OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, TWELVE CERTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER AMEUR, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE

DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS invariably in advance for he time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Tures Dou-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

DATENT McCLELLAN TIES. PATENT McCLELLAN TIES. PATENT McCLELLAN TIES.

McCLELLAN TIES. PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS. PATENT McCLELLAN SCARFS.

PATENT

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

NORTHWEST COBNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. THE ONLY CHAVAT STORE IN PHILADELPHIA

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

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHI 3TS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, o Hantly receiving
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SC()TT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHENTNUT STREET,

ja9-H Four deors below the Continental

EXPRESS COMPANIES. THE ADAMS EXPRESS
OMPANY, Office 320 CHESTRUT
Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank
Motes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection
with other Express Companies, to all the principal Towns
and Cities of the United States E. S. SANDFORD, General Superintendent

CLOARS AND MANTILLAS. GREAT BARGAINS

TADIES' CLOAKS,
To close out,
At the
ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORM,
N. W. corner TENTH and ARCH Sts.
su81-6m JACOB HORSYALL.

CLOAKS—
Handsome styles of well-made, serviceable garments. The best made, the best fitting, end the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to gelect.

COPPER & CONARD,

deld S. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET. CLOAKS! The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stock

HOUGH & CO., No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market. COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON. No. 119 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE

James s. Earle & son, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND POBTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

CABINET FURNITURE. MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION No. 261 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are manufacturing a superior article of

a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, fluished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work, au25-6m

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. IF YOU WANT GOOD BUTTER, go L to S. B. GOTTWALS', No. 812 SPBING GARDEN PRIME (GENUINE) JAVA AND MARACAIBO COFFEE, also fine OOLONG TEAS, BEANS!—A large superior quality of white BEANS, for sale at No. 4 North FIFTH Street.

JOS. H. THOMPSON, fe6-31\* General Commission Merchant and Agent.

LARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces

prime Leaf lard;
50 tierces White Grease,
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
isi-tf No. 146 NORTH WHABVES. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD SALMON, &c. — 3.000 bbis Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MAOKEBEL, large, medium, and small, in assorted backages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

5,000 bbis. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Esstport, and Pings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
5,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
5,000 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
5,000 bbls. mew Economy Mess Shal.
5,000 punitals Grand Bank Codish.
5,000 punitals Grand Bank Codish.

In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
no. 146 NORTH WHARVES. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL. Red Lead, White Lead, White Precipitate Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Bulph. Morphine, Litharge, Bugar of Lead, Morphine,
Acetate Morphine,
Lac. Sulph.,
Ether Sulphuric,
Ether Sitric,
Sulphate Quinine,
Corro. Sublim.,
Denarcotized Opiun,
Chloride of Soda. Calomel, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Chloride of Sods, Wetherill's ext. Cincha. Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime. Crude Borax, Refined Borax, w nite vitriot, Red Precipitate, Resin Copavia.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,

uggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street, PHILADEL PHIA. SHOVELS AND SPADES. GEORGE HALFMAN, MANUFACTURER.

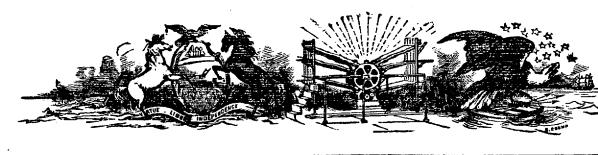
CORNER OF BREAD AND QUARRY STREETS,
jal3-3m\* Bet Arch and Race, and Second and Third. A NTI-FRICTION METAL, Superior quality, For sale by

JAMES YOCOM, JR.,
DRINKER'S ALLEY,
jais-2m\* Bet Front and Second, Race and Arch sta. REST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE BEACH Street, Konsington. T. THOMAS, my7-1y 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. BROOMCORN, HANDLES, TWINE, Ac.; Brooms, Buckets, &c., for sale by G. B. BLAKISTON, Commission Merchant, jalo-3m 22 South WATER Herest COTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-VAS, of all numbers and brands. Baven's Duck Awning Twills of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Govera.

Bavon's Duck Awning Twins ,or Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Govers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 leet wide. Tarpenling, Beiting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., 102 JOHN & JOHN & Alley. DAMPHLET PRINTING, AND every other description of Printing, of the most rior quality, at the mort reasonable rates, at RING-



surmountable difficulties of accomplishing such a

dited or entirely abandoned upon the happening of the mest trivial and apparently unimportant con-tingency. This principle applied, may stimulate the advance of the left wing of Buell's army, under

ary force of Burnside. Fifty thousand men pushed through from each direction, while the situation at other points is preserved, would necessitate the utmost diligence and energy on the part of our Government authorities to keep the Confederacy from being dangerously pierced in its Achilles' heel. Our philosophy in this matter would dictate the eminent wisdom of the adage that an ounce of presention is worth a round of ture.

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

Full List of the Rebels Engaged in the

caution is worth a pound of cure.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1862. **VOL.** 5.—NO. 160.

The President's Ball. The President gave a magnificent ball, Inviting the statesmen and stateswomen all; The people invited, with great delight, Bushed to the ball on Wednesday night.

He feasted his guests on splendid food, All that was grand, and all that was good; Turkeys, and chickens, and plover, and grouse, Wore eaten that night at the President's house. The company talked about Treasury Notes, While they denoted the buttons off of their coats; They kept it up through the whole of the night, And went home in the gray, chill, morning light. As they rode in the chilly, morning air, Brave men and fair women were heard to declare, That the very best clothes that were worn at the ball, Were those that were bought at the great OAK HALL.

OLOTHING, splendid enough for the most magnificent entertainment, thick enough for the coldest weather, strong enough for the hardest work, durable enough for the most oconomical man, and cheep enough for the poorest,—all these kinds of Clothing can be bought, for cash, at OAK HALL.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. corner SINTH and MARKET Streets.

The best Pantaloon Cutter in the city.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR
FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING
THEM INTO STOCK, viz:
Figured and Plain Merinoce,
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. O. Hdkfs., at 15c.
Two lots do., at 25c., a bargain.
One lot of Linen Diaper at \$1.25 a piece.
Hoop Skita—75, 77/8, 51, and \$1.12.
Nice assortment of Cinghams.
Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, spiendid assortment at
J. H. STOKES',
ja25 tf 702 ABOH Street.

WAMILY DRY GOODS STORE. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ABOH

have in store a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM. GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.
Good plain colored Silks.
Fashionable figured Silks.
Durable black Silks, plain and figured.
Linen Shirtings and Lineu Sheetings.
Best makes Long Cloth Shirting Muslins.
Table Linens and Dannack Towelings.
Blankets, fine quality and large size.
Marseiles Quilts of all sizes.
Cloths and Cassimeres for men and boys.
White code, a very full stock White goods, a very full stock. Black goods of every description.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS! THE PIECE—MUSLINS BY THE BALE.—Now is the time for housekeepers to buy their Sheetings and Shirtings, as all kinds of domestic goods are rapidly rising, and there can be no possible diminution of prices. We still have a few boxes of Wamsutta, Williamsville, Black Rock, and other popular makes. Good Muslins at 8, 9, 10, 11 cents. The best 12-cent Muslin in the city. Our Pillow-Case Muslins, and our 10-4, 17-4, and 12-4 Sheeting, purchased some time since, are from three to four cents cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

COMPERTHWAIT & CO., ja22

N. W. COR. EIGHTH and MARKET. GY PIECES NEW SPRING PRINTS.

New 4-4 Shirting Prints. New Oil Chintzes at 18% cents, worth 25. New Oil Chintzes as a New Imported Ginghams.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET Streets. BLACK ALPACAS.

One auction lot 37%, worth 50 cents.
One auction lot 25, worth 31 cents.
Fine Black Wool Delaines, 37% cents.
GOPER & CONABD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET. TINEN GOODS. Medium and Fine Fronting Lineus.

Heavy Shirting and Pillow Linens. One lot Red-bordered Fringed Towels, 18% cents cheap. en Sheeting, Diapers, Napkins, Doylies. CUOPER & CONARD, Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET. SHEPHERDS' PLAID CASHMERE.

One case just opened.

Black and White Checks, double width. Fine All-wool Cashmeres.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS. NEW BALMORALS.
Four hundred imported Bal

Four hundred imported Balmoral Skirts, At prices lower than before offered. SHABPLESS SBOTHERS. RUSSIA CRASH,
In medium and fine qualities.
Scotch Crash and Towelling.
sharpless brothers.

