TWELVE CERTS PER WERE, payable to the Carrie Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PER ARRUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

MILITARY GOODS. SKY-BLUE CASSIMERE,

gars Per Assum, in advance.

FOR NEW ARMY REGULATION PANTS,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FOR OFFICERS' USE.

FOR SALE BY

ALFRED SLADE & CO.,

**€0** South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street fal-6t

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. GREAT BARGAINS LADIES' CLOAKS,

At the
ARCH-STREET GLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
R. W. corner TENTE and ARCH Sts.
su21-5m 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 colect.

S. R. cor. NINTW and MARKET. CLOAKS! Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stoo

HOUGH & OO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market. COMMISSION HOUSES. CHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE BALL OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

LOOKING GLASSES, TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTBAITS,

LOOKING GLASSES.

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ja15

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

manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on band a full supply, fluished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUTHIONS, 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. an25-8m GROCERIES.

CRAB-APPLE CIDER, OLD CURRANT WINE, OUR USUAL SUPPLY, JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, ja8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, AL BALMON, &c.—5.000 bbis Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 5 LACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted sokages of choice, late-canght, fat fish. 5,000 bbis. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Ings. of choice qualities.
5,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
5,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
550 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shal.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
NO. 146 NORTH WHARVI

ILLUMINATING OILS.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!

GEORGE W. WOOTTEN, 38 SOUTH SECOND STREET, AGENT FOR THE

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS OF COAL OIL, AND RE-FINERS OF COAL AND CARBON OILS.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President. Also, Agent for BEERS, JUDSON, & BEERS' Patent lass Cones for Lamps, and wholesale dealer in Dithridge's Patent Oval (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Glass

imneys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil without Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectively invited o examine our stock.

ILI OILII OILIII

HULBURT & BRODHEAD,

NO. 240 ARCH STREET,

ined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the fined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit vond anything heretofore offered in this market, being irely free from that gluey substance and bad odor sich characterize that commonly sold in this market.

Orders from City or Country promptly at-ORTLAND KEROSENE

OIL.

STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Z. LOCKE & CO., SOLE AGESTS,

1010 MARKET STREET, AGENCY.—ALLEN P. BICHARDSON. ED., BD L. KING. BICHARDSON & KING, Attor-

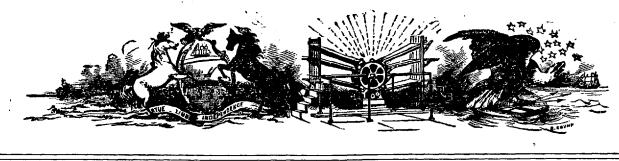
at we are personally acquainted with Messrs. Al-kichardson and E. L. King, and cheerfully recomthem to the patronage of all persons having business of Jefferson City, as prompt and reliable m n: M. er, Secretary of Star; Wm. E. Mostey, auditor; ple Orr, Register; Aikman Welsh, Attorney Gene-G. Bingham, Treasurer; T. M. Winston, Comforer.

HOVELS AND SPADES. GEORGE HALFMAN, MANUFACTURER,
NEB OF BREAD AND QUARRY STREETS, UNNY BAGS-60 BALES FOR sale by JAURETCH & CARSTAIRS, 102 South FRONT Street.

RASS EYELETS, BRASS EYE-LETS, for Legginss and Blankets, manufactured or sale in any quantity at FIFTH and COLUMBIA bue.

E. IVINS.

YOU WANT GOOD BUTTER, go S. B. GOTTWALS', No. 812 SPBING GABDEN resents for the holidays, TWABPEICES, of Looking-Glasses, Engravings, ine Frames, at GEO. F. BENKERT'S, No. 326 I Street. jal-iff WATCHES, FRENCH TIME-IECES, and MUSICAL BOXES repaired, by m, at LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.'s, No. 802 CHESTNUT Street, Phila. sarranted. 1227-1m



VOL. 5.-NO. 158.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., IMPORTERS, AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET. Having organized a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in nection with their WHOLESALE TRADE, will exhibit, at all seasons, a line of Goods by the yard, piece, or package, at such rates as to commend their stock to

the attention of cash buyers. CY PIECES NEW SPRING PRINTS. New 4-4 Shirting Prints.
New Oil Chintzes at 183; cents, worth 25.
New Imported Ginghams.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET Streets.

BLACK ALPACAS.
One anction lot 37%, worth One auction lot 37%, worth 50 cents.
One auction lot 25, worth 31 cents.
Fine Black Wool Delaines, 37% cents.
COOPER & CONARD,
fe3 Southeast corner NINCH and MARKET.

T INEN GOODS.

Medium and Fine Fronting Linens. Heavy Shirting and Pillow Linens. One lot Red-bordered Fringed Towels, 18% cents; cheap.
Linen Sheeting, Diapers, Napkins, Doylies.
Damask Table Cloths, Blay Lineus, &c. COOPER & CONARD, Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

PRING GOODS FOR LADIES' WEAR.—The Subscribers are receiving their usual assortment of Richurdson's and Dunbar Dickson's Golden Flax Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, etc. Also, French and English Cambric Long Cleths, and all descriptions of White Goods, Hosiery, and Embroideries, of the newest styles and most celebrated makes, at Importers' sheppard, van Harlingen, & Arrison, fel-6trp 1008 CHESTNUT Street. TEW LINENS AND FURNISHING

GOODS.—The largest assortment in the city of Flemish, Irieh, and Barnstey Linen Sheetings.
Table Linens, Table Napkins, Doylies.
Golden Flax Shirting Linens.
Superfine Fronting do.
Towels, fringed and lordered Towelings, etc.
Blankets, Quilts, Table and Pieno Covers.
Curtain Goods, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., &c.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN. & ABRISON, fol-6trp 1008 CHESTNUT Street. CREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

CREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR
FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING
THEM INTO STOCK, viz:
Figured and Flain Merinoes,
Plain and Gay Long Shaws.
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 picco.
Hoop Skirts—75, 87%, \$1, and \$1.12.
Nice assortment of Ginghams.
Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes. 

RAMILY DRY GOODS STORE. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ABCH, have in store a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

Good plain colored Silks.
Fashionable figured Silks.
Fashionable figured Silks.
Durable black Silks, plain and figured.
Linen Shirtings and Linen Sheetings.
Deat makes Long Cloth Shirting Muslins.
Table Linens and Damask Towelings.
Blankets, fine quality and large size.
Marseilles Ouits of all sizes. Marseilles Quilts of all sizes. Cloths and Cassimeres for men and boys. White goods, a very full stock. Black goods of every description. BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS AT H. STEEL & SON'S,
No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Contes.

1 lot Black Silks at 87, 90, and \$1 1 lot Black Silks at 31, 50, and \$1.25. 1 lot Black Silks at \$1.12½ and \$1.25. 1 lot Black Silks at \$1.31, \$1.37¼, and \$1.50. BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS. We are closing out our stock of Fancy Silks at a great sacrifice, preparatory to taking stock.
Fancy Silks at 50, 56, 62½, 75, 87, and S1
Superior qualities of Fancy Silks \$1,12½ to \$2.

Also, our entire stock of DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS BY THE PIECE—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 Wanseutta, Williamsville, Black Rock, and other popular makes. Good Muslins at 8, 9, 10, 11 centa. The best 12-cent Muslin in the city. Our Pillow-Caso Muslins, and our 10.4, 11.4, and 12-4 Sheeting, purchased some time since, are from three to four cents cheaper than can be found elsewhere. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., in 22. N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MAGKET.

found elsewhere. COWPERTHWAIT & OU., ja22 N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MASKET. THEPHERDS' PLAID CASHMERE. One case just opened.
Black and White Checks, double width.
Fine All-wool Cashmeres.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

NEW BALMORALS.
Four hundred imported Ba Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts, At prices lower than before offered. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. RUSSIA CRASH, In mediam and fine qu

In medium and fine qualities.
Scotch Crash and Towelling.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS. EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS—At very low prises, to sell the stock SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ABCH, 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

eaviest
Plain Black Dress Silks.

