## The Press

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armics are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be -none but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

An important reconnoissance of Fairfax Court House was made, on Friday, by Col. Friedman's cavalry regiment. Our troops captured fourteen men and ten horses, and gained valuable information in regard to the position of the enemy.

The communication we recently published from a correspondent who objected to the abolition of regimental bands and the reduction of the salaries of commissioned officers, has elicited several replies from soldiers who favor both these propositions. One correspondent, who informs us that he is a member of a regimental band, fully endorses the propriety of abolishing them. He says that, while they get more pay and better clothing than the soldiers, they have little or nothing to do, and that most men in the service would prefer a good drum corps to musicians of any other kind. He also adds that when the regimental bands attempt to play simultaneously, they are stationed so near to each other that the effect of their music is destroyed, and that many of the members of the bands have a very imperfect acquaintance with their duty.

A correspondent writes us that in our report on Saturday of the recent skirmish of the Cameron Dragoons, we erroneously printed the name of the officer in command. It should have been Major Moss, not Mass.

On the 3d instant, a splendid sword, sash and belt, was presented to Captain G. W. Mindil, of company R, Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (now stationed at Camp Graham), by the men under his command.

A correspondent connected with the Burnside expedition, in a letter dated several weeks back, (which failed to reach us at the proper time), then supposed its final destination was Norfelk, and under that impression wrote as follows:

" Here in the sound we have to encounter a fleet of gunboats, and the fortifications of Roanoke Island, ere our path is unobstructed. Those obstacles removed, our way is comparatively clear, and once on the southern side of Norfolk, Wool staces removed, our way is comparatively clear, and once on the southern side of Norfolk, Wool will be thundering away from the opposite quarter upon the batteries of Craney Island with the Minnesota, Congress, Roanoke. Cumberland, Jamestown, and a host of troops, that will make the rebels of that dastard city wilt and tremble before the avenging arms of Union patriots. The people of that city forget the Northern martyrs of '55, who, forsaking homes and families, hastened with ministering bands to assist the afflicted of a foul and loathsome disease, and fell victims to their own heroic devotion, whilst the chivalrous Virginians field with quickened fear away. They forget all this, but the sons and brothers of the sacrificed do not. Long ere this the flesh of those martyrs has mouldered in the grave, but their bones move uneasily at this dire rebellion, and they look to their kindred yet in life to avenge the wrong, and let the flag which proudly floated over them when on earth protect the soa around their tomb; and not on earth protect the sod around their tomb; and not till then will the weeping willows of Laurel Hill and the murmuring waters of the Schuylkill sing anew their requiem, and let them sink back to their old silent sleep. And it will be done."

The New York Express, in commenting upon the late news from Port Royal, says it " is scarcely of a character to warrant the belief that a demonstration is to be made on Savannah direct, for some time to come, for the very good reason, that Gen. Sherman and Commander Dupont have not got men enough to enable them to undertake an enter- property, which is considerable, to his brother, that magnitude-though that it will be undertaken, and accomplished, in due time, we feel perfectly certain.

"At present, there are some pretty extensive reconnoissances on foot, to feel the enemy's strength. and to try the range of his guns, at Fort Pulaski, has really been undertaken. Brigadier General Sherman and Commodore Dapont are safe man. When they move in force they will move to adthat [worst sort of a 'fire in the rear,' the disclosure of his military plans and purposes, by the newspaper correspondents, has determined to stop that fire, by cutting off communication between Port Royal and the North. The necessity is a hard one, for people who have relatives in the army and navy down there, but it is one of the necessities that know no law."

The rebel papers state that despatches have been received, from Rosnoke Island, announcing that the Federal troops, connected with the Burnside Expedition, advanced to attack that place on Friday advices. Gen. Burnside has had many fearful ob- O'BRIEN holds all the title-deeds, rent-rolls, stacles to encounter, and if, in spite of them all, he and books of account. proves victorious, he will deserve the warmest thanks of his countrymen.

It is reported that the division under command General Thomas has commenced a forward movement, into Eastern Tennesse, from three different points.

General Grant, at last advices, was about to make a reconnoissance of the vicinity of Danville; and the portion of Tennessee lying immediately south of Fort Henry seems to be completely at the mercy

Kentucky continues to be an interesting field of military operations. The rebel troops who retreated from Fort Henry are reported to have marched to Fort Donelson, which is located on the Cumberland river, and it is probable that fort will also soon be attacked and captured. Gen. heavy loss to him and his children from the Thomas is at Monticello, but the condition of the roads prevents a farther advance for the Chancery proceedings. The sympathies of present. Gen. Buell's column, near Munfordsville, is being reinforced, and he will doubtless march against the enemy as soon as the necessary arrangements are perfected.