LIMBROIDERED MUSLIN CUR-TAINS—At very low prices, to sell the stock.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
ja21 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. PYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, open to-day, a fresh assortment of Double-faced Black Figured Silks.

Solid Colored Brown Figured Silks.

Blues, Modes, Green, and Purple Siks. [jas

EYRE & LANDELL keep the very heaviest
Plain Black Dress Silks.
Heavy-bordered Stont Black Silks.
Widow's Silks, without gloss.
Rich Plain Silks. for the silks.

\$2.50 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full

Balmorals Wholesale.
Balmorals Betail.
EYRE & LANDELL. COPARTNERSHIPS. COPARTNERSHIP. — BENJAMIN
S. JANNEY, Jr., and B. W. ANDREWS have formed a partaurship for transacting the Wholesale Grocery and Produce Commission business, at No. 631 MAR-KET street, under the firm of JANNEY & ANDREWS. fel-12t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. - S. MACKY has this day associated with him Mr.
ALEXANDER HOGG of this city, and will continue the
Produce and General Commission Business, at No. 1015
MARKET Street, under the Firm of
MACKY & HOG3.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership formerly existing between the undersigned, under the firm of VANDERVEEB, ARCHER. & CO., was dissolved Dec. 31, 1861, by limitation. The business will be settled by B. F. AliGHER and F. B. REEVES, at No. 46 North WATER Street. C. P. VANDERVEER, B. F. ABGHER, F. B. BEEVES.

Philodelphia, January 10, 1862. OOPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of ARCHER & REFYES, for transaction of a WHOLE-SALE GROCERY business, at the old stand, No. 45 North WATEE Street and No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue.

DENJAMIN F. ARCHER, FRANCIS B. REEVES.
Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1862.

ja13-tf

Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1862.

IMITED 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, Jz. The general nature of the business to be transacted is that of baying 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 Camdon, 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 torminate March 31st, 1864

the March 31st, 1864

DAVID SCULL, JR.,

WILLIAM BAXTER,

Cameral Pa General Partners.
DAVID SCULL, Special Partner.
Philadelphia, 12 mo. 31st, 1861. jal-ws 12t COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ISBAEL MORRIS this day retires from our firm.
His sons, THEODORE H. MORRIS and FREDERICK
W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the business will be continued as heretofore.
MORRIS, WHEELER, & CO.,
Iron Merchants,

Iron Merchants, 1608 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1801.

MEDICINAL. MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

GOPY-RIGHT SECURED.

ly from the Original Prescription of the late
PROFESSOR MUTTER. PROFESSOR MUTTER.

PROFESSOR MUTTER.

AT FREDERICK BROWN'S,
Northeast corner of FIFTH and OHESTNUT Streets,
Philadolphia.

This Remedy is a safe and simple preparation from the
receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with
whomit 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
rectoration without producing subsequent evil, it will be
welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Physician (to whom its combination will unbesitatingly be
made known), it will always be found very beneficial,
and in cases where a medical adviser is not at hand, it
May be tised with safety, according to the directions, in
all cases of short or long duration. For sale at

FERDERICK BROWN'S.

Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Sts., col9-s&w 6m Philadelphia. MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. ocid-tuthes?

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 fail.

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

GLUTEN CAPSULES PURE COD-LIVER OIL. PURE COD-LIVER OIL.

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

WYETH & BROTHER. den-tt 1412 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

New Publications. Some new publications are upon our table, which ought to be noticed, but the absorption of our space by war news will limit our remarks. By the way, talking of publication, we may mention, as a no velty in these dull newspaper times, that the New York Sunday Mercury, which has a larger circulation than any other Sunday newspaper in the Union, has just put up one of Hoe's Lightning Presses, costing \$25,000, which will strike off nearly 20,000 copies an hour.

We have the third volume, (pp. 827, oct

vo,) of Chambers' Encyclopædia, which truly is a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. It is published here by J. B. Lippincott and Co., and in Edinburgh by W and R. Chambers, also its editors, to whom the world is largely indebted for a vast amount of useful information, at the lowest charge, supplied during the last thirty years. The work is liberally illustrated, and treats of a greater number of subjects than, we believe, has ever been introduced into any previous work of a like character. One good feature is its giving biographical notices of distinguished living persons. The present volume includes articles from the city of Chivasso, in Piedmont, to Sea-Elephant. Under the head " Cotton," the statistics are brought down to the close of 1859, and (in some cases) of 1860; the processes of calico-printing, calendering, dyeing, spinning, weaving, &c., being described in other articles,

with engravings.

From Lippincott's we also have the new volume of their excellent Military Library. This is Baron Henri de Jomini's "Art of War," (Précis de l'Art de la Guerre") translated by Captain G. H. Mendell, corps of topographical engineers, and Lieut. W. P. Graighill, Corps of Engineers United States Army. This edition includes the author's last corrections, with appendices, maps, and index. It is a book to be studied, not skimmed. Jomini is the first of living military critics, and the mere list of his books on the Art of War occupies more than half a page in the Nouvelle Biographie Ge-

nérale. Among novelties in war literature is the "The National School for the Soldier," a catechism of military tactics, by Captain W. W. Van Ness-a pocket-manual in which much information is con densed. It is published by Carleton, New York, and Peterson & Brothers, in this city. We have also received, from Lippincott & Co., "Infantry Tactics, for the instruction, exercise, and ma nœuvres of the Soldier, in company, line of skirmishers, hattalion, brigade, a corps d'armée; by Brigadier General Silas Casey, United States Army." It is comprised in three small pocket volumes, and is based on the French ordonnances of 1831 and 1845, for the manœuvres of heavy infantry and chasseurs à pied, previously translated by General Scott and Colonel Hardee. The French system is here exactly adapted to the American. The text is made clear by the addition of copious illustrations. Published by D. Van Nostrand, New

Part XI. of "The Rebellion Record," edited by Frank Moore, and published by G. P. Putnam, New York, has reached us through Mr. John Mc-Farlan, the agent here. It is illustrated with portraits of Generals Mansfield and McDowell, engraved on steel by Perine from photographs by Brady. This monthly part is a portion of the of infinite value for present reference and future

much engaged the attention of inquiring minds in all ages, we beg to draw attention to an unpretending, but authentic and comprehensive, "History of the United States, from the Discovery of America 2 o'clock, after a determined resistance. to the Inauguration of President Lincoln." It has been specially written for the use of schools, by Mr. William Roberts, creditably known in this city as a teacher of marked ability and success in by-gone years. A more impartial, as well as accurate, history has not been written. No point of importance or interest has been disregarded. The sketch of American affairs, from 1775 to the close of the War of Independence (pp. 85-134), is a model of terse ness and truth. The book, which is neatly printed,

is illustrated with good engravings, mostly from eriginal designs. The publishers are Sower. D. & Co., 37 North Third and the title page of a volume published by C. Scribner, New York. It is a work of fiction, evidently from a woman's pen, judging from the delicacy and power with which womanly heart-quakes are described. In all probability, it is a first work. The constituent parts are olequence, fancy, and poetic feeling. But the writer scarcely knows, as yet, how to construct and carry on a story. She can create characters, but has to learn how to make them act. The result is that her book is one rather of high promise than of high performance. Those who read merely for from W. P. Hazard.

sensation-incidents will not like it: thoughtful eaders will think differently of it. We received it The Aldine Edition of Thomas Hood's Works edited by Epes Sargent, and published by G. P. Putnam, is also on sale by Hazard, who has received the second volume, containing "Up the Rhine" and a score of prose romances and extravaganzas, many of them hitherto unknown (as Hood's) in this country; the whole of the original woodcuts, from Hood's own designs, being also given, with two fine engravings, on steel, of German scenery on the Rhine. This promises to be a very complete, as well as particularly handsome, edition

Among periodicals on our table we point, with listinguished consideration, to the new number of the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, the best artieles in which are "The Progessive Tendency in Knowledge," "John Bunyan," and, at once eloquent, reasoning, and patriotic, "The War for the

The half-yearly part of Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, published by W. A. Townsend, New York, has reached us through the agent here, W. B. Zieber. This publication can be characterized in a few words. It gives an account of every discovery and practical improvement in the medical sciences which has been recorded in Europe in each half year. These occupy one hundred and fifty-four different articles, to which are appended an alphabetical synopsis of novelties in the treatment of various diseases; a to the volume, and a general index to the four last parts for 1860-'61. Mr. Townsend also publishes

commentary on midwifery and the diseases of women and children for the last half year; an index the medical annual, by Dr. William Elmer, entitled The Physicians' Hand-book of Practice and Memoranda," revised for 1862. This is a very complete manual and diary combined.