Heavy-bordered Stout Black Silks. ow's Silks, without glo Rich Plain Silks, for city trade.

\$2.50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full Balmorals Wholesale.

Balmorals Betail.

EYRE & LANDELL. GENTS: FURNISHING GOODS

McCLELLAN TIES. PATENT McCLELLAN TIES.

PATENT McCLELLAN TIES. PATENT McCLELLAN TIES.

PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS. McCLELLAN SCARFS. PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS.

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. THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA. THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA. THE ONLY CRAVAT STORE IN PHILADRLPHIA. P. S. The above articles, being PATENTED, cannot be obtained elsewhere. e obtained elsewhere. P.S. No. 2. Men's Furnishing Goods, in every variety. P.S. No. 3. PATENT ENAMELLED COLLARS, 10 FOR A QUARTER.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIETS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con
stantly receiving
MOVELITES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Tour doors below the Continental. ia9-tf

REMOVALS. HOWARD & HARNDEN

EXPRESS.

607 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEXT DOOR TO

OBANVILLE STOKES. FREIGHT, MONEY, &c., forwarded to all points

NORTH. EAST, and WEST.

Having opened an Office in WASHINGTON, we shall give special attention to freight for that City and vicinity. January 7, 1862. ja7-lm PRIME (GENUINE) JAVA AND MARACAIBO COFFEE, also fine OOLONG TEAS, just received, and for sale by PHILIP BEILLY & CO., fe5-7t\*

No. 7 N. WATER Street. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE

Armies and Navies. Europe is in what is called a state of armed neutrality, and a terribly expensive condition that is. Across the water, lively journalists are energetic in abusing this country, because the necessities of the time have made it requisite that we shall have a large army—the fact being that the larger our force the sooner must be our triumph, and therefore the less the expense and the briefer the suspense. In what condition are European nations? The Alnanach de Gotha for 1862, which publishes none but official statements, gives some in-

teresting details. In England, the regular army is 213,773 infantry and 21,904 cavalry, besides about forty militia regiments and 150,000 volunteers-total 424,677 soldiers of all classes. Her navy consists of 893 steam and sailing vessels, carrying 16,411 guns. The crews number 78,200 men, including 18,000 marines and 8,550 coastguard men. This military and naval force, it must be remembered, is on the peace establishment. In time of war it would be aug-

mented. The French army, on a war-footing, consists of 767,770 men, and 130,000 horses; in peace the number in service are 414.868 men and 73. 850 horses. At this moment, when there is nominal peace, and war may spring up at any noment, like a lion refreshed, the actual effective force of the French army is 650,000 men. Its navy consists of 600 vessels, (afloat, building, or under transformation,) carrying 13,858 guns. Of these 378 are steam vessels, of which 59 are iron-cased. The naval force consists of 60,000 men in war, and 38,375 in peace. In what is called the maritime inscription, out of which the navy may be recruited, there are 670,000 seamen. In war there are 26,879 marines; in peace, 22,400. There are 25,511 men in the coast guard and custom house duty.

In Prussia, the strength of the army, on peace footing, is 212,649 men; and 622,866 in war: this includes infantry and cavalry. The Prussian navy is small, consisting of 26 steamboats, carrying 121 guns, and 74 sailing vessels, carrying 200 guns. The marine force is small also. Russia, in peace, has an army of 577,859 re-

gular troops, with 136 regiments of cavalry, 31 battalions, and 31 batteries for irregulars. She has 242 steam-vessels in her national navv. carrying 3,854 guns, and 71 sailing vessels. She has also several hundred vessels acting as guard-ships and as transports. Austria has 248,680 infantry and cavalry in active service, and as many more ready to be embodied for field duty at a few weeks' notice. Her navy consists of 58 steamships, carrying 456 cannon, and 79 sailing vessels, carrying

Italy, which is at present in somewhat of a chrysalis state, has her returns made up to infantry, cavalry, and artillery-and her navy of 106 vessels, (steam and sail,) carrying 1,086 guns, and 18,000 men.

439 guns. Her naval force is under 5.000

Such are the military and naval statistics, briefly given, of the leading European Powers. It will be seen how gigantic they are in warhow vast even in peace. Let our readers judge how far qualified any of them may be to charge us with needlessly having organized a large army. We have done it. Not for conquest-not for acquisition of territory-not for extension of sway. We have simply placed our citizen-soldiers in the field to maintain the integrity of the Union, which made us a mighty nation, and, with God's aid and blessing, we shall succeed in our great and just en-

News of Literature. A new novel by Miss Evans, author of "Adam Bede," will be published this spring. -Charles Lever announces a new monthly serial, with illustrations by H. K. Brown. The report of his death, last year, arose from the demise of another Charles Lever, a man of science, whose library was sold by

Puttick & Simpson, in London, some six months C. Scribner has published a second edition of the "Memoir of the Duchess of Orleans, by the Marquess de H-,". with her correspondence and a portrait. It is a pleasing biography of an amiable woman. One cannot help being touched by the tenderness with which, in her correspondence from the Tuileries, before Louis Philippe's downfall, this widowed princess speaks of her sons "Paris and Robert"—the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, now on the staff of General McClellan, and respected and liked by all She mentions the first as having a character "full of reason and depth," the latter as having "intelligence and vivacity." The Memoir is well worth reading.

The second series of " Home and Abroad," a new work, which was to have appeared, this month, in Putnam's Caxton edition of Bayard Taylor's works, has been unavoidably postponed until March. "Views Afoot," which first made B. T.'s literary reputation, takes its place, and is finely illustrated with views of Florence and of the author's home, in Chester county. He has carefully revised it, and it is pleasant reading.

The authors of the "Wide, Wide World," "Say and Seal," &c., are about publishing "The Little American," a semi-monthly duodecime of 24 pages, for the use and pleasure of young readers, and suited to the various ages of such readers. The authors' design is-first, to give all the pleasure possible; next, with that, all the good possible, of every kind. In the execution of these purposes. all fields will be entered that offer fruit, and all flowers gathered that are likely to please youthful fancies. If sufficient subscribers, at \$1.50 a year, are obtained, to make the enterprise tolerably hopeful, the first number will be issued in April or Mr. Charles Ellet, of Georgetown, is writing

another pamphlet, to be entitled "Military Incapacity and what it costs the country." J.B. Lippincott & Co. will this week publish, in one volume 12mo, "The Art of War," by the Baron de Jomini, a new edition, with appendices and maps, translated from the French by Captain G. H. Mendele and Lieutenant W. P. Craighill, both of the United States army. It will have a copious Index. Jomini, now in his eighty-third year, is a native of Switzerland, who entered the French army, and rose to be General of Brigade, in 1811. He subsequently entered the Russian service, in which he is a General, and has successively been sid-de-camp to Alexander I, Nicholas, and the present Czar. Since 1855, he has resided in Brussels. He is at once the most industrious and most accurate of modern writers on the art of war. His Summary (Precis de l'Art de la Guerre) has gone through many editions in Paris, and the present translation is from the new and revised edition recently published.