A correspondent of the New York Times explains the recent rumors of a change in the position of General McClellan by saying that it is understood that when a movement of the army of the Potomac is made Secretary Stanton will temporarily assume entire control over all the other departments of the army.

The rebel General Jackson has lately been making demonstrations along the line of the Upper Potomac, which were supposed to be indicative of a desire for battle: but on Thursday last, when General Lander, with about an equal number of troops, marched against him at Romney, the rebels precipitately retreated.

The subject of enrolling free negroes into the military service of Virginia came up in the House of Delegates in that State on the 4th inst. Various propositions were made as to the term of service to be exacted, and the manner in which the enrollment should be performed. In the course of the debate on this subject, Mr. Rives said : "If it were in his power, he would convert them all (free negroes) into slaves to-morrow."

Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The annual election of the officers of this society will take place this evening in the Athenseum relieving it from the stagnation which has more or less oppressed it for some years, earnestly recommend Mr. Samuel Hazard for the office of Secreta ry, on the grounds of his being " peculiarly qualified for it, many years of his life having been devoted to historical studies." This is rather too brief a summary of Mr. Hazard's qualifications In Allibone's Dictionary of Authors we find it recorded that Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, the father, who was Postmuster General of the United States, from 1782 to 1789, published two 4to volumes of Historical Collections, consisting of State Papers and other authentic documents intended as materials for a History of the United States of America. Following in his track, Mr. Samuel Hazard has history, legends, and superstitions. He has lived given to the world the Register of 16 vols. large 8vo; United States Commercial and scribes, and knows them well. He has passed years Statistical Register, 1839-42, six volumes 8vo; An- in desert life in the two Americas—from Canada to nais of Pennsylvania, 1609 to 1682, one volume Svo; and, by appointment of the State, has edited the Pennsylvania Archives, 1682-1790, of which twelve volumes of 800 pages each, the thirteenth and final, composed of double Index, being now poetized and imagined it. A complete edition of under way. Mr. Allibone says, "It is to such indefatigable laborers as Mr. Hazard and his father that historians are indebted for much of the most valuable portions of their compilations." The loyalty and the ability fand experience of Mr. Hazard eminently recommend him for the office to which his friends hope that he will this evening be elected. If this be done, we are confident that his active mind will at once apply itself to the long neglected task of classifying and cataloguing the valuable library of the Society. Mr. Hazard's claims upon Pennsylvania, for difficult nimous election.

Political War Symptoms. A London paper, of the 23d inst., says: The English seem resolved to force war upon the Americans. The preparation and despatch of munitions of war to North America and the West Indies is still continued at Woolwich with unabated expedition. Orders have been received at Woolwich for the manufacture of two million Minie bullets per week, to be con-

tinued until further orders." Of course, this

must have some signification. M. Fould, the new Minister of Finance in France, admits a deficiency of \$200,000,000 on the revenue of the year, and, to make up the required sum, is about relieving the working classes by transferring the main burden of taxation to the wealthy. He promises, for next year, to have the army composed of 400,000 men-being a reduction of 46,000. It might be made still greater by recalling the 26,000 French soldiers in occupation of Rome. France, which generally submits with a good grace to the policy of NAPOLEON, is disconented with the needless expense of maintaining an army of Frenchmen in the Eternal City. To be sure, on the other hand, when NAPO-LEON'S troops march out of Rome, VICTOR EMMANUEL'S will certainly walk into it.

The French journals mention that NAPO-LEON intends sending from eight to ten thousand additional troops into Mexico. There is a whisper, too, that the invading Powers-France, England, and Spain-have agreed, should they conquer Mexico, to establish a monarchy there, of which an European Prince shall be head—namely, the Archduke FERDI-NAND-MAXIMILIAN, next brother of the Emperor of Austria, vice-admiral of the Empire, and son-in-law of King Leopold, of Belgium. It is said, upon what authority we know not, that this is a family compact, to a certain extent; that Austria will allow Venetia to become an integral portion of the Kingdom of Italy, in case that the Archduke be made King or Emperor of Mexico; that France accedes to the arrangement, as it will extend NAPOLEON'S glory, by showing the reality of his promise to make Italy free from the Alps to the Appenines; and that England has been seduced into the arrangement by Queen Vic-TORIA's personal interest in the family of Cobourg, the Archduke's wife, nie Princess MARIE-CHARLOTTE, of Belgium, being her Majesty's first cousin. What may be the motives of Spain in consenting to such an arrangement, which coolly bestows a nation's sovereignty as if a king were but a titular dignitary of the political chess-board, has not yet appeared. Indeed, we suspect that Spain is to be ruled out altogether in this matter. The large addition to the French invading force would seem to show some purpose, in Napoleon's mind, of taking the lead, and the