Lindsay and Blakiston, of this city, have issued their "Physician's Visiting List, Diary, and Book of Engagements for 1862," which, less elaborate (it is also cheaper) than Dr. Elmer's, is neat, nvenient, and portable. That the Dental Cosmos, a monthly record of dental science, has succeeded so well as to be now so far advanced as the seventh number of vol. iii., is to be attributed to two causes: it is well-edited, really giving a large amount of reliable information, and Dentistry, as practised and cultivated in this city, has reached its proper dignity as a science. It is conducted by Drs. J. D. White, J. H. McQuillen, and George J. Ziegler. The greater portion is original, but foreign publications are drawn upon when they contain any thing worth

communicating to the profession here. When neessary, too, wood-engravings are introduced. There is a curious paper here, from personal observation, about the habits of the beaver—an animal which cuts down large trees with its teeth, to build its dams and houses. Some weeks ago, we noticed a very sensible Address, by Dr. John S. Hart, on "Mistakes of Educated Men," delivered, on the invitation of a Society, with an unpronounceable Anglo-Greek name, of Pennsylvania College, at Gettyaburg, at the annual "Commencement" of the College, last September. It was printed, as a pamphlet, by the ociety, but the edition being exhausted, the author has reproduced it in the form of a 12mo volume, pp. 77, neatly bound in cloth, and thus given it a fair chance of permanent existence. We welcome it this new phase, and repeat that it is distinguished, in these times of "fine writing," by good sense,

street. Military Editions of Lever's Novels. T. B. Peterson has commenced the issue of a handsome and cheap edition of the military romances of Charles Lever, commencing with 'Charles O'Malley.'' It appears with a splendidly illustrated cover, gorgeous with gold and colors, and is just the book for the Camp. "Harry Lorrequer," "Jack Hinton," and all the rest of Lever's war-stories will follow. If the Secretary of War had leisure to read these works, no doubt he would order a hundred copies for every regiment in arms. The advertisement, in another page, will give particulars.

extended information, and plain, forcible language

Published by J. C. Garrigues, 148 South Fourth

DAMAGES RECOVERED .- Yesterday morning in the District Court, Judge Sharswood, an action was brought, by John Humel, against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to recover damages for increes sustained by Chas. Humel, he having been run over by the cars of the company, defendant. The accident occurred on the 9th of April last at Schuylkill Haven. A verdict for plaintiff for \$2,000 was rendered.

THE REBELLION.

From Gen. Halleck's Department.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

VICTORY ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER. OUR GUNBOATS ATTACK AND RE-DUCE FORT HENRY.

THE FEDERAL FLAG WAVING OVER THE ENTRENCHMENTS.

One General, One Colonel, Two Captains, and One Hundred Privates, of the Rebel Army, made Prisoners.

THIRTY-TWO OF THE CREW OF THE GUN-BOAT ESSEX SCALDED TO DEATH. THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE OHIO & MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

REBEL GEN. CRITTENDEN ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF TREASON.

MOST OF THE SHIPS OVER THE BAR.

The Rebels to Surrender Roancake Island, Pro vided Elizabeth City is not Attacked.

&c. GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

A Glorious Victory-Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, Captured. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- The expedition against Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, has been entirely sucassaful, and the fort is now in the possession of the

The Official Announcement. Sr. Louis, Feb. 7.-The following is announced from headquarters: " Fort Henry is ours. soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed.

Federal troops.

"By command of Major General HALLEOK. "W. W. SMITH, Captain and Aid-de-Camp." Further Particulars. CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7 - Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, surrendered yesterday afternoon, at The fight lasted an hour and twenty minutes,

being conducted by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex, and St. Louis. The gunboat Cincinnati fired one hundred an twenty five rounds, and received thirty-four shots from the rebel guns. Only one man was killed. The St. Louis fired one hundred and ion guns. and received no damage.

The Essex was disabled at the tenth round, by a ball striking her boiler. Thirty-two of her crew were kill-1, being scalded to death. Captain Porter was badly scalded, but not dan-One rebel general, one colonel, two captains

and one hundred privates, were taken prisoners. The fort mounted seventeen guns. The land force did not reach the scene of action for two hours after the surrender. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge, fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

The Forward Movement in Missouri. The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, under date of February 3, says: The "forward movement" in Missouri does not necessarily imply the immediate resumption of hostilities nor the probability of an early encounter with the rebels. Troops have moved to Lebanon and Warsaw, and probably will shortly hold Osceola. Our military lines are thereby extended many miles toward the enemy's country.

As heretofore indicated, the spring campaign As heretofore indicated, the spring campaign will open by an advance from these outposts upon a common point. There is an advantage, as well as a disadvantage, in moving the outposts of an army from the terminus of a railroad, which those who knew how long it took Fremont's army to quit the railroad will best appreciate. Once under way with a train of wagons, all is well, but that is just the sticking point. Another advantage in locating troops at Osceola, Warsaw, and Lebanon, is the great saving in the muscular strength of the troops. Whenever an advance on Springfield is resolved upon, our troops can march there quickly and avoid the physical exhaustion which usually follows long marches. General Curtis is chief in command at Lebanon, associated with Generals Sigel and Asboth. He has about 5,000 troops, and more are to follow. General Wyman remains in command at Rolla. Acting Brigadier General Jeff. C. Davis commands at Warsaw, though it is stated that General Pope is to establish is quarters at that place—this, too, in spite of the positive statement that Pope is to take up quarters in the Governor's mansion in Jefferson City. These Union movements in Missouri, in anticipation of a sudden swoop to the Arkansas line, divide public attention with the prospective operations in the vicinity of Cairo. The regiments which have recently left here are among the best in the department.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH,

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing under date of February 3, says: Gazette, writing under date of February 3, says:

A gentleman who made his way from the South to this city, within the past week, was months in travelling from Texas to Memphis. He was several times arrested while endeavoring to get beyond the limits of Texas, and forced to return home. At last he made his way into Arkansas. Here he was again taken by the Confederates, and, being a blacksmith by trade, was conveyed to Little Rock, and forced to make mainsprings for gun-locks. Then he was impressed into a Missouri expedition, under Hardee, as a campaign blacksmith. After suspicion had worn off to some extent he was allowed more privileges, and furnished with a horse. For a while he went in and out on his charger quite faithfully, and was always at his post of

For a while he went in and out on his charger quite faithfully, and was always at his post of duty. But, one fine day, while making an extended ride, to see it he could not reach the Federal lines, he found himself in the midst of Jeff Thompson's cavalry. Being hailed by an officer and asked what he was about, he replied, "Just looking at the country." The rebel officer thought it a singular time for gentlemen to be leisurely looking at the country, so our blacksmith was again a prisoner. Thompson sent him to Memphis, at which place he was employed in making sabres. Those he manufactured, he thinks, will not bear many hard blows, as he tempered them very hard. When sabre work became slack, he was put on gun-Those he manufactured, he thinks, will not bear many hard blows, as he tempered them very hard. When sabre work became slack, he was put on guncarriages. After working industriously for several weeks he pretended to have some pressing business at Bowling Green, and begged permission to make but a short visit and return. Having been a good boy, he was told he could have leave when he finished the gun-carriage on which he was then engaged. Before reaching Bowling Green he leaped from the cars while running slowly, and set out afoot through the country. Finding a negro chopping in the woods, he opened a conversation with him. Inquisitive Sambo wished to know whether the traveller was a Union man or a Southern man? "A good Southern man," was the reply. "O no, massa," said the negro, "you can't fool nigga dat way. You see I knows 'em. I sees too many Union men passen dis way." Finding it useless to argue with the darkey on the subject, he asked him if his master was a Union man? "No, sir, he's strong Southern rights." "Well," said the stranger, "are there any Union men about here?" "O, yes, plenty of 'em; I knows all of 'em." Several farm-houses were pointed out as the dwellings of Union men, and the refugee, without

[From the Nashville Gazette.]

rem.' Several farm-houses were pointed out as the dwellings of Union men, and the refugee, without letting the negro know his intention, made his way to one of them, and asked permission to remain during the night. In conversation with the gentleman of the house, he found it impossible to draw from him any expression of devotion to the Union, and began to fear the slave had misinfermed him. But when the farmer, during the evening, went out to look after some business, the refugee bethought him that one way to find out a man's riddle is to plough with his hoifer. So he afrew the good lady into a free conversation, and soon learned her husband's Secessionism was feigned for prudential purposes. Furthermore, he learned the lady was exceedingly anxious to write a lotter and send it to a friend within Tom Crittenden's lines. When the cautious host came in again, our traveller led him aside and disclosing his own character and aims, prevailed on him to drop his disguises. The result was, this Union family furnished him conveyance and a guide more than half way to Crit-

veyance and a guide more than half way to Crit-tenden's lines, and directions as to the best route Tor the balance.

