. C. states that he saw the Caroline for an Capt. C. states that he saw the Caroline for an hour or two before she entered the port, when some six or seven miles outside. The weather was good, and had the Flambeau been on the alert, a valuable prize might have been secured. Lieut. Temple afterward expressed his mortification at her arrival, while he was at anchor, accompanied with some comments on the impossibility of an effective blockade. On being informed, in the presence of Capt. Croston, that the Caroline had dipped her colors to him as she came in, he regret-

dipped her colors to him as she came in, he regretted that he had not noticed the fact, that he "might have returned the compliment." The American consul, Samuel Whiting, Esq., objected to this remark, and advised him to resign his commission and return home, adding that he "would do less harm in South Carolina than on board of an American wessel." harm in South Carolina han on board of an American vessel."

Timothy Darling, Esq., a well-known merchant at Nassau, formerly of Calais, Maine, informed Captain C that, at a dinner at his house, Liout. Temple said that if ordered to assist in the hombardment of Charleston, he "should obey, but with the same feelings as he should obey a command to fire on the city of Boston." This may have been only "after-dinner talk," not deliberate language, and Lieutenant Temple, who sailed on the 19th for Port Royal, South Carolina, may be able to prove himself a true Union man at heart. Captain Croston states further, that it was not necessary for the Flambeau to go to Key West for coal. She could have anchored outside of Nassau, alongside of the coal-laden vessels, and taken it on board with perfect safety. As to the Southern blockade, vessels were occasionally acriving at Nassau, but they were small, and escaped with difficulty from the Southern ports. A schooner arrived about the 20th, which had been three weeks in getting out of the harbor of St. Johns, Florida.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. The New York Times, commenting upon the news from the Burnside Expedition, says: The captain of a vessel, which has arrived from the coast of North Carolina, reports that on Tues-day, the 28th ult., he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beautort, N. C., and again, two days after, as he proceeded northward, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island. If this firing was from our fleet, as it certainly must have been, it would seem that Gen. Burnside, after getting his vessels safely within Hatteras Inlet, had divided his fleet into two bodies, one of which was despatched southward and the other northward, and operations had been hearn in both directions. despatched southward and the other northward, and operations had been begun in both directions at the points indicated in the despatch. We may have to wait a day or two yet to learn what success attended our action; for it is unlikely we will receive any definite or reliable information until a despatch boat arrives from our fleet. Appearances indicate, however, that the action was unfavorable to the robels, for the last passenger who arrived at Fortress Monroe (on Friday last, two days after the last-mentioned firing) from the South by a flag of truce, was accompanied from Richmond by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or to hold any commutective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or to hold any communication with anybody on his way. It was the man's belief, from what he saw, that something had occurred which it was not desirable should be known here. If the news had been in any way unfavorable to us, it would undoubtedly have been promptly transmitted, well colored with exaggerations and falsehoods.

Beaufort is a small town of about two thousand inhabitants, in Carteret county, on the southern coast of North Carolina, eleven miles northwest of coast of North Carolina, eleven miles northwest of Cape Lookout, and one hundred and sixty-eight miles southeast of Raleigh. It has a safe and spacious harbor, admitting vessels requiring fourteen feet of water, and is a place of considerable commerce. It has a good railroad connecting with Newbern, and hence with Goldsboro and the North Carolina system of railroads. If Gen. Burnside had, previous to the attack, seized Newbern—as is quite likely—no rabel force sould componental to the results. Carolina system of railroads. If Gen. Burnsidehad, previous to the attack, seized Newbern—as is quite likely—no rebel force could come overland to the relief of this northern Beaufort, and the rebels have no navy. A short distance from the town, on Bogue Point, on entering the harbor of Beaufort, stands Fort Macon, a very strong, regular fortification, which, it will be recollected, was seized and garrisoned by Governor Ellis on the outbreak of secession in North Carolina. The chivatry of Carolina rebeldom are, no doubt, stationed at this last-named point for its defence. As President Lincoln announced that one object of the war was to seize, hold, occupy, and possess the national forts, and other property, it may be that the old flag again floats over that fort—the only one of any great strength on the North Carolina coast. The command which our naval force has of the internal navigation of Pamlico Sound, enabled it to approach Beaufort in the rear of Fort Macon, and thus avoid the cannonading which the fort might have given our vessels if it only had a chance.

Roanoke Island is situated in the narrow strait which connects Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and is one of the points which it is generally believed the expedition was to possess, with the view of operations upon Norfolk and alsewhere.

If Captain Cavendy's ears were not deceived, and his words be reliable, it is not unlikely that we may very soon learn that we age in possession of the most important points for operations on the coast of North Carolina.