British troops in Canada, as well as the con

tinued activity in warlike preparations in the

mother country, may be intended for augment-

ing the military array of England in Mexico.

The repulse which the Spanish troops met

with from the Mexicans, outside of Vera

walk over Mexico quite as easily as they anticipated. Smith O'Brien. Having many Irish and Irish-American readers who are interested in the well-doing of Mr. Smith O'Brien, we are induced to mention a circumstance concerning him, the particulars of which are detailed in that well-conducted New York journal, the Irish-American. In 1848, when Mr. O'BRIEN was on the eve of being tried for high treason, he took the necessary legal steps to prevent the forfeiture of his property to the Crown, on his conviction. Mr. Woronzow Greig, for the benefit of his wife and children. These trustees decline reconveying this property to him, on legal grounds, though the "pardon" which he received from the Crown in December, 1856, some years ago, so completely rehabilitated etc., but beyond that we do not learn that anything him in all his civic rights that he is eligible for a seat in Parliament, which is the highest British exercise of citizenship. The trustees express a doubt whether, with a due regard to vantage. They do not intend to have any Bull | the interests of his numerous children, on Run retreats down in South Carolina or Georgia. whom the property is entailed, they can legally In the meanwhile, Commodore Dupont, annoyed by | allow Mr. O'BRIEN to resume and enjoy its life use. His wife, it seems, died last June, and the trustees pretend that the property should now be divided, share and share alike, between his seven children, and therefore have refused to make a reconveyance to Mr. Smith O'Brien. Their application in Chancery is to be relieved from the trust, and new trustees appointedthe rents and profits, meanwhile, not to be collected by Mr. O'BRIEN, but by a receiver appointed by the Court. The deed of trust, executed in 1848, has never been registeredwhich shows that it was executed merely to save the estates from confiscation under Mr. morning, and that they had twice been repulsed, O'BRIEN'S expected attainter. The net value but that the fight was still being continued at last of the estates is \$20,000 a year, and Mr.

> To settle the doubt, they propose to throw the estate into the Court of Chancery—the result of which would be to deprive Mr. O'BRIEN of income until "the law's delay" (so proverbial in that court) would arrive at a decision, and to eat into the estate by heavy legal costs. It is added that the trustees hold political opinions precisely the reverse of those for which Mr. O'BRIEN risked his life, and suffered personal exile. The Irish American, commenting on this case, says, "Should the case presented to the Court of Chancery be decided against Mr. O'BRIEN, (as there is unhappily too much reason to fear it will be,) the Chancellor can at once practically deprive him of his property by appointing a receiver over it. In any case, there is a certainty of enormous expenses invariably attendant on every true Irishman, we are sure, are with Mr. O'BRIEN in this trouble, coming from a quarter from which he had a right to expect only the kindest offices of affection." To this may be appended the fact that the London Times actually advises the British Government to take measures to prevent the estates coming back to O'BRIEN!

This is a hard case, indeed, and Mr. O'BRIEN might exclaim to his unfriendly brother.

"A little less of kith and more of kind." Annual Assay of the Coinage of the

United States. The annual examination to test the corres pondence of the gold and silver coins of the United States to the legal standards of fineners and weight commences at the Mint today. The special commissioners designated by the President of the United States to make the trial of the coinage are Prof. S. P. Cooke, Harvard University; Prof. HENRY, Smithsonian Institute: Prof. John Torrey, New York city; Hon. N. S. Townsend, Elyria, Ohio; and President John M. Sturtevant, Jacksonville, Illinois. The ex-officio commissioners are the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, United States District Judge; WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of the Port; and GEORGE A. COFFEY, Esq., United States District Attorney. The assay will occupy three or four days, during which time, we are request-A number of the members, desirous of ed to state, the Mint will not be open to visi-