This gentleman declares that about the time he let Southern Missouri, along the highways, in some sections, the atmosphere was literally stifling with the stench of unburied Union men who had been butchered by the robel guerillas.

This Texan refugee gives no such rose-colored account of things in the South as was given by the Southern-minded Bostonian who arrived at Cairo a short time since. He says grim starvation is closing in around the rebels, with his lank-visaged hosts, on all sides. Corn is the only plontiful commodity they have, and that was worth ninety cents per bushel when he left Memphis. Flour was worth \$15 to \$18 per barrel, and other articles of food, with the exception of sugar and molasses, were in priportion. Common prints were worth sixty-five cents per yard in the realm of King Cotton. The works of defence at Memphis were poor affairs, defence at Memphis were poor affairs, and there were few soldiers there to man them. At Columbus there are many thousands of sixty-days militia, all of whom will disband at the expiration of their time. The entire force at Columnation of their time.

bus, he thinks, is not more than 40,000 men, and at Bowling Green there are about the same number. Among these, too, are many sixty days men, armed with shot guns and squirrel rifles, who will not remain after their time expires. Behavior of the Biloxians.

The correspondent of the Boston Journal writing of the taking possession of Biloxi, says: writing of the taking possession of Biloxi, says:

That the fears of the people of the South have been worked upon by the rebel leaders is evident from the intense slarm occasioned by the landing of the Union force at Biloxi. The deepest anxiety was depicted on every countenance, and the people betrayed, by their looks and conversation, their fears that all the horrors of a sacked and pillaged town awaited them. The women, especially, were in the highest state of freuzy, and clung to the skirts of the Mayor for protection and advice, as he was going to consult the citizens. They had been told that the Northern soldiers were a set of barbarians, and given to pillage and rapine. But not even a pin's value was taken by the sailors

barbarians, and given to pillage and rapine. But not even a pin's value was taken by the sailors from any private dwelling, not an indecent word spoken, and ne intrusion or insult offered to any of the citizens, whose astonishment at the behavior of our men was only equalled by their previous fright. The people appeared to be in a very destitute condition, some wanting shoes, some clothing, and others bread. One smart-looking lad said to his mother in the hearing of the officers. I don't care surmountable difficulties of accomplishing such an expedition, where every mountain pass would be made a Thermopyle, the late success of the enemy neur Somerset may possibly attract his attention to its supposed feasibility, while he still exults, with exuberant cestacy, over his triumph. Indeed, we are already told that General Buell has despatched large reinforcements to Thomas and Schoepff, since the battle of the 19th ultimo, though their combined commands were known to be at least three times as large as that of General Crittenden, which had rallied, at last accounts, at Livingston, about fifteen miles from the Kentucky State line. This shows a disposition to follow up the victory by pressing forward into Tennessee as speedily as possible, and giving battle to Crittenden's retired army before it can be reinforced in sufficient numbers to insure successful resistance to an attack. condition, some wanting shoes, some clothing, and others bread. One smart-looking lad said to his mother, in the hearing of the officers, "I don't care if I do get taken prisoner," to which the other replied, "Nor I either, for then I shall be sure to get enough to eat." Another chap of rebellious tendencies said: "I've heard some talk of starving us into submission, but they'll have to put a blockade on the multer (a kind of fish) before they can do this." A little boy approached Mid. Woodward, and with a wishful air and beseeching tone said: "Oh, mister, if you'll only bring me one handful of coffee, I'll give you anything—'lasses, sugar, or anything." An old man made a similar proposal to Mr. Freeman, who asked him if they were short of snything, to which he made answer: "My God, we are short of everything. I haven't tasted coffee or tea these four months," He added: "If you like I'll show you some of the stuff we use for tea," and going off he soon returned with a bunch of dry herbage—large leaves on the stalk, which grows near the ground, and resembles oak leaves. "Though the town possessed many natural beauties and redeeming qualities, still everything bore a neglected and wasted appearance. The place seemed deserted, and no signs of thrift or business wereobserved; the male population, capable of bearing arms, had gone to the war, while old men and

hefore it can be reinforced in sunctent numbers to insure successful resistance to an attack.

Of course, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who enjoys the confidence of the people of the Mississippi valley to a greater extent than any other military man in the Southwest, will, at a glance, observe the evil consequences that must follow from another defeat of our forces in this disaffected from another defeat of our forces in this disaffected region, and will take prompt steps to arrest any such threatening disaster. If Gen. Crittonden should again be overwhelmed with superior numbers, and is forced to retreat still further South, it requires no superior sagacity to discern the fact that the enemy would be greatly encouraged in his attempt to prosecute the plan to which we have alluded. Movements in the field, of a vast military compaign, like those upon a chessboard, are as shifting as the sands of the sea, and may be expedited or entirely abandoned upon the happening of were observed; the maje population, capable of bearing arms, had gone to the war, while old men and boys were enrolled as home guards. There were not more than fifty men in the place, and about five hundred women and children. If the towns and hanlets in the North were to make this sacrifice, how long would the rebels defy the power of the Federal Government?

The Advance on Savannah.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

By the arrival of the ship Zenas Coffin, and the kindness of Cprain Riddell, we are in receipt of news from Port Royal to Tuesday, 28th ult.

The expedition for the South sailed from that point on Sunday, 26th January, including all the light draught steamers, eight gunboats, and 8,000 troops. The principal part of the expedition went outside, but one or two small steamers, with light vessels in tow, went by the inside passage.

Gen Sherman left on Monday, in the gunboat McClellan. The object of the expedition was understood to be an attack on Savannah, commencing with Fort Puleski.

On Tuesday, when the Zenas Coffin was beating out, they heard a heavy cannonading in the direction of Fort Puleski. It continued four hours in the morning and two in the atternoon.

The postmaster at Port Royal did not send a still the state of the content of the content of the state of the content of the state of the content of the state of the content o From the Journal of Commerce.

The postmaster at Port Royal did not send a mail by the Zerias Coffin, because, as the captain significantly expressed it, "she had not a round storn and a gilt figure head." But Captain Riddle has made a passage ahead of everything. General Crittenden Drunk and Accused

Battle at Mill Sport the Cincinnati of Treason. The responsibility for the defeat in the late battle near Simerset, the rebel journal who was not only entirely to Games bought up by "Federal gold." drank, but had been bought up by "Federal gold." A correspondent of the Memphis Avalanche, writing A correspondence to the Active States of the Nashville, January 25, says:

"Indeed, you can scarcely passalong the excited crowd, upon the streets—for Nashville has a goodly crowd, upon the streets at present—without hearing the commanding officer characterized as a 'drank-d,' 'notorious set,' sold our brave soldiers for forty-seven thousand dollars,' 'death too good for him,' and more of a worse tenor. There are others, however, who believe that the commander at Mill Spring is a brave and true patriot, and profer to wait for further developments before expressing their condemnation. In this latter class I may be found; but while I would do justice to General Crittenden—while I would not have him or his official conduct prejudged—I must be permitted to say that, if the half of what is here reported be true, there is no punishment that is too seveta for him."