Volunteer Corps. CAMP PIERFONT, Feb. 3, 1862. John Adair, second lieutenant of Captain White's company (G), was presented a handsome sword, sash, and belt to-day, by the members of Company A, (of which company he was formerly a member.) The sword was presented by Colonel E. B. Harvey in behalf of the company, as an acknowledgment of the high esteem they held for him as a soldier and gentleman. The Colonel made a neat and eloquent speech, and was followed by the Lieutenant, who kindly thanked the company, and promised to draw and wield it in the defence of liberty and the laws. After the speeches, the companies gave nine hearty cheors—three for the Colonel, three for Captain White, and three for Lieutenant Adair.

The Difficulty on Board the Saranac. [For The Press.] The impression that the difficulty between Capt. Ritchie, of the frigate Saranac, and his officers, lying at Panama, has been caused by Southern or Secession sympathy on the part of the latter, is a mistake, and of great injustice to them. They are all Northern and loyal men. It is a matter of a personal, or rather professional, nature, and has nothing to do with the national crisis. NAVY. THE GREAT EASTERN—PRESENTATION OF A WATCH TO MR. H. E. TOWLE.—The passengers on board the steamer Great Eastern during the terrible storm of September 12, 1861, have presented Mr. Hamilton E. Towle, of Exeter, N. H., civil engineer, with a costly watch, suitably inscribed, as a token of their appreciation of his skill in devising, and his untiring and successful labor in constructing, a steering apparatus by means of which the ship and the lives of all the passengers were saved.

APPOINTMENT IN THE TREASURY DEPART-MENT.—Mr. William A. Johnson, of Malden, Mass., late one of the editors of the Boston Journal, has received from Secretary Chase an appointment in the Treasury Department, with instructions to proceed to Washington immediately.

THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

LATE VICTORY. OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Rebel General Hindman's Opinion of the War. From Gen. Halleck's Department.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST FORT HENRY.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No News from the Burnside Expedition. DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER. &c.,

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT. Interesting Details of the Late Victory on

the Cumberland, Near Somerset. CAMP BEECH GROVE, MILL Spring, Wayne Co., Ky., Jan. 29, 1862. It is amazing how difficult it is for newspa Wayne Co., Ky., Jan. 29, 1862.

It is amazing how difficult it is for newspaper correspondents to tell the truth in regard to the recent defeat of the rebel forces under Crittenden and Zollicoffer. It would seem that intelligent men at Somerset, who correspond for Cincinnati papers, ought to possess more accurate information in regard to the battle of the 19th instant than is developed in their letters from that place. And, then, as a fair and candid man, I must protest against the dishonest efforts of military partisans to make their particular friend the hero of the battle. With some there seems to be a labored effort to impress the popular mind with the conviction that to some particular regiment alone are we indebted for victory. Now as to facts:

The Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio, and Wolford's Cavalry, all fought equally well. Never did men fight better, or achieve a more glorious victory. Each regiment came up just at the proper time, and dealt just the right sort of blows. The absence of either regiment from the battle would have turned the scales against us All candid men will admit this to be true. If I were to single out any one officer as having contributed immeasurably to the victory, and probably more than any other man, it would be Col. Manson, commanding the Second brigade. It was that accomplished officer who saved the left flank of our little army by ordering up Col. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky, to meet the enemy's right. It was Col. M. who observed the danger of being outflanked on the right, and requested Colonel McCook to come up with his brigade on the right, which was done in magnificent style. He seemed to comprehend the whele plan ef attack and defence and was everywhere on the battle field encouraging the Union boys to meet the enemy. He exhibited in the battle of the 19th instant those same high qualities as a military commander which has won for him the proud title of the Hero of Rich exhibited in the battle of the 19th instant those same high qualities as a military commander which has won for him the proud title of the Hero of Rich Mountain. I, who say this, am not an Indianian, but a Kentuckian. In awarding to Col. M. what is his due, I do not mean to detract from the distinguished merits of Col. McCook or of Cols. Fry, Kise, or Vancleave. They each distinguished themselves, and they were each a necessity in the battle. In paying these tributes to colonels and acting brigadier generals, I by no means intend to intimate that our division commander, Gen. Thomas, did not

that our division commander, Gen. Thomas, did not do his duty. He was present in person on the battle-field, and not only saw, but superintended the movements of the Union troops.

The battle did not come off at Webb's Cross Roads, as a Somerset ignoramus writes. It was at Logan's Fields, twenty-five miles from Webb's Cross Roads. Logan's is on the main road from Columbia to Somerset, ten miles from the latter and forty miles from the former place. From Logan's a road runs directly south to the crossing at Mill Spring. That road runs directly through the rebel fortifications on the north side of the Cumberland. The distance from Logan's to the Mill Spring.

rebel fortifications on the north side of the Cumberland. The distance from Logan's to the Mill Spring is ten miles. The battle should therefore be called Logan's Fields.

Schoepff's brigade had nothing to do with the fight at Logan's. General Schoepff did not arrive until the battle was over.

There are no Union troops yet at Monticello. People who live in cities seem to think that an army can be moved without anything to eat, and some of them forget that it is quite difficult to obtain subsistence over the meanest dirt roads the world ever saw.

Some ignoramus, writing to a Cincinnati newspaper, says that when the battle opened General Thomas had under his command thirteen regiments of infantry. Such is not the fact. The entire number engaged in the fight did not exceed 2,500 men. But they were men gat titd not exceed 2,500 men.
But they were men all over.

The object which the enemy had in view in attacking the force at Logan's was to prevent an urion of all the forces in this locality, and to whip us in detail. The lower Cumberland was blockaded by a part of Gen. Boyle's brigade, and hence no supplies could come to them from Nashville. None could come to them from shows. It was impossible supplies could come to them from Mashville. None could come to them from above. It was impossible for them to be supplied from the direction of Tennessee, and Wayne county was too poor to draw grain. It had been effectually drained already. The rebels were therefore compelled to retreat before all our troops united, invested their fortifications, and thus cut off all supplies as well as all chances for wheat, or to march out and fight us in chances for wheat, or to march out and fight us in detail. They chose the latter alternative, and had they succeeded at Logan's innumerable difficulties would have surrounded the Union cause. But they failed because they were in a bad cause, and for the further reason that 2,500 Western boys can at any time whip 7,000 rebels.

It is now ascertained that the rebels killed and

It is now ascertained that the rebels killed and wounded will amount to more than 300. This is given to me from reliable sources. It has been also ascertained that a large number of rebels were drowned in attempting to cross the Cumberland on the night of the 19th.

Late in the afternoon of yesterday a flag of truce was seen to come from the direction of Monticollo. It was met by General Manson, Colonel Harlan, Lieutenant Colonel Kise, and Assistant Adjutant General Kise. The party was headed by Henry Ewing, assistant adjutant general to Zollicoffer. They bore a note from General George B. Crittenden, requesting the body of General Zollicoffer. They were informed that his body was retained for several days, expecting that it would be sent for, but as that was not done in due time, it had been transferred to Somerset, from which point, Colonel Manson was informed, it was to be removed to Tennessee via Louisville. Therebel party returned. During the conversation which took place, Colonel Harlan asked Captain Ewing why the rebel army did not make a stand in their fortifications. Ewing replied "that they could not fight without something to eat."

Many of the papers seem to discredit the statething to eat "Many of the papers seem to discredit the statement that Crittenden was in command at Logan's. Such, however, is the fact. All the rebel prisoners assert that he was. Captain Ewing, who bore the flag of truce, so said. And as conclusive evidence, there was found the original general order, which Crittenden issued on the 3d of January, amouncing his assumption of command and the names of

Crittenden issued on the 3d of January, amouncing his assumption of command, and the names of his staff officers.

Crittenden is a used-up man. It were far better that he had fallen like "old Zolly," leading his boys against the enemy. I am told that as he passed through Monticello, he looked "like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted."