> Gustave Aimard. The name of Gustave Aimard, who may be called the Cooper of France, is not to be found in any cyelopædia or biographical dictionary, French or English, with which we are acquainted-not even in Vapereau's "Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporaines," which treats of living celebrities literally in thousands. Yet Aimard is one of the most popular of French novelists,-the only one who has introduced American Indians into fiction with the success which arises from intimate familiarity with their character, customs, manners as an adopted son, among the people whom he de-Patagonia-and has vividly remembered and described the actions in which he participated, and the friends and foes whom he met. He describes Indian life and character as it is-while Cooper Aimard's novels, all treating of Indian life, in various phases, has been commenced by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. "The Flower of the Prairie," which opens the series, has just been issued, and even this single specimen will justify the high praise we here have given to this brilliant author. It is a story full of action and romance, which is worthy of perusal. If the publishers had faith in their own speculation, however, they would have

PROMOTION OF A PENNSYLVANIAN.-We are work well performed, will probably secure his una- gratified to learn that Lieut. Alex. M. Wright, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Col. Averill's regiment), recently detailed to the Telegraphic Corps, SALE OF STOCKS, LOANS, &c., at the Exchange has passed a highly creditable examination, and to-morrow, 11th inst. See Thomas & Sons' adver- has been promoted, and ordered on Gen. Burngide's staff.

printed this work on better paper.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, February 9, 1862. The feeling that has been awakened in sur port of the financial measure of the Administration, adopted in the House on Friday, will impel the prompt passage of the bill by the Senate, and will stimulate the House to a speedy movement on the important desideratum of a tax bill. The most patient care has sential feature of the money system. The great talents of Mr. Chase, the analytical logic of Mr. Stevens, the fearless mind of Mr. Fessenden, are devoted to the preparation of such a schedule as will produce the most revenue with the least injustice to industry and to poverty. Those who are impatient should bear in mind that the slightest mistake in the excise bill may be productive of enormous loss and irremediable wrong.

"A strange story" is told of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S purpose to recognize the Southern Confederacy in his speech to the French Chambers on the 27th of January last. It is said to be based upon a letter written by a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, now in Paris, to a well-known Senator. It may be so; and if so, it would be a strange comment upon M. THOUVENEL'S letter to Mr. SEWARD, advising the settlement of the Trent affair upon the basis adopted by the Administration. I hear of nothing confirmatory of it at the State Department. Still, it is right to add, that the reticence of the French Emperor excites some apprehensions among those who ought to know what is progressing in his councils. Our crisis is a world's crisis; and a leader and thinker like Napoleon, anxious to found a dynasty and to lead the nations, is not apt to be guided by opinions uttered in poverty, and when he had his foot on the first of the steps that conducted him to empire. For all this, however, let us be wary. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." "Preparation and Prudence" should be our watchword. The more wisdom we show now, the more power we can exhibit when we are smitten by those we have supposed to be our friends.

Should France move as indicated, England would follow, the blockade would be broken. and war would be inevitable. In such a conflict, though at first the odds would be against us, the end would be the slaughter of monarchy and slavery on these shores, and probably the overthrow of monarchy in Europe. Hence, also, the necessity of unity among our people, and the most comprehensive and enlightened financial policy. Hence, too, the vital necessity of a succession of quick, terrible, and deadly blows at the rebels and traitors.

Letter from Port Royal. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

OCCASIONAL.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Jan. 25, 1862. Respect for the edicts of the military authorities oncerning the promulgation of war news, by the reporters and correspondents of the Northern urnals, prevents our furnishing you many very Cruz, shows that the invaders are not going to interesting items relative to the all absorbing topic the combined military and naval expedition soon leave this point. Its results you would doubtless have learned ere now, but for the unusually cold and stormy weather that has prevailed for nearly a week past. Dense fogs, heavy rains, and strong northerly gales, interfered so much with the numerous plans and preparations, that they were necessarily, but reluctantly, postponed. To-day-Saturday—the sun has again shown his welcome face, a cool but pleasant breeze from the northwest braces every one to his duty, and sanguine hope beams in every eye. The flag ship has been signaling both fleet and army the entire morning; transports have been receiving their human cargoes; the ammunition of the navy has been carefully which was inevitable. He conveyed his landed and equally divided among the smaller and property, which is considerable, to his brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, now Lord Inchiquin, and to the stock of grape-shot and canister—an indication of active work and close firing; the launches of the larger ships, armed with the fiery little boat howitzers, twelve and twenty-four-pounders, and manned by stout crews; stores have been taken in, and orders received; in fact, everything betokens a speedy departure. The destination and all other particulars I must suppress, or incur the displeasure