The following statement, indicating Crittenden's from Nashville, January 25, says:

Therestial says:

Some very instructive inferences might be drawn by those of our troops that have been so extremely particular as to their clothing and arms, previous to entering the field, from the facts developed by the late battle in reference to the rebel armament and equipments. That a large per centage of their guns were of the flint-lock description is amply evidenced by the large prevalence of such among our trophies. What a shout of complaint would have been raised if any of our regiments had been asked to fight with such antiquated weapons; and if it had happened to be worsted, would not the defeat be solely charged to the deficient armament? Again: the appearance of the prisoners now in our hands goes to show that they are miserably deficient in clothing suitable for a winter campaign. Very few, only, seem to have been provided with overcoats of any kind. Yet, their inferior arms and scanty garments notwithstanding, they came out of their fortifications to fight us! Some of the captive officers assert that hundreds of the flint muskets did not go off during the engagement in consequence of the rain. That this may have been so is fully proved by the experience of European armies in former periods. Truly, we cannot deny credit to our enemies for their pluck and enterprise in thus making war in a condition that would have produced mutiny among many of our spoiled troops. The following statement, indicating Crittenden's understanding and intercourse with the Federal officers, is published in the Memphis Avatanche. in thus making war in a condition that would have produced mutiny among many of our spoiled troops. The rebels fight with whatever they can get in the We quote from the statement where Crittenden or-dered a retreat from the camp at Mill Creek to the south side of the Cumberland: "Colonel Battle's regiment was thrown out as a way of weapons. Is not this example rather worthy of imitation?

"Colonel Battle's regiment was thrown out as a picket guard in front of the fortifications while the retreat of the other regiments was made. They were ordered by Crittenden to halt within four miles of Monticello, and form a line of battle, to draw on the enemy for another fight. The regiments halted at Mrs. Roberts', at the point designated, and a consultation was held by the officers. "When the officers gathered for consultation, Colonel Battle revealed the contents of the papers which had been extracted from the body of a negroman, who was shot while attempting to cross the river, to the enemy, on Saturday night, at about half past ten o'clock. Mr. Smith, our informant, was one of the persons who captured the negro. I have obtained from prisoners the following com-plete list of the rebel infantry regiments, cavalry, and artillery corps, that came out of their extrench-ments to attack, together with the names of most of their field officers and commanders. These were ef Twentieth Tennessee—Colonel J. A. Battle; lieutenant colonel, M. B. Carter (prisoner); major, Patrick Duff. Fifteenth Mississippi—Colonel Strahan (absent on furlough); Lieutenant Colonel Walthall comman, who was shot while attempting to cross the river, to the enemy, on Saturday night, at about half past ten o'clock. Mr. Smith, our informant, was one of the persons who captured the negro. The story runs thus:

"A Capt. West, a Union man, lives near the enempment. A number of the members of Duncan's eampsup had been having their washing done at West's. On Saturday, prior to the battle, Gen. Crittenden dined with West. He gave to West some papers, which were to be transmitted across the river, by a negro, to the Northern army. A negro, Elizabeth, in the afternoon, told the negro girl attached to Duncan's company that a certain negro (calling him by name) of her master was to go be fond the river that night with papers to the Northern army. The intelligence was conveyed to the members of Duncan's company, who, at first, disregarded the report, attaching no importance to it. But the report was emphasized by the two negroes (the girl of Capt. West and the negro of the company) visiting the camp together and reporting it; whereupon eight men (among them W. B. Smith) were sent towards the river by Capt. Duncan Duncan going himself) in search of the negro. These men had proceeded about foux and a half miles when they met a man driving cattle, who informed them of the direction in which he had seen the negro travelling. The men hastened on to within half a mile below Stagal's Ferry, reaching there at about 7 o'clock P. M. They saw the negro in a cance, about half way across the river. They called to him to stop, but he went on, when can of the mon fired upon him, killing him in the cance. They tuen roma a large log incoming there at about 7 o'clock P. M. They saw the negro in a cance, about half way across the river. Somewhat above, which was straddled by three, which, with their hands, they paddled into the middle of the river to the cance. They extracted, from the person of the negro, papers, which, upon returning to camp, they delivered to Col. Battle. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock when the papers were examin on uriougn); Lieutenant Colonel Waithall commanding; major, — Brantley.

Sixteenth Alabama—Colonel C. B. Wood.

Nineteenth Tennessee—Colonel Cummings; lieutenant colonel, Walker; major, Falkerson.

Twenty-fifth Tennessee—Colonel, Stanton; lieutenant colonel, Diebrill; major, Williams.

Twenty-ninth Tennessee—Colonel, Powell; major, Rice. Sixteenth Tennessee—Colonel, Massay.

Seventeenth Tennessee—Colonel, Nowman; lieutenant colonel, Miller (commanding during the battle); major, Landis.

One battalion commanded by Lieut. Colonel Brannan.
One battalion commanded by Lieut. Colonel McClellan.
One battalion commanded by Lieut. Colonel Moses White. One independent company commanded by Capt. One independent company commanded by Capt.

ARTILLERY.

One battery of six pieces under Captain Rutledge, (late U. S. A.)

One battery of six pieces under Captain McClary.

Total—Eight regiments of infantry, two battalions and two independent companies of cavalry, and twelve pieces of artillery.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Tennessee and Sixteenth Alabama and Fifteenth Mississippi composed General. Zollicoffer's brigade, and the remaining four General Carroll's.

The prisoners state that Zollicoffer's brigade alone participated in the action, and that the only part performed by General Carroll's was to increase the proportions of the rout. This allegation appears to be contradicted, however, by the fact that among the wounded prisoners are several belonging to the regiments attached to Carroll's brigade. It is also claimed by the captives that the regiments under Zollicoffer averaged about four hundred and fifty men each, and that thus the whole number of rebels engaged did not exceed seven thousand seven hundred, inclusive of the artillery. This may not have been so, but there is certainly a great unanimity of expression among them on this subject.

The rebel cavalry numbered together about eight hundred and fifty men. It seems to be the universal opinion among the prisoners that it was a miserable, useless mob. Their horses were certainly of the poorest quality.

General Carroll is a notorious drunken politician "When the consultation of the officers was being held, Crittenden rode off hastily to Monticello. Colonel Battle told the brigade that they had been 'sold.' The regiments then proceeded to Monticello, and, upon their arrival, General Crittenden was found at the Houston Hotel, in his bed, deeply intoxicated. He was immediately arrested, and is now a prisoner of war, held by Colonels Stanton, Battle, Statham, and Newman. The papers discovered are said to reveal the character of our fortifications at Mill Spring, the number of our troops, and the amount of provisions on hand, etc.

"General Zollicoffer's body was carried to the brigade hospital by order of Dr. Cliffe. He lived six hours after he was shot, dying somewhat past 8 o'clock A. M. His last words were: 'Bring my men inside of the breastworks.' There were eighteen wounded, and eighteen sick, besides Gen. Zollicoffer's body, in the hospital. The hospital and all the bodies were burned by the Federals.''

universal opinion among the prisoners that it was a miserable, useless mob. Their horses were cortainly of the poorest quality.

General Carroll is a notorious drunken politician from Western Tennessee. Neither he nor Major General Crittenden appears to have enjoyed the confidence of their subordinates. Beyond the fact of his presence, Crittenden must have had hardly anything to do with the battle. No orders whatever are said to have been received by the Twentieth Tennessee, Thirtcenth Alabama, and Tenth Mississippi, after they were brought face to face with our troops. All prisoners agree that Zollicoffer was the ablest commander they had.

Young Bailie Peyton was killed at the side of Lieutenant Colonel Carter, of the Twentieth Tennessee. He was acting captain in that regiment, and towards the end of the fight proceeded with Colonel Carter some distance in advance of his regiment, to a fence. Our bullets flying thick and fast all around them, Colonel Carter expressed the opinion that it would be better for them to lie down. Colonel Carter did so himself, and in that position, according to his statement, kept firing for some time from his repaster, through the openings between the fence rails, at our men. After the lapse of some minutes, he turned around to look after his companion, when he saw young Peyton lying dead on the ground, shot dead through the head. He immediately arose, and tried to make his way back to bis regiment, but he failed to find it, and in his search unsuranced by came unon some men of [From the Nashville Gazette.]