In looking over some of "eld Zolly's" papers which "coving to circumstances havond their con-In looking over some of "eld Zolly's" papers which, "owing to circumstances beyond their control," his friends were induced to leave behind, some documents were found. Some of them will be specially interesting to Kentuckians. "Old Zolly's seems to have been in the habit of keeping memoranda. He kept memoranda of all that was reported to him as having been said by Union men in Tennessee. These were nicely folded and backed "Dangerous men—watch them." Amongst his Tennessee. These were nicely folded and backed "Dangerous men—watch them." Amongst his papers was found a letter from General, then Lieut. Nelson, written in July last from Cincinnati to George M. Adams at Barboursville This letter was of course stolen by the rebels from the mail or from Adams' house when they robbed it last fall. But the most curious of all the documents is a memorandum in Zollicoffer's own handwriting, a literal copy of which is as follows. The original is herewith enclosed:

Interal copy of which is as follows. The original is herewith enclosed:

Confidential friends — John Bonham, Esq., Bowling Green, Ky.; Hon. Wash. Ewing, Russellville, Ky.; Hon. Joseph Lewis, Glasgow, Ky.; — Peebles or Nat. Gaither, John Dishman, Esq., Barboursville, Ky.; Hon. Samuel Bowles, State Senator, Burksville; Hon. James Chrisman, Monticello, Ky.; William Turner, (hotel-keeper,) Mt. Pleasant, Harlan county, Ky.; Mr. Ed. Gibson, Manchester, Clay county, Ky.

Thus "murder will out." The name of Shelby Coffee is also on the memorandum, but it has been

dations.

The question used to be, "Who killed Tecumseh?" It is now, "Who killed Zolly?" There is no doubt that Col. Fry killed him. He says that he did. Various men saw him do it. At first all conceded that he killed Zollicoffer. But as soon as conceded that he killed Zollicoffer. But as soon as it was discovered that Fry was likely to win some reputation from having done that glorious deed, immediately sprung up numerous contastants for the honor of taking the breath out of Zolly's body. This and that man did the deed, because, says one, I am certain of it, and won't lie about a matter of that kind. "Be aisy," ambitious young man, and wait for the next battle. No doubt you will have a chance to "slew" some "big Injun." Render Fry things that are Fry's. The Fry stock has "rig." He and his regiment have shown of what stuff the Union men of Kentucky are made. The Official List of Killed and Wounded at the Battle near Somerset. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercia

The Federal loss, in killed and wounded, is now, at last, officially reported in full. Up to to-day it was almost impossible to obtain accurate and complete returns, owing to the scattering of the wounded and the moving of the respective regiments from sums of \$5 and \$5.

in a letter dated January 27, says:

point to point. From accounts received at General Thomas' headquarters, it appears that, so far, the Tenth Indiana has dead, 14, wounded, 70; the Second Minnesota, dead 12, wounded, 33; Nunth Ohio, 7 dead, wounded, 23, (including Lieutenant A. G. Burt, aid to Colonel McCook;) Fourth Kentucky, 10 dead, 22 wounded; Wolford's Cavalry, 3 dead, and 10 wounded; an private of Whetmore's

dead, and 19 wounded; one private of Whetmore's battery is also reported killed, thus making an ag-gregate of 47 dead, and 172 wounded—a total of chose the term dead in preference to killed in the above, inasmuch as five or six of the 47 have died of wounds since the battle. The number of doad will probably be increased by eleven or twelve more. Three more of the wounded of the Tenth Indiana, and eight of those of Wolford's cavalry, are not expected to recover. Among the dead are three officers: Lieutenant Millar, of Wolford's cavalry; First Lieutenant McAdams, of the Tenth Indiana, and Lieutenant McAdams, of the Tenth Indiana, and Lieutenant Hayes, of the Fourth Kentucky; all killed in the battle. Of wounded officers there are thirteen: Col. McCook, Lieut. A. G. Burt, Capt. Joseph, Lieuts. Nepper and Baumgartner, of Ninth Ohio, (latter three slightly); Major Miller, and Lieutenants Miller and Schumats, of Tenth Indiana, slightly, and Lieutenant Johnson, of same regiment, severely; Captains Vaughan and Williams, of Fourth Kentucky; and Ceptain Markham and Lieut. Stout, of dead will probably be increased by eleven of August, 1847. tucky; and Ceptain Markham and Licut. Stout, of Second Minnesota, also slightly. The robol loss will probably never be ascertained. I am infermed by one of Gen. Thomas' staff officers

Tain intermed by one or Gen. Thomas stan officers that, in addition to those buried on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, after the battle, other bodies have since been daily found in the bushes, and that the total number buried up to this date is over two hundred. Of wounded, seventy-eight were left to our care, ten of whom died since. The were left to our care, ten of whom died since. The captured surgeons acknowledge that all their slightly wounded were gotten off. Their aggregate loss in killed and wounded on the battle-field was probably no less than three hundred and fifty. But their stampede across the river proved, as is now known, almost as disastrous as the Federal artillery, muckets, and bayonets. After reaching the right bank the whole chaotic, panic-stricken mass rushed upon the steamboat and flatboat, that were their parts of cressing. The letter was in every upon the steamboat and flatboat, that were their only means of crossing. The latter was in a moment filled, and a rush ensued, during which many were pushed off and drowned. A number of fugitives, in their anxiety to get across, also hung themselves to the sides of the boats. But fow of these got over. Others, in their senseless fright, ran into the river and tried to swim across. All of these found a watery grave. How many lost their lives in this manner is, of course, unknown; but the many bodies found washed on islands, and both banks of the river, during the last few days, indicate that they were not few. Thus, Ball's Bluff has been avenged.

been avenged The greater proportion of rebels killed on the field, compared with our loss, is accounted for by the better marksmanship of our men, and the superiority of their armament.

Of rebel prisoners about one hundred and fifty have thus far been taken. Many of these had scattered through the woods on this and the other side of the river, and came out and gave themselves up to escape starvation. Others unsuspectingly returned to the fortifications from furloughs, after we had occupied the entrenchments. It is a cause for congratulation that no more prisoners were taken by us. Our supplies are hardly sufficient for the sustenance of our own men; and, the condition of the reads daily growing worse instead of improving, the better marksmanship of our men, and the supe

the roads daily growing worse instead of improving, renders the prespect of short rations hourly more Since the stars and stripes have been raised at and opposite. Mill Spring, large additional spoils have been secured. Several hundred horses, mules, and beef-cattle were found in the brush around the and beef-cattle were found in the brush around the springs, bringing the number of captured draught animals up to nearly two thousand. The horses, and mules, however, are mostly in very poor condition, and unfit for work. The rebel cavalry was miserably mounted. They tried to swim their horses across, while making over themselves on the boats; but all that were not drowned returned to where they started.

The captured artillery and about a thousand stand of arms, flitted and recursion look must be stand of arms, flitted and recursion look must be stand of arms.

and captured arthery and about a thousand stand of arms—flint and percussion lock muskets—have all been brought to this place, and are now stored about Gen. Thomas' headquarters. Among the former, there are two 10-pound rified Parrot guns and two smooth-bore 6-pounders. The remainder are iron 12-pound howitzers, and 5 and 4-pound smooth-bore pieces of little value. The corrects agrees agreement tempting of a real of North carriages, caiseons, tumbrils, etc., are all of Nash-ville manufacture and excellent make. A broad pieces were pesterday turned over to Capt. Whit-

pieces were pesterday turned over to Capt. Whitmore's battery.