The Health of General Kelly.

.The Health of General Kelly. The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer says : The New York papers have despatches about the declining health of General Kelly—about his having left his post and come home to die, and a great deal of other stuff manufactured out of whole cloth. General Kelly is in this city, and we are happy to announce that he is recovering as rapidly as can be expected, considering the suffering he has endured. He is able to walk about and loes not seem to be aware of it.

For The Press.]

During the excitement growing out of the Trent affair, we suddenly found ourselves without any, or at least with very feeble means, to resist a fleet of war vossels coming up to our very doors, and destroying this beautiful city. Every person was astounded at our defenceless condition. The Government took the alarm, and immediately set about electing suitable sites that would command the ship-channel, and have been successful in securing Reedy Point, which is about two miles below Fort Delaware, on the Delaware shore, and by which the main shin-channel runs. This together with the other battery that is to be erected adjacent to, and above Reedy Point, will make that vicinity a hornet's nest to any hostile fleet that may attempt to come upour river. But are we to stop here, because the danger is not so apparent, at present, as it was one month ago, and to fall back to our former feeling of false security, waiting till some new danger is sprung upon us? These are times that behoove our citizens to insist that the work of putting our river in a good state of defence should be carried on with increased energy. There are other equally important posts that should be secured at nce, among them let not Red Bank be forgotten. It has the same strategic points now that it possessed in the days of the former struggle. Let the good work be commenced and prosecuted with energy, until security against any foe is accomplished, and not till then will we feel that our duty has Respectfully yours, been done. master. Captain Holabird, who has been the chief

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Public Peculation. For The Press. "At the conclusion of a ten-vears war," asked Dr. Johnson, "how are we recompensed for the death of multitudes of men, and the expense of millions, but by contemplating the sudden glories of paymasters and agents and contractors and commissioners, whose equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations?"

If a certain class of actors in wars for empire and conquest, or in wars waged by one selfish European despot against another, merely, perhaps, to avenge some petty personal insult, in which a people at large may truly be said to have little or no interest, deserved the cutting irony conveyed in the above passage, what style of invective, or what scorching terms of reproach and denunciation, may not properly be applied to men in this day and land, who, in their country's death-grapple with a mailgnant foe within its own borders, are found lying in wait to plunder its rapidly-depleting treasury?
To divert from its legitimate channels into their own private pockets the means indispensably necessary to the successful crushing out of the hideous rebellion that now threatens our absolute ruin? Were wretches to be found at some dreadful conflagration actually seizing opportunities to abstract portions of the household goods of sufferers struggling to suppress the flames that consumed their dwellings, what bitter epithets would not an indignant public heap upon their devoted heads, and with what execrations would they not be hunted from the community they had thus outraged? Yet, as a city on fire is a trivial affair, indeed, compared with a nation in the convulsions of its mortal struggle for existence, so is the patty thievery of a few street-vagrants, on such an occa sion, a venial offence compared with the cool, diabolic villainy of those who can deliberately, and on

a large scale, contrive to rob their country in the hour of its deadliest peril. If, thank Heaven! no such turnitude attaches to men in the higher departments of our Government, yet, in the swarms of business agents, contractors, commissioners, &c., &c., great numbers are evidently to be found to whom these suggestions fully apply. To what do such look forward in their future career? Are they entirely oblivious of the estimate that inevitably awaits them when a remoreeless scrutiny shall drag their deeds to

Let such be made aware that Argus eyes pursue their dark, mercenary operations; let them be assured that the record of these trying times will be written as with a pen of iron, for the readers not only of this but of a coming generation. At a time of almost universal sacrifice, when patriotic millions are laying upon the altar of their country their treasure and their lives, let him of the itching palm beware and lay earnestly to heart, in all its hideousness, the black comparison that he in his own case is provoking with the patriotic and

self sacrificing around him. Let such a one, if possible, repress his avarice and shun the delusive error that a flashy palace or a shining equipage erected out of, or sustained by public plunder, in an hour like this, can, by and by, awaken envy, or attract any thing save the finger of scorn and the contempt of all honest men. The fiery ordeal through which we are now passing must generate new ideas. We are even now parning that there is something better than riches -that ruin, not prosperity, may be the result of crime; that those who set aside every principle but that of selfishness are no longer to be safely trusted; that the active advocates of conspiracy, fraud, repudiation, and murder, are not the benefactors, but the pests of a nation. Let every man, therefore, strive now to secure a fair record : for full value, or we, indeed, shall have suffered in vain.