The Sin of Drunkenness.—All men, regardless of avocations and condition, rest under a moral and social obligation to keep sober—to guard against the excessive use of intoxicating drinks—to keep their minds always free from the damaging effects of man's greatest enemy—whisky. This obligation is high and imperative, and its violation always attended with evil. Especially is it so as applicable to men in official station, civil and military. The habitual drunkard is unfit for station of any kind, and particularly unfit for being vested with the power to govern or command. But for the deplorable fact that Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who is, we regret to say, generally regarded as a common drunkard, had been made the superior in command of the lamented Zollicoffer, the devoted hearts of Southern patriots might not to-day be lacerated and overwhelmed with grief almost insupportable. We firmly believe that the investigations to be made of the causes leading to this great disaster to our arms will discond the fact that General Crittenden was at the of any kind, and particularly unfit for being vested with the power to govern or command. But for the deplorable fact that Gen. Crittenden, Kentucky, who is, we regret to say, generally regarded as a common drunkard, had been made the superior in command of the lamented Zollicoffer, the devoted hearts of Southern patriots might not to-day be lacerated and overwhelmed with grisf almost insupportable. We firmly believe that the investigations to be made of the causes with grisf almost insupportable. We firmly believe that the investigations to be made of the causes leading to this great disaster to our arms will disclose the fact that General Crittenden was, at the time of the action, in an almost beastly state of intoxication, and has been so, almost incessantly, since the commencement of his connection with the Confederate army. We shall feel some little astonishment if this investigation does not also connect with Crittenden's erime of drunkenness the greater sins of treason, treachery, and cowardice. The first revolution had an Arnold—the second revolution may likewise have one. Be that, however, as it may, for the sake of humanity and the success of this struggle for national independence, we carnestly hope that no more besotted inebriately such as the court of the covery. Many of the slightly wounded are already up and walking about the town.

The Plan of the Enemy.

The Northern journals, in discussing the plans of their generals, give us intimation of one probable feature in their programme, which, if successful,

TWO CENTS. would prove the heaviest! blow that could possibly be inflicted upon our Confederacy. It is nothing more nor less than cutting off all communication between the Potomac and the Mississippi valley, by pushing forward two vast armies through East Tennessee and North Carolina, thus peforming a piece of military strategy designated by Napoleon as "piercing the centre." The armies of the East and West are now connected by two lines of railway—one the East Tennessee and Western Virginia, passing through the mountainous region of this State, and the other the Weldon and Wilmington, running along the Atlantic coast. Both of these roads are in a measure somewhat exposed to the assaults of the enemy, the former being about seventy and the latter near forty miles from the advance guard of the Federal forces on either extreme in Southern Kentucky and Pamlice sound. Military affairs are in a situation at present to especially indicate, if not invite, a trial of this scheme. The Burnside naval expedition has rendezvoused on the coast of North Carolina, with a reported force for landing operations of about thirty thousand men, which may be increased at any time by the addition of twenty-five thousand more under Sherman and Dupont, now at Port Royal. It is evidently the design of this fleet, if it does anything at all, to move on Nowbern, Washington, or Elizabethtown, with the view of their capture and the subsequent establishment of a base of operations against the interior portion of North Carolina. In the meanwhile, strenuous efforts may be made to penerate East Tennessee, by way of Cumborland Gap, or some other entrance, so as to reach the The mentiors among them of several field officers by Southern papers, of whose wounding they had not heard themselves, shows this. Colonel Carter states that, Besides him, there was hardly an upinjured officer is his regiment. Correct returns of the robel loss wilf probably be never obtained under the existing circumstances.

isting circumstances.

The weather continues to be disgastingly unfavorable in this region. Not a day passes without some additional rain; the reast are, consequently, getting worse and worse. As long as cold or dry weather does not set in, no advance of our troops n any direction will be practicable.

I am reliably informed that circulars have been sent by certain Kentucky politicians, afflicted with negrophobia, to many of the Kentucky officers in the Federal service, requesting them to communicate their views as to what course they should pursue in case an emanoipation policy should be pursue in case an emancipation policy should be pursued by the Government. What does this mean:
General Thomas has not, as the Associated Press
claims to know, occupied Mosticello with a large
force, but is here, and confined to his room by a

slight indisposition.

It will be remembered that, a few days since, an extract from Southern papers, stating that one "Hogback Johnson" had brought information to the robel entrenchment as to the strength of our forces. This traitor is living on a farm in this vicinity, and is still at large. In the meanwhile, strenuous efforts may be made to penerate East Tennessee, by way of Cumberland Gap, or some other entrance, so as to reach the great trunk railway, between the East and the West, at Knoxville or Greenville. This is known to have long been a favorite plan of the enemy, since the commencement of the war, and the importance of the movement has been repeatedly dwelt upon by the most sagneious and observant journals of the Northwest. Despite the almost insurmountable difficulties of accomplishing such an

The Capture of a Rebel Spy. The Munfordsville correspondent of the Cincin-

nati Times, writing under date of February 2d, A prisoner of war was brought into camp yester-day, and placed in prison, charged with being a spy. His history, in connection with our army, is interesting. When the first Federal advance to Green river was made, large parties of cavalry were sent out on the fishs to watch the fords and guard the roads. One of these parties visited the residence of the rebel General Buckner, and found a gentleman there in a U.S. infantry captain's uniform, making himself at home. He said his name was Jackson, and that he was reconneitring for the Federal army. He talked too much, however, frequently contradicting himself, and the officer of cavalry deemed it best to bring him to head-quartors. A prisoner of war was brought into camp yeste

ficer of cavalry deemed it best to bring him to head-quarters.

Then his pretence was proved to be false, and General McCook regarding him as a spy, ordered him into close custody. He was very indignant when placed in jail, and swore he would shoot (fen. McGook as soon as he regained his liberty. During his imprisonment he was taken with the measles, and came near going the way of all flesh. One day, just after his iliness, he requested, as a special favor, the privilege of dining out under the escort of a guard. It was granted, and one of Col. Willich's men sent along with him. He went to a house on the edge of the village, and eyeing the German, supposed he had a greenhorn, proposed to go a little further to another house.

"Das ist all right," said Hans, but taking care the moment the prisener's back was turned to capthe moment the prisoner's back was turned to cap

his gun.

He went to the second, the third, and insisted on going to the fourth house, when the guard protested. tested.

"What do you mean, sir?" he then said in an indignant tone. "Don't you know that I am a captain, and you must obey my orders?"

"I goes to der house, nicht," calmly replied the "Then you can stay where you are, but I will the advance of the left wing of Buell's army, under Thomas and Schoepfi, unless it is confronted with a counter force of equally large proportions.

We have to contend with the disagreeable fact that there is in East Tennessee, the field of this operation, a large disaffected, if not treasonable, element, ready at all times to give aid and comfort to the armed legions of the enemy in their coming. The section of North Carolina, too, within the vicinity of Hatteras, has been charged with a subdued sentiment of disloyalty, which, if true, would offer strong inducements to invasion by the expeditionary force of Burnside. Fifty thousand men pushed through from each direction, while the situation at

"Ha, ish dat it?" said Hans, bringing his gun up to an aim, "well den by shinks you goes mit a bulto an aim, "well den by shinks you goes mit a bullet in your head."

"Don't shoot! for God's sake don't shoot!" exclaimed the would-be captain. "I will go back
with you," and back he came, with Hans cocked
musket close after him.
But though "Captain" Jackson failed that time,
he did oventually succeed in making his escape
from the jail. The affair at the time caused some xcitement, as it was supposed he had received out-

excitement, as it was supposed he had received outside assistance.

The jailor at the time was Sergeant W. H. Sheffield, of the Forty-ninth Ohio, who has served efficiently in the provest force of the division for some
months. Lately the sergeant has been transferred
to the railroad, travelling on all the passenger
trains examining the passes of travellers. While
going through the cars beyond Bacon creek, yesterday, who should he meet but the escaped Capt.
Jackson, now dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant
of cavelry. He presented a pass from Gen. Mithlow. Jackson, now dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant of cavalry. He presented a pass from Gen. Mirlow, but it bore another name. The send invited him Presently Jackson addressoldly acknowledged he to sit besids who was in prison, but he was all tyen now, having Gen. Mitchell's protection. He told the sergeant, that as soon as he escaped he went down to Bacon Creek and enrolled himself with the cavalry, that Gen. Mitchell at once saw his merits, and had authorized him to recruit for his body guard, and that he was going North for that purpose. This was, of course, all false, but it is a mystery as to how he obtained the uniform and is a mystery as to how he obtained the uniform and

pass.
Sergeant Sheffield did not feel authorized to arrest him, as he had a pass, but telegraphed ahead after he left the train, and the captain was arrested at Louisville, just as he had engaged passage on a steamer going southward. He had obtained a pass at Louisville, on the strength of the one he had from General Mitchell. Yesterday he roturned here, and is now in his old home—the Munfordsville

There is very little doubt as to his being a spy. There is very little doubt as to his being a spy-it is supposed he has been in the neighborhood since his escape from jail, gathering information under various disguises, and, having learned our strength, was proceeding to some point on the Ohio where he could make his way to communicate with the rebels. Care will be taken that he does not escape grain. escape again.