The rebel entrenchments were occupied, after the battle, by the whole of Gen. Carter and Col. Manson's brigades, and so much of Col. McCook's as had reached the vicinity. During last and the present week, however, weneral Carter and Col. McCook's marched to this place, and Colonel Manson's alone remained. The Fourteenth Ohio, Tenth and Fourth Kentucky encamped in the entrenchments on this, and the Tenth Indiana in those on the other side of the river. Companies of the last-named regiment are daily going out on socuting expeditions, extendthe river. Companies of the last-named regiment are daily going out on souting expeditions, extending their excursions as far south as Monticello, and bringing in more booty. They found the whole road to that town strewn with guns, knapsäcks, blankets, etc. One caisson, and sixty or seventy boxes full of gebel clothing, and many horses and mules, have been captured by them. The bulk of the flying rebels passed through Monticello with General Crittenden at their head. They were so wild with hunger that they reshed into correlate.

who with bunger that they rushed into cornnelds and ate the raw grain.

On the day before yesterday, acting Brigadier Manson visited Monticello with a proper escert. While there a rebel party entered the town with a flag of truce, in quest of Zollicoffer and Baille Peyton's bodies. Their credentials were dated from a ratio, thirty wiles south of Monticelle these a point thirty miles south of Monticello, thus showing that the rebels ran fully thirty-two miles before stopping.
Union men from near the State line brought information to Monticello that the Tennesseans are leaving the army by the hundreds and going home, and that not over 2,500 men remain with Critten-

The Flag of Truce with the Remains of Zollicoffer and Peyton-General Hindman's Opinion of the War. A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat. writing from Munfordsville, Ky., Jan. 31, says: writing from Munfordsville, Ky., Jan. 31, says:

The flag of truce with the remains of General
Zollicofier and Lieutenant B. Peyton left camp, this
morning, at eight o'clock, under the compand of
Brigadier General Johnston and Assistant
General Captain Daniel McCook, with
Hoblitzell and Collier as special staff, accoby Brigadier General Negley, and a drasion
surgeon, and two brigade surgeons, Drs. Thuson
and Gross; also, Capt. Terrell, chief of artillery,
and an escort of twenty-five cavalry from Capt. Graham's squadron. The flag of truce proceeded by the
Nashville pike to Rowlett's, and thence to Cave City
to the pike again, where they discovered several of Nashville pike to Rowlett's, and thence to Cave City to the pike again, where they discovered several of the rebel cavalry at a distance, who, not observing the flag, scampered off at double-quick time. The flag proceeded on about a quarter of a mile south of Ritter's, when they came upon the rebel pickets; under their escort advanced through the rebel lines to your old friend's, Captain Ritter's, where they arrived at Ill'2 o'clock, when a detail of rebels proceeded to camp, which is six miles south of Ritter's, to inform General Hindman. The General arrived at Ritter's about half past two o'clock, accompanied by his staff, several officers, and twenty-five Toxan Rangers, who received the remains of the deceased with due military honors, and proceeded to their camp. Gen. Hindman says he is tired of this unholy war, and thinks that it will terminate in sixty days, if at all for years. Gen. Zolliceffer's division surgeon, who is a prisoner of war, accompanied the remains to the pickets, and returned with the flag of truce, which arrived here about six o'clock P. M. I have learned that the rebels have felled trees all

I have learned that the rebels have felled trees all along the turnpike to prevent the transportation of army stores and munitions of war. I learn that the truce saw several ponds of water with dead cattle lying in them GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

A Probable Expedition Against Fort Henry. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Cairo under date of Jan. 31, says: writing from Cairo under date of Jan. 31, says:

From appearances this evening there is to be an immediate move against Fort Henry, fifty five miles above the mouth of the Tennessee river, and where about four thousand rebel troops are stationed. For days steamers have been engaged earrying regiments from this point to Paducah and Smithland. Seven thousand or more men have been to ferred in this manner within a week, ostensible the purpose of giving them good camping the purpose of giving them good camping the dolpiet. Late this evening I learn that he new gunboats—the Essex, St. Louis, Caracapacte, and Caracapacti—leave in the morning for Paduand Cincinnati-leave in the morning for Padu and Crncainati—leave in the morning for Paducah. Their crews have been strengthmed secretly
during the day by detachments from other vessels,
everything about them put in readiness for action,
and Commodore Foote will himself take command.
There is but little doubt that the expedition is
destined to act against Fort Henry, and if so, a decisive victory may be expected.
Sufficient transports will probably be taken to
convey six thousand troops to a point near the scene
of operations, where they can be disembarked and
at once thrown into the rear of the fort. The gunboats, six in number, and including the Conestoga

boats, six in number, and including the Conestoga and Lexington, will at once get in position at short range, and shell the enemy from their entrenchments. Careful reconnoissances and a thorough knowledge of the defences obtained from spies, de-Zolly not only had male but female spies in the midst of us. Alongside the memorandum of male spies, and in the same bundle, is a note from a woman living at Somerset, giving him exact information about the amount of the united forces, at Somerset, on December 4. Zolly backs that note as follows: "Memorandum of a lady concerning the enemy at Somerset." Who doubts but that the rebels have female spies all over the State? Louisville is full of them, and they belong to the wholesale mercantile, pork, bagging, and rope class. Yet they still live in fine houses, while the poor sick soldiers of the Union army are suffering for the want of proper hospital accommodations.

The question used to be, "Who killed Tecumseh?" It is now, "Who killed Zolly?" There is no doubt that Col. Fry killed him. He says that the modern the content of the Secession territories. Of course, everything in regard to military movements yet to take place most be in a manner guesswork, and the present expedition may be destined for some unthought-of point, yet probability indicates Fort Henry, and the naval officers themselves think that their destination. nonstrate that this can be done. No casemates pro-tect the rebel soldiery, while our gunners will be able to work behind iron shields, capable of resist-

tion.

The following is the armament of the fort as described by deserters from its garrison: Two sixty-four-pound guns, one thirty-two (breech-leading,) a rifled twenty-four, and another not rifled, three six-pounders, and two twelve-pound howitzors—in all ten guns. On the opposite bank is a concealed battery mounting a couple of heavy cannon.

In regard to affairs here at Cairo, the principal events of interest have been the constant arrival of troops by river and rail. Eight thousand have reached this point within a week, and four more regiments and seven batteries are expected to-morrow. As those ro far arrived have been at once sent on to Smithland and Paducah, the troops for ent on to Smithland and Paducah, the troops for the expedition will be taken from those points.

Snow-shoe RACE

in Kingston, C. We in the presence of a great concourse of special of the course was decorated with flags, and the course was decorated den down. Seven separate races are races and the course was desired. a silver cup, worth \$15, to

ne off on Thursday last

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Major Israel Vogdes. Amongst the hostages held by the rebels for the privateors which were discharged on Monday from the charge of piracy, no one has been of more service to the Government than Major Israel

Knowing that a biographical sketch of him would be welcomed by our readers, we take great pleasure in laying the following facts before them: He was born August 4, 1816, in Willistown township, Chester county, of Revolutionary stock. In early life showing a strong disposition to study, his father placed him at an academy. After remaining there for some time, at his own earnest solicitation, seconded by the assistance of his relative, Colonel Isaac Wayne, (son of Mad Anthony,) he entered West Point as a cadet in July, 1833. In June, 1837, he graduated with high honors, and was appointed a second lieutenant in Company A, of the First Artillery. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy in July, 1838, and to a captaincy in

From the time of his graduating until 1849 he was stationed at West Point, first as acting assistant professor of mathematics, and afterwards as assistant professor of the same.