"If the patriots of this country fought like the rebels, the coatest would be quick and decisive. The rebels fight with the determination of despair, and that determination infuses energy into their commanders, ferocity into their soldiers, and a spirit of unity into their soldiers, and a spirit of unity into their soldiers, and a spirit of unity into their soldiers. The above tells the great secret of our want of success in battle. Our rulers, politicians, military men, and editors, have, very generally, taken the utmost pains to convince our soldiers and people that those in arms against the Government "are few crafty leaders," and, therefore, are innocent themselves! We are also taught that, "They are to be pitied rather than punished, and as little ing on this lamentable war!" A most terrible error on our part. There never was a rebellion or war more thoroughly understood by nation or people engaged in it, than this is by the whole white population of the South. They have deliberately, and with knowledge aforethought, plunged into it, with feelings of the most intense hatred towards our entire northern people, under a supposition that easily whip us into a compliance with their will, right or wrong. Not content with this, their editors and leaders have used the most extraordinary efforts to keep up this hatred and inflame the passions of their soldiers. And they show good policy in this; or they know that their soldiers can only be made by such means to fight with energy and

desperation. Look at the English press and rulers when a war is on hand or expected with their nation. Witness the immense efforts made to inflame soldiers and people against the Russians during the war. See, also, the herrible misrepresentations poured out by Government and press against the Hindoos, during the late rebellion in the East Indies. So, too, against the Chinese, during the opium war. And finally, observe the energy and power with which the people of England have been wrought upon to convince them that we were everything that is perfidious, tyrannical, and overbearing, in view of

picking a quarrel with us. While our soldiers and people are taught that they are fighting a crowd of innocent people de-luded by crafty leaders, who keep themselves out of danger, they cannot be expected to fight with the energy and will necessary for victory. Nor can we expect anything from officers who feel thus towards those they are professing to fight. Officers who entertain such sentiments are unfit for their positions, and should be removed. Soldiers who think they are shooting and killing innocent men must be taught better before they can be made reliable and effective.

First make Mad."

It cannot be that England has incurred such Diecurage, assist, and consummate, in violation of the laws of nations, the nefarious rebellion in this country. It is impossible that England should be so mad as to excite insurrection or to recognize the separation of component parts of the Republic. It is impossible that England intends to set an example of encouraging the disintegration of nations by bandits, public defaulters, robbers of public treasury and arsenals, driven from office and public employment by the votes of an indignant people. It cannot be possible that England can be mad enough to abet or recognize insurrection, with Ireland growling and threatening at her side, scarcely to be restrained in reluctant subjection, and with India seething with vengeance and ranco rous hatred for wrongs innumerable inflicted, for hundreds of her sons hanged, scores blown from the mouths of cannon, thou sands shot in battle, princes killed at the gates of temples—a smouldering volcano pregnant with elements of destruction, awaiting only an excitement or concussion to pour out the lava of inevita-ble fury and devastation upon her oppressors. If England furnishes arms to the rebels here, or recognizes their disorganizing attempt to set up a revolutionary government, infallibly her example will be followed by us, attacking in her most sensi-

tive and most vulnerable quarter, stimulating the Nana Sahibs, the princes, the sepoys, and the population of India to throw off the foreign yoke, and to strike for freedom; sending them arms and trained forces, with what they are most in want of, generals, officers, and engineers skilled in all the science of modern warfare, to organize and lead on the multitudinous and furious native population. England would have no right to complain, nor would the rest of the world censure our prompt and effectual imitation of her example. MR. EDITOR: I send you below an extract from

a letter just received from Dr. Dean, the s on board the Tuscarora, commanded by T. Augustus Craven, as gallant an officer as our navy J. M. S. boasts.

CAMBEN, N. J., Feb. 3, 1802. * * * * Prince Albert, on his dying bed, took a pen and erased some offensive expressions from the despatch sent to Lord Lyons about the Trent affair, and the last words he wrote were " Peace with America." When the Privy Council met at Osborne and presented the despatch to cil met at Osborne and presented the despatch to the Queen for her signature, she absolutely refused to sign it. She said: "My Lords, I cannot, I will not, sanction such a message to the people who have just so affectionately treated my boy." "But, your Majesty, our fing has been most grossly insulted since by the same people," said Palmerston. "I know it," said the Queen; "but I cannot sign such a despatch—it must be changed." She was very averse to the war, and Lord Palmerston is much censured for forcing the affair on her and the English people.

The Nashville is still on the dock, and makes no effort to escape. It is said, if she stays much no effort to escape. It is said, if she stays much longer, she will have to be sold to pay her debts. In that case, we will go after the Sumpter, now at A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA. | Cadia.