The Invasion of East Tennessee by Union Troops.

The Somerset correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing under date of January 9th, says: I trust that no newspaper strategists will have given vent to feelings of dissatisfaction with the failure of our troops to keep close to the heels of the enemy and pursue him into Tennessee. Any one knowing, as everybody here does, that there were no means of crossing large bodies over the Cumberland (the boats used by the rebels being burned), and that all the roads in this section of the country have been rendered so absolutely im-passable by the almost continuous wet weather of the last six weeks, as to render the transportapassable by the aimost continuous wet weather or the last six weeks, as to render the transportation of adequate supplies even to this point impracticable, and that the country south of the Cumberland is extremely rugged, poor, and caten out by the rebels, will not try to blame any commander for not quickly improving the defeat of the enemy by an advance into Tennessee. I can, however, assure your readers that, in spite of all but insurmountable obstacles, in a very few days portions of General Thomas' division will be on Tennessee soil. General Carter left yesterday at the head of 5,000 men. (First and Second Tennessee, Sixteenth Ohio, Forty-nmit Indiena, Third Kentucky, a battalion of Colonel Hardy's Kentucky Cavalry, and Whitmore's Battery.) in the direction of the Cumberland Gap, via London and Barboursville. His ultimate destination is Knoxville, Tennessee. General Schoopff's brigade (Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth Ohio, Twelfth Kentucky, and Howett's Kentucky Battery) will cross the river to-morrow at Waitsboro, and march to Monticello. General Thomas will follow with twelve more regiments of infantry, some cavalry, and four batteries, in a few days.

some cavalry, and four batteries, in a few days. At Monticello, General Schoepff will turn to the left, and General Thomas to the right, and invade Tennessee over two diverging roads.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Burnside Expedition — The Rebels make a Conditional Offer to give up Roanoke Island—Rebel Despatches from

Tennessee, &c. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6, via Baltimore.—The United States steamer Survance, of the Burnside expedition, arrived this forenoon. She left Cape Hatters yesterday morning, having come out of the inlet the day previous. The fleet was still inside of the inlet, and nothing had been done. Most, if not all, the vessels had gone over the bar, and about 6,000 troops had been landed. The Suwance was considerably damaged by the storm; part of her bulwarks and wheel-houses hav-

After landing her mails and passengers, the Sunva-nee will go to Philadelphia for repairs. The gunboat E. H. Herbert was lost, in addition to the disasters before mentioned. A forward movement was shortly expected.

There was a rumor circulated that the rebels had offered, through a flag of truce, to give up Roan-

oke Island, on condition that Elizabeth City should not be attacked. The steamer Louisiana has been got off without serious damage. The steamer Albany arrived to-day from Annaolis, with quartermaster and other stores for the

Burnside Expedition. Rain has been falling all day. A flag of truce went to Craney Island, and returned with a large number of women and children to go North. Also, Lieut. Preston, of the Seventy-first New York, to be exchanged, and J. H. H. Sands, of the Fourth Regiment, a prisoner of war, released on parole. No news was brought down.
Menusis, Feb. 5.—Three Federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee river yesterday. They opened fire on Fort Henry. The latter responded, but there was no damage done to the fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the

expected. An order was issued from the War Department, on the 4th, ordering all the military commanders ept such as is in the hands of the original manuacturers, and that the Government and contractors shall pay forty cents per pound and no more. The order is issued in consequence of the monopoly of speculators and the exorbitant rates

fort, and an attack is expected.

charged the Government. difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged. General Price will doubtless be commissioned a major general, and the Missouri troops received into the Confederate service as twelve-months volunteers. The Virginia Legislature yesterday (the .4th) went into secret session for the purpose of con-sidering an important communication from the sidering an important communication from the Governor upon a subject in regard to which it is understood that the State and Confederate authorities are subject in regard to which it is understood that the State and Confederate authorities are subject in regard to which it is shaft subsequently expired in a short time, and the men refused to venture their lives where death ties are entirely agreed. Its purport will not transpire at present.

The Dispatch says in an editorial that "Spain is the natural ally of the South. If the South has

is the natural ally of the South. If the South has | settled.

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

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus 20 capies will cost \$24; 50 caples will cost \$60; and 100 cepies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or ever, we Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Protocotors are requested to act as Agents to THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Hn es constitute a square. had one friend from the beginning of her troubles, it has been Spain. We think it due to her gene-

rous and offrairic people to have sent representatives to the Spanish Court, and thereby laid a broad and deep foundation of permanent and close amity with that nation. It is not too late now to rectify the omission, which was not dictated by any want of courtesy,' The papers furnish no news of the Burnside Ex-

pedition or about the Merrimac. The steamer Rhode Island arrived from Philadelphia, this morning. The Constitution sailed Adjutant General Schuyler, of Massach has arrived.

The Rebel Fing of Truce-Allotments to Prisoners of War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There is the highest authority for stating that there is no truth in the report that the recent fing of truce brought to headquarters here a communication, threatening the lives of the hostages, Col. Corcoran and others, in the event of the execution of the Missouri bridge There is in the communication to allusion what-

ever to that subject. It is not believed that its contents will be officially made public. The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to procure from anch officers and enlisted men of the United States army, as are now, or hereafter may be, held as risoners of war in the so-called Confederate States, from time to time, their respective allotments of pay to their families or friends, upon which certified allotments the Secretary shall cause drafts to be made, payable in the cities of New York or Boston, to the order of such persons to whom the allotments were or may be made, and to remit the drafts to the addresses of such perons as may be designated.

Abraham Felder has been officially recognized as vice consul of Switzerland, for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Eansas, and the Territory of Nebreska, to reside at Highlands, Illinois. Evacuation of Romney, Va., by the

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7. - The Wheeling Intelligencer, of yesterday, says: "We learn, from solliers who arrived, last evening, from Patterson's creek, that the rebels evacuated Romney on Monday night last. They either feared an attack from our forces, or contemplate making one in another direction.'

Weekly Review of the Markets. PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1862.

The inclemency of the weather has operated unfavorably on out-door business again this week, and the markets have been autice. Broadstuffs are firmer and more active, and for Wheat prices are better. Bark is scarce and wanted, at an advance. Coal and Iron are steady, and for the latter prices are firmer. Lead is scarce. Cotton continues neglected, and prices are unchanged. Greceries and Provisions.-There is very little movement and no change in prices. Fish, Fruit, Naval Stores, and Oils are unchanged. Salt is higher. Rice, Seeds, and Tallow are inactive. Teas are inquired for, and prices on the advance. Tobacco is scarce and high. Wool-The market is at a stand still. Whisky is steady at the close. In Dry Goods there is a moderate business doing, and no

In Dry Goods there is a moderate business doing, and no change to note in any of the leading articles.