He was then ordered to join his regiment in Florida, and was in command of Key West until 1856. From there he was ordered to Fort Moultrie. where he remained until 1858, and from there to Fortress Monroe, where he was at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion. In February, he was ordered with a portion of his regiment to go to the relief of Fort Pickens. which orders were countermanded after they had embarked on the Brooklyn, and they had to lay off Pickens until the night of the 12th of April, when the landing was effected in the face of an expected attack, in small boats on a rough sea, with safety; and thus saved that stronghold to the Go-

vernment. From that time forward, until everything was as perfect as it could be made, he was busily engaged in devising defences for the fort. In his own words, "From Friday until Tuesday I had not six hours sleep; the traitors had been tampering with the garrison." For these meritorious services he was promoted to the rank of a major
When the night attack was made on Wilson's

Zouaves, Colonel Brown ordered the Major to go to their relief with one company, another being ordered to follow at an interval. On nearing the camp he heard sounds in his rear, and, supposing it to be the intended reinforcement, he returned to give them the necessary orders. They proved to be a body of the rebels who were engaged in cutting off the retreat of the Zouaves, and amongst them was an offi er who had served under the Major, who, recognizing his voice. had him secured, and, being satisfied with their prey, hastened away with him to their boats. Since the capture of the rebel privateers Savannah and the Petrel, and the holding of their crews for piracy, he has been held as one of the hostages

for their safety, and is confined in the cell of and treated as a condemned felon in the common jail at Montgomery, Alabama. By his release the Government will again have the services of an able, well-tried, and loyal officer, who has contributed valuable services to the country during his whole military career. From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 4, via Baltimore. -Several released prisoners came down from Baltimore, this morning, to be sent South, and were taken to Craney Island by the Rancocas. There is no news in relation to the Burnside Expedition, or in regard to the rebel steamer The following is from to-day's Richmond Dis-

"CHARLESTON, February 3 .- A. S. Willington, senior editor and proprietor of the Charleston Con-rier, and probably the oldest editor on the conti-nent, died in this city yesterday. Mr. W. con-nected himself with the Charleston Conrier about the commencement of the present century, and for nearly sixty years has continued at its head. He was about 84 years of age." Norrolk, Fcb. 3-[Special despatch to the Richmond Dispatch].—A letter received here from a reliable gentleman of Elizabeth City county, N. C.. states that a steamer went down on Saturday

the Burnside fleet were seen, and it was supposed that they had all left. The steamer Constitution sailed for Ship Island this forenoon. The steamer Ericsson, with the bark John Trucks in tow, having on board the D'Epineuil Zouaves, Fifty-third New York Regiment, saited this morning on their return to Annapolis. The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown sailed

nexpectedly last night. She will go down the

into the Sound on a reconnoissance. No vessels of

Southern coast. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, the commissioners to go to Richmond, arrived here this morning, and will be sent South by a flag of truce as soon as the Confederate Government gives notice that they will be received. Some of our pickets were fired on, last night, near Fox Hill. None were hurt. A number of rockets were sent un during last evening, from a point apparently beyond Camp The storm has cleared off, and there is a good prospect of continued pleasant weather.

The steamer Albatross sailed for New York, for repairs, to-day.

The Rebel Enlistments. The New York World's Washington correspondent says : There is a misapprehension throughout the country with regard to the time in which the rebel soldiers' term of enlistment expires. There were not more than ten thousand troops—that is, regusoldiers term of chiistment expires. There were not more than ten thousand troops—that is, regular twelve-months troops—in the South at the time that Sumpter fell. The present rebel army has been organized since that time, contemporaneously with our own. A few regiments, which will disbend between now and May, will not sensibly diminish the efficiency of that army so far as numbers are concerned; but it is known that troops whose term of enlistment is nearly expired will not fight with the same ardor as those whose military career is before them. This fact we learned. tary career is before them. This fact we learned, to our cost, at Bull Run. If the war should be prolonged to May, the defective organization of the rebel army will become or use to us, but until
that time we must expect to meet them in as great
numbers as heretofore. In connection with this
matter it is well to state that now it is known that
the total excive force of the rebel army cannot
exceed the sundred thousand men. The rebel
newspapers wit that they have only arms for two
hundred and twenty-five thousand men, comprising
old flint-lock muskets that were stolen from the United States arsenals, and not more than fift United States arsenais, and not more than fity thousand English rifled muskets, which we now know are not an effective weapon. Against this rebel force we will have an army of six hundred thousand men, as well armed and equipped as any troops in the world. When the fight commences it will be found not only that our troops are better armed, but that we have at least two cannons to the robels'

one on every field where we engage them. A small scouting party, under Captain Harkness, of Colonel Miller's Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in General Howard's brigade, which went out a few days since from General Sumner's division, has safely returned to camp with considerable valuable information. They proceeded nearly twelve miles along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and sooured the country between Burk's Station and Fairfax Court House. They ascertained the positions of the enemy's outposts, and heard the beating of the rebel drums. They found that a young man, residing beyond our lines, who had been frequently seen about our encampments, was in the habit of conveying information to the enemy. He was arrested and sent to headquarters in Washington for examination. The day before his arrest he was in Alexandria, with a few articles which he purchased there. He went out to the house of Widow Taylor, who is his aunt. He says he told his aunt's folks that some of our pickets were posted at his ceta. Widow Taylor has at least one Important Scouting Expedition. whow Taylor, who is his aunt. He says he bind his aunit's folks that some of our pickets were posted at his gate. Widow Taylor has at least one son in the rebel army. A squadron of Stewart's rebel cavalry had been at her house about a week ago, and had taken forty-three head of cattle from people residing in that neighborhood. The reconnoissance was well conducted, and proved entirely successful.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMP SHIRE.—The election in New Hampshire for State officers and members of the Legislature, takes place on the second Tuesday of March. The regular Democrats, and the Republicans (the latter under a call to all friends and supporters of the Union) have made their nominations. A COLORED MAN, named Micajah Philips, died last week, in Ohio, aged 125 years. He attended his master, the Rev. Mr. Fountain, at the battle of Yorktown; and about the beginning of the present century escaped to the free West, where he has ever since resided.

DEATH OF FATHER McDermott .- Rev. Jas.

T. McDermott, for the last fifteen years pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lowell, Mass., died last Saturday evening about half past five o'clock, of liver complaint, at the age of about 56 years. Hon, James O. Putnam writes to a friend in Buffelo expressing his great joy, and that of loyal Americans in Havre, where he is United States consul, at the solution of the Trent difficulty. The Newark, N. J.; board of education have reported a plan by which the annual cost of the echools in that city can be decreased \$10,000, and their efficiency maintained. The estimated expense amounts to \$56,800. LIEUT. WATERMAN, who was stopping at the Oliver House, in Toledo, Ohio, shot himself on Saturday last. He is supposed to be mortally wounded.