There is a firmer feeling in the Flour market, and rather more demand for shipment; the sales comprise about 15,000 bbls, including superfine, at \$5.2045.25 49 bbl, extra a \$5.3045.25 49 bbl, extra a \$5.3045.25 49 bbl, extra a \$5.3045.25 49 bbl, control of the sales of the premium do, and 2,600 bbls city Mills extra and extra family on private terms. There is a steady home demand, ranging from our lowest quotations up to \$7, for common superfine, extras, and fancy lots, as to quality. Rys Flour and torn Meal are quiet, with small sales of the former at \$5.3043.625, if your a Meal is held at \$3, and \$1.00 bbls premium do, are small, and \$1.00 bbls premium at an avance on previous \$1.00 bbls fair and prime \$1.00 ferings are small, and \$1.00 bbls fair and prime \$1.00 for 140 to 147c. Bye is selling \$1.20137c. Web 73c. Corn comes forward slowly, and the sales attendy inquiry. Sales of 15 000 bus new yellow at 56.005 to the standard of \$1.000 bbls at \$2.000 bbls damaged, for distilling, at \$2.000 bbls at \$2.000 bbls damaged, for distilling, at \$2.000 bbls at \$2.000 bbls damaged, for distilling, at \$2.000 bbls at \$2.000 demand at an advance on previous. Sales of 50,000 bus fair and prime, Drovious and and western red at 1220137c. V2573c. Corn comes forward slowly, and 1220137c. v2573c. Corn comes forward slowly, and 125037c, and 4,000 bus demaged, for distilling, at 210,00 ats are steady at 336238c, per bus for Pennsylvania. Barley is in good demand, and 5,000 bus prime New York sold at 56.6. No sales of Malt. White Beam have been sold at 56.6. No sales of Malt. White Beam have been and 61ty-packed Mess Pork at \$12012.50 Western and City-packed Mess Pork at \$12012.50 Western Olty-packed Mess Beef ranges from \$12.50 to \$14 W bbl. cash and short time, and 2,000 bbls sold for future delivery at \$13. for prime holders ask \$8.5039. Western Olty-packed Mess Beef ranges from \$12.50 to \$14 W bbl. Beef in dull; sales of Beef Hams at \$16 W bbl. Beef in dull; sales of Beef Hams at \$16 W bbl. Bacommonia; a few small lots of plain and fancy Hams sold times. Gales at 5.55 c, and Shoulders at 40 %c, short west; sales of the start are beginning to arrive from the Lard—The receipts C. casks Pickled Hams at 5%.06c, sales of 400 bbls at 7% 500; light, and the stock small; 800 packages Country at 7% Witercess on privant terms, ern at \$3.0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Western at 6% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in good 200 kegs Westerner at 5% 0 W bbl. Butter is in sold and commendation of the market is not commendation. METALS—There is a firmer feeling in the market for Pig Iron, and holvers are asking an advance. Many makers have contracted ahead for some months to come. Sales of No. 1 Anthracte at \$20, cash, and \$21.50, six. months, with a sa

arrived since our last notice. An invoice of Urdds grimtone sold on private terms. Indigoes are firm but quiet.

FISH.—There are no Mackerei coming forward, and but few here in first hands. The demand, however, is limited, being confined to store lots, at \$10210.50 for No. 1; \$862.25 for No. 2; \$8 for large; \$5.75 for medium; and \$4 for small 3s. Codish have advanced to \$3.50. Pickled Herring range from \$232.50 \( \frac{4}{2} \) bil, as in quality. There is no demand for Slad or Salmon.

FRUIT.—The market is nearly bare of Raisins, and there is nothing doing. Two cargoes Sicily Oranges and Lemons have arrived, and \$36,000 boxes sold from the wharf on private terms. In Domestic Fruit there is more firmness in prices. Green Apples range from \$60 to \$4.50, as in quality. Dried Apples sell at \$37.50 eV old and new, and Dried Peaches at 7.500 for unpared quarters and halves. Uranberries sell at \$7.500 \( \psi\$ bil).

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool, the current rates are \$\psi\$ and heavy goods at \$2.263s, \$\pi\$ to 100,000, we quote flow at \$5.50 (grain at \$11.501.24) and weight at \$3.505s. As hip is loading with Coal Oil, on private terms. West India freights are quiet, owing to the scarcity of vessels. Two vessels were taken to Jamalca, out and back, on private terms. A brig with lumber, to Boston, at \$10, and one to New York at \$8 \( \psi\$ M feet. (Coal freights are dull and unsettled.

FEATHERS are dull; sales of 4,000 lbs good Westers at \$2.50.25 aff the second and research and the second and and an ansettled. And one to Land and the dull and unsettled.
FEATHERS are dull; sales of 4,000 lbs good Westers at 36,638c 母 lb.

at 360 38c 47 ib.

GINSENG is scarce, and no sales of either crude or clarified have been reported.

GUANO.—There is pothing doing, and no demand anticipated for the article until spring.

HOPS are quiet, and sell in a small way at 1922c for first sort Eastern and Western.

LUMBER.—There is but little inquiry, and prices are nominal.

PLASTEB is scarce; a sale of soft was made at \$2.25 btcn.

BICE.—The stock here is very light, and it is held firmly at 7.67 kg; 500 bags East India sold in a neighboring market on private terms.

SALT.—Prices continue to have an upward tendency, and there is very little here in first hands.

SEEDS.—There is a good demand for Clovorseed, with sales of 2,000 bus fair and prime at \$4.24.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus. Timothy sells at \$1.7562\$. Flaxseed sells, on arrival, at \$2.1562.20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus.

SPIRITS.—There is very little change in foreign, and a small business doing. New England Rum is steady at \$1.762. Whisky is somewhat unsettled; sales of Ohio bils at \$2.324 kg. Pennsylvania at \$2.325 kinds at \$2.3 kg. and drudge at \$2.5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon.

SUGAR.—The market is very quiet, but without change in prices; sales of 200 hids Cuba and Porto Rico at 7 kg. \$2.5 kg. on time.

TALLOW is held firmly; sales of city-rendered at \$2.25 kg. and country at \$2.5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ here in first hands, and manufactured is selling in lots, as wanted, at very full rates.

TEAS continue to have an upward tendency. The high

TEAS continue to have an upward tendency. The high rates demanded by holders restricts the consumption. WOOL.—The market is nearly at a stand-still. Most of the manufacturers have completed their contracts for army clothing. There is some inquiry for fine Wools, with sales at 50 σ 55 c Ψ lb, cash. The Confederates are in full force on the Ten-

The Confederates are in full force on the Tensessee river, and no damage from the Federals is

xpected.

An order was issued from the War Department,
in the 4th, ordering all the military commanders
impress all saltpetre found in their districts, exept such as is in the hands of the original manumoturers, and that the Government and contractors
hall pay forty cents per pound and no more.

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The Richmond Dispatch says that the Missouri
lifficulty has been satisfactorily arranged. General
Price will doubtless be commissioned a major genereal, and the Missouri troops received into the Conrederate service as twelve-months volunteers.

The Virginia Legislature yesterday (the 4th)
went into secret session for the purpose of condidering an important communication from the

Late Awiul Colliery Accident in
England.

On the 16th u't. one of the most calamitous coalpit accidents ever recorded took place near Hartley, a few miles from Neveastle, England
The
pit was one handred fathoms in depth, and was
continually subject to a vast influx of water, supposed to be from the sea.

Dypening a level into another pit, and the crection of a powerful steam-engine to pump out the
water, it was one handred fathoms in depth, and was
continually subject to a vast influx of water, supposed to be from the sea.

Dypening a level into another pit, and the crection of a powerful steam-engine to pump out the
water, it was at last kept under. It appears that
through loose cart influx.

The beam of the pumping engine broke and its
fall carried away the timbers underneath, whereupon the sides caved in, and filled up that portion
of the pit between the second level and the bottom.

This part had, indeed, an extra shaft, up which it
is supposed the men would betake themselves and
be out of danger of drowning. But an equally
existence of the most calamitous coalpit accidents ever recorded took place near Hart-

LUMBER.—There is but little inquiry, and prices are nominal.

MOLASSES.—The market is firm but quiet; sales of 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 24c; New York Syrup at 31 & 35c; 75 bbts New Orleans at 48c, cash; and a carge of Cardenas on terms kept private.

NAVAL STOBES.—The stocks of Rosin, Tar, and Pitch are very light, and the sules only in a retail way. Spirits of Turpentine continue unsettled; small sales at \$1.45a.1.50 \$\pm\$ gallon.

OILS.—Fish Oils zero very firm, and Winter Sperm sells, in lots, at \$1.70, 4 mos. Red Oil continues as last quoted. Linesed Oil is selling freely at \$5\pm\$86 \$\pm\$9 gallon.

Lard Oil is very dull at 70\pm\00076c, the latter for winter.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whaleboue inter the United States, for the week ending Jan. 27, 1862:

Buls Sp. Bbts Wh. Lbs Bons.

Previously reported,... 923

Same time last year.... 2470 3165 7200

PLASTER is scarce; a sale of soft was made at \$2 25 \$\pm\$ ten.

RICE.—The stock here is very light, and it is held ing been stove in, and her upper works injured. She brings a large mail and thirty-four sick men from the expedition; five died on the passage.