THE Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments, whose terms of enlistment (one year) expire in May, have obtained permission to reorganize for THE village of Boonton, Morris county. N. J., has sent 260 men to the war-one sixth of its

Dr. Cheever on Emancipation. [The following notice of Dr. Cheever's lecture was put in type for Wednesday's issue, but was unavoidably crowded out. The announcement that the Rev. G. B. Cheever. D. D. of New York, would lecture at Concert Hall, on Taesday

TWO CENTS.

evening, attracted a large audience. The potoriety of the cturer, the peculiar character of his theme, and the obect in behalf of which the lecture was given, were well calculated to contribute to this result. Although not popularly known as a lecturer, there are few men in the pulpit who have by their pon more effectually won their way tion, than George Barrell Cheever. into popular recognition, than George Barrell Cheever. Fe belongs to a class of New England radicals, which, to-day, more than at any former period in our history, is not only tolerated, but admired. Dr. Cheever's record on the slavery question is too well known to have left room for surprise at his extreme views delivered in this lecture. His style, as a lecturer-his gestures, voice, and niphasis may be described as the reverse of elegant, although this is in some degree atoned for by his impasrioned earnestness. He commenced his lecture by saying that the progress

of the dreadful rebellion, that had brought the very life

of this nation in peril, made the circumstances of this

our more solemn than had ever been experienced by

any other nation on earth, excepting the Jews. And

what was much to be regretted was, that so many oppor-

tunities had been lost effectually to crush it. We had tood idly by, waiting for events to transpire, instead of creating them. We had literally "stood still to see the salvation of God," as was said, in a way, by certain conservatives respecting this struggle.
Some members of the United States Senate had recently said to him, in view of this procreatination, that they feared this would be the last session of the American The stock market to-day was dull, although Pennsyl-Congress that would ever be held. Emancipation, imnediate emancipation, was our only salvation. And one State and City Loans were slow of sale at previous quething would come, said the speaker; "the slaves will be delivered." [A voice. Hear, hear.] Yet if this deliverance came through other hands, it would not result in our salvation. If, the instant that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon, the emancipation of the slaves had been declared by the Government, there would have been a manimous and united North to sanction that movement And what had we gained by this delay? Nothing. Rather than hazard the friendship of the Barder States the most favorable opportunities to crush the rebellion had been New York exchange......paræ1-10 dis

sacrificed. Thus, he said, our troops had had it in their power to have conquered the whole of North Carolina in one week from their landing at Fort Hatteras, but they were not permitted to do so. We had purchased the neutrality of the Border States by the sacrifice of the rights of the slave. Then, again, at another critical juncture, Gen. Fremont, [the mention of whose name was greeted with boisterous applause,] if permitted, would have freed the State of Missouri from slavery. But Fremont had not been allowed to pursue a conquering career, which the lecturer characterized as the most iniquitous mistake yet made in the prosecution of the war. Alas, alas! the result of that dreadful mistake was still upon us, and he hoped that it was ordained in the providence of God to replace Frement in the post from which he had been, he alleged, unjustly removed.

Procrastination had been our bane. Two months and

a half ago, said the lecturer, a vigorous course on the Southern coast would have placed Charleston and Savannah in our hands without the loss on our part of a single score of nen. This was no mere supposition, but a demonstrable fact, had the panic which was known to have existed there at that time been taken advantage of. Had the same inefficient course been pursued in the days of Napoleon and Wellington, the delinquent generals would have been cashiered. This free and sweeping criticism upon the inefficient manner in which the war was being prosecuted, was continued at some length.

But to take up his subject more systematically, he proposed to consider first, what was justice to the slave !

secondly, what was justice to the rebels; and, thirdly,

Under the first of these heads, an extended legal dis-

cussion was entered upon, in which the reverend lecturer

expressed the most extraordinary and overwhelming

what was justice to ourselves?

surprise that the Constitution of the United States had never been properly understood in the limited extent of its recognition of slavery. He further argued that the action of the second States had literally made omancipation an existing fact, so that by the very act of the rebellion every slave was free. And yet, in the face had been seized as a slave, and held as such. This, he said, was a monstrous wrong, and every general that had lent his hand in its accomplishment was a man-stealer : and the President, and every member of his Cabinet who had sanctioned it, or taken one step towards withholding from those escaped slaves their rightful freedom, was nothing less than a usurper. He contended that we had no right, neither under laws human slaves. This was the only condition (the fugitive) in which this Government took any cognizance of them at all and what he would ask became of this when the themselves, as they had been by their act of rebellion ! If, said he, the Union should be reconstructed with slavery in it, it would be the most heinous and Goddefying act that the world had ever looked upon. Such an act would consign to bondage millions of persons entitled to freedom by every consideration of justice. God forbid that this war should be ultimately found to have never suffer victory to attend our cause if this was our eousness enough in the people to launch their strength to establish a despotism. [Great applause.] The prejudice that existed against mere color was most unreasonable and unjust. He had been mortified an I astounded on reading some days ago, that an officer—he would not mention his name—had ordered the United States uniform to be stripped from certain men in the city of Washdark : and he said he would rejoice in his heart and give

jet. [Laughter.] Washington had not thought the American uniform disgraced in being worn by a colored man, and he, the lecturer, thought this hellish rebellion ought to be put down, if in doing so we accepted the services of men covered with soot from the bottomless pit. [Renewed laughter.] He said he had much more to say about the inefficien with which the war was being carried on, and would do so on Thursday evening, in the same hall. He had just come from a conversation with a newspaper correspondent, recently expelled from Port Royal on account of some revelation he had made in his letters. He said that the young man in question was in possession of facts which he hoped would yet be made public if they had to be dragged out by a committee of Congress.

The inspiration of freedom was the only impulse which could ever carry an army to victory. Let this but be State street, and Third street were empty, the people "without money and without price" He was in favor of having it proclaimed that slaves

when he was about to " review the army on the Poto-

nac," would wake up and find his own skin as black as

everywhere should rise and fight against revels for the Union. This was right, certainly. Oh, but this would be a servile insurrection ! some sensitive philanthropist would exclaim. And what, he would ask, in reply to this, was our movement at the North but a servile insurrection against our quondam masters of the allegiance of the slaves was due to the United States, the opportunity. Contrary to all reasonable expectation, slavery in the District of Columbia had not yet been abolished, which should have been the very first act of Congress at their assembling. Instead of this, the bill introduced for that purpose had been tabled, and he had been told that there was little chance of its passage this session. So, too, we still retained on our statute books that burning disgrace, the fugitive-slave law.

stultifying ourselves and paralyzing the arms of the In taking up the second part of his subject, which was, what constitutes justice to the rebels, he thought that a righteons retribution ought to be dealt out upon the heads demne 1 to death. This was, in fact, God's decree against them. And if the war was but conducted on God's principles, it would be closed in less than a month. Justice also required that the rebel States should be con-quered, and held as conquered Territories. Then, if the fugitive-slave clause in the Constitution should be insisted upon, he thought that it would be but fair that the whole mass of slaveholders should be offered up as a holocaust in explation for their past offences, i. e., let them exchange places with those they have so long enslaved, by themselves becoming the "mudsills" of society; by being exposed in the market to the highest black bidders; by becoming themselves the foundation stones of their "peculiar institutions." This would be simply meting out to them strict justice, by doing unto them as they had done unbe others. He kne a ruce and its posterity forever, and he would, therefore for example, he would vote to be made a slave of toother honest man would vote for the same thing. In conclusion, he read the form of an emancipation proclamation which he would like to see issued by our vernment, which was warmly applauded. The third proposition of his subject, as announced above, was not reached, although he spoke until nearly

ren o'clock.

Post Office Appropriations.

The following bill, making appropriations for the service of the Pest Office Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1863, was introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, on January 31st. It was read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union:

Be it enacted, dc. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863, ont of any moneys in the Treasury ariging from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the 2d of July, 1852.

For transportation of the mails, (inland.) 86,961,000; for compensation to postmasters, \$2,234,000; for clerks in the offices. \$2,000; for affice furniture in the post offices. \$2,000; for office furniture in the post offices. \$2,000; for office furniture in the post offices. \$2,000; for amal-depredations and special agents, \$56,000; for mal-depredations and special agents, \$56,000; for payments of balances due to foreign confirmed to the sections of the state of the section Post Office Appropriations.

SAILED .- The United States steamer Rhode THE Ohio State Journal has authority in saying that Governor Dennison will not be a candidate for United States Senator from that State.

.....12.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus i 100 cepies \$120.

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we will Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as THE WAR PRESS. line, constitute a square.

THE WAR PRESS.

5.00

TER WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. PRILADELPHIA, Fobrany 5, 1862.

We are in receipt of a number of communications from correspondents, which we regret we are not able to find room for in 'our crowded columns. Of these we select a couple, of which one shows the character and the temper of the most of them touching the course of those banks that are now embarrassing the Government by factious question of importance to some of our banking institu-

tions and other corporations:

"THE CHRENCY.—I was much surprised at seeing, in a late 'money article' in The Press, that some of the banks in this city, in imitation of a very few in New York, had been so unwise as to attempt to discredit the notes issued by the General Government. Those notes, to say the least, are as good as bank notes; in one respect they are believ, being taken for Government dues.

"Without supposing that our moneyed institutions were actuated by purely patriolic impulses, in supporting the United States Government, I gave them credit for sufficient sugarity to perceive that if the Government went down everything else must go with it. It certainly would be a strange sight, to see the paper money of the Union rejected by institutions which the New York Eneming Post calls 'creatures of sufferance,' and which have stopped payment three times in the short space of four years and a half. M. E."

"Shall Notes.—There seems to he a very general "Shall Notes.—There seems to he a very general "Shall Notes.—There seems to he a very general impression in the minds of our people that the last Legislature repealed the law prohibiting the issue of notes under five deliars put forth in other States; but I cannot find any such repealing act, though I have carefully looked for it. Is it repealed or not!

"So generally is this idea entertained that last week one of the banks on Chestlut street was busily engaged in paying out one-deliar shinplasters issued by a New Jersey bank.

QUERIST."

In the money market there is no variation of import-James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sold, at noon, at the Railway, So; 2 bonds (\$500 cush) of the Hestenville Mantua, and Fairmonnt Passenger Bailway Company, 25 per cent.; 225 shares Arch street Railway, \$16.50. The following quotations are furnished us by Messra

Country funds..... 

The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamekin Val-Tons. cwt. Tons. cwt. Tons. cwt. For the week ending Feb. 4....,258 18 7,226 12 13,809 05 The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The stock market has a better appearance to-day. The unsettled policy of the Government on the financial question continues to exert an important influence upon prices, though the improvement of this morning may be attributed almost entirely to the opposition of the London Times to interference in American affairs, announced by the Nord Scotian. While much encouragement is drawn from this attitude of the Times, there is at the same time considerable uncasiness in regard to the inactivity of the army and the entanglements of the Government finances. The speculative list is \( \mu \) 3\( \mu \) por cent. better, but the demand for stocks is moderate, chiefly from the operators of the street.

Illinois Central continues heavy and neglected. The price fluctuates rapidly, the first sales this morning were at 56, then at 57, and finally back again to 56. An impression prevalls that the managers will be composed to make mother assessment on the stockholders in order to meet the April Interest on the construction bonds.

After the Board New York Central was quoted 82% 282%, Erie 33%, Toledo 41%, Bock Island 63, Michigan Central 49. The New York Evening Post of to-day save:

82%, Erie 33%, Toledo 41%, Rock Island 53, Michigan 52'5, Mire 55'5, 1 toled 9'12, Rose I shall so, includes Pacific hall closes with sales at 99. The directors will probably declare a 5 per cent. dividend to-day. We hear that the company are about building another new steemer. steamer. Cleveland and Pittsburg fourth mortgages sold at 43. The thirds are 70 bid 75 asked The bond list generally is firm, and the leading mortgages in good demand. State stocks are quiet, but steady. Missouris are neglected at 40 ½ 41. These bonds appear to have been addeduct denough the passaulthers as 3 with Tananachem. uddenly dropped by speculators, so with Tennessons which are dull at 43. which are dull at 43.
Government stocks are firmer. The sixes of 1881 are & per cent. higher; the registered sold at 58%, the cou-Government stocks are firmer. The sixes of 1881 are \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$ cert. higher; the registered sold at 58\(\pexists'\), the soupons at 89\(\pexists'\). The seven-thirty per cent. treasury notes are a shade better to-day, \$2\(\pi^2\)\pi\$ per cent. discount.

Gold remains dull at 103\(\pi^2\), and will probably continue without change until the policy of Congress on the finances is determined. There is a very small demand for export, but speculators soem to regard it \(\pi^2\) a safe and profitable venture at \$\frac{\pi}{\pi}\$ per cent. promium.

The money market, if anything, is hardening, and, on call, loans are not so easily effected at six per cent, as during last week. The banks are lending very sparingly, and are evidently strengthening themselves against the embarrassments of the Government finances. The impression seems to be very general that higher rates for money will follow the existing difficulties of the market.

Exchange on London closed steady but quiet at 114\(\pi\). Finicipally 3t the inside figure. A steamer leaves for Europe to-day, being an irregular boat, no business for moment has been done.

The banks have not as yet taken any concerted action relative to the reception of Demand Treasury notes. They seem to be bridging over matters by taking moderate amounts on deposit, though there are a number of the large institutions which reject them entirely. We hear of sales among the brokers at ane-tenth of one per cent. discount.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

Fhiadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,
February 5, 1862.

Beported by S. E. Slaymaker, Philadelphia Exchange,
FIEST BOARD.

50 Reading R. 20% 1 Penna B. 42%
50 do 20% 3 do 43
50 do 20% 1 do 43
50 do 20% 1 do 43
10 do 338, 31
10 do 338, 31
24 Minebill B. 47
1000 Elmira R 78, 70
1000 do ...b5, 70
12 Gr & Coates E. 18% 1000 Reading 6s 170... 89 1 8 Mine SECOND BOARD. | SECOND | BOARD. | STRONGH | STRONG

3000 Pa Cpbs jan & jy. 50 % |
CLOSING PRICES.—FIRM.

Bid. Ask.
U S Tr 7 3-10 N 56% 98
Pnita os ...... 90% 91
Phita 6e new... 95% 96
Pouna 5s..... 81% 82
Reading B..... 20% 20 56
Read M 5a '86 '10 80% 90
Read M 6a '86 . 76% 77
Penna R ex div. 43% 43%
Penna R 2 m 6a 10% 10%
Penna R 2 m 6a 10% 10%
Morris Cl Con... 39 41
Morris Cl Pref. 110% 111
Sch Nav Past... 12% 13%
Sch Nav Past... 12% 15%
Sch Nav Stock... 4% 15%
Sch Nav Past... 15%
Sch Nav Past..

TRRRRARY 5-Evening 5.000 bbis have been disposed of at \$5.20\$5.25 for superime; \$5,446.70 for common and good extras, and \$5.70 asc for extra family, the latter for choice brands, including 200 bbts middings at \$4, and some small bits of fine Flour at \$4.75 05. The sales are mostly contined to extras and extra family, which command full prices for the former, and \$3 \$ bbl for the latter.

for the former, and \$3 \$\P\$ bhi for the latter.

Wheat is not so plenty to-day, and prime lots are wanted at fully former rates; about 9,000 bus sold at 132\$\pi\$136c for red\$, the latter for prime Pennsylvania in store, and 140\$\pi\$145c for white. By se is unchanged, Pennsylvania selling at 72c. Corn continuos dull; about 3,000 bus new Pennsylvania yellow found, buyers up 5\$\pi\$c, in store. Outs are ready at 38\$\pi\$38\$\pi\$c for Pennsylvania.

Bank—Quercitron is wanted at \$33.50 \$\P\$ ton for 1st No. 1.

COTTOS.—There is little or nothing doing, and no change in prices.

of the West Philadelphia Institute, Thirty-ninth and Market streets, were, on Tuesday evening last, presented with respectively, a gold-headed came and an elegant card basket, by Company C, Third Regiment Reserve Brigade, as testimonials to the kind hospitality of those gentlemen, in permitting the free use of the Institute Hall, by the company, for drill room and armory. Frui. E. D. Saunders responded, in a most patriotic and glowing speech for the came of the Union.