f both the able commanders in chief. Perhaps you have already learned of the hasty exodus made, by the knights of the press, from Hilton Head on Monday last. It was amusing in the extreme, and rather astonished some of the faithful." Several are said to have started homeward by the Atlantic and Baltic: others assumed incognita, and one chirographical gossipper fled to the flag-ship for protection. The Herald has always favored the navy, and her attaché-her 'very special correspondent"-not only expects, but deserves its compassion. How gratefully Union households should feel for the information they are daily presented with by the energetic efforts of the persecuted reporters! Since our last there have been several arrivals; that of the First Massachusetts Cavalry regiment in the steamers Baltic. Cahawba, and Star of the South, was very opportune, the need of such troops being greatly felt. With a list of the principal men-of-war and transports now in the harbor, I must close this brief preparatory communication. At the naval rendezvous on the Bay Point side, are the war steamers Wabash, Susquehanna, Savannah (sailing sloop), Mohican, Unadella, Ottawa, Seneca, Pembina, Flambeau. Patumpska, Bienville, James Adger. Western. World, Henry Andrews, Isaac Smith, Ellen, Mercury, O. M. Pettet. The storeships Relief, Release, and Courier complete the list. The transports are the Empire City, Ben Deford, Cahawba, Cosmopolitan, Delaware. Boston, Belvidere, McClellan, Star of the South, and a host of smaller

Hoping to send a letter of triumph on the heels of this one, I am, yours, &c., CHESTER. Letter from the Burnside Expedition

teamers and sailing vessels.

Correspondence of The Press.] U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE. Heavy gales blowing for the first ten days after our arrival here has prevented us from making any onward movement to Roanoke Island. Since then all have been busily engaged-some towing, some landing troops, horses, artillery, &c. others transporting provision from one vessel to another, until at last we can say we are ready to do the work expected of us. All the detention and delay has been occasioned in the difficulty of getting over the "Swash." The "Swash" is a bar of sand (a sand bar) running north and south and a distance of over two miles. There is but seven feet of water on the bar at high-water mark, and you are aware of the exertion required to get such steamers as the Spaulding, Louisiana, Eastern Oween, and others of the same size, over it. In fact the troops were all landed from them whilst they came over the bar empty, and the soldiers were re-embarked again in small steamers and in that manner placed once more on board their own vessels. The cavalry and artillery staid on shore and are by this time close to Newbern. We leave on the 2d of February and ere you receive

this the stars and stripes will be floating over A small schooner, loaded with wood, came in this morning, from the island, in possession of five runaways, three of whom were in the rebel army. Their appearance was most pitiable; miserably clad, and shivering with the cold, they stood before us and gave an account of the condition of the rebels, which was most distressing to hear, and nerved our arms to hasten and release the Union men of North Carolina, who were suffering such barbarities from the minions of Jeff Davis. There are three gunboats, owned by the rebels, at Rosnoke. which are to assist in the defence of that placethe Sea Bird, Curlew, and Fanny. There are about fourteen guns, mostly rifled, on the island, ten on the lower battery, and four on the upper.

Our approach to these batteries will be careful, as shoal water is prevalent, and piles sunken for the purpose might be run upon, and would effectually check our progress. However, once within "range," they will catch it; and we cannot start too soon, for if ever men were impatient to fight, we have them in the Burnside expedition. Newbern, Elizabeth City, Edenton, and Goldsboro' are destined to be in our hands ere the full of the moon. and their possession to us is of vast importance. We have heard of the victory at Somerset, and of course t tended to exhilarate the spirits of our men, and lead us more surely to a triumph in this quarter. I will send you the result of the expedition at the earliest opportunity. Until then, adieu.

Letter from Kentucky.

Correspondence of The Press. COMPANY F. SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT. CAMP LYTLE, Spencer co., Ky., Jan. 31, 1862. The Twenty-second Brigade (the First, Second Twentieth, and Twenty-fourth Kentucky Regiments, under the present command of Col. S. D. Bruce, of the Twentieth Ken ucky) of this department is engamped within four miles of Bardstown. which is about forty miles north of Green river. The First Kentucky and our regiment are lying here (Camp Lytle), two and a half miles south of Bardstown. The other two are a little farther down the pike. I presume it is the intention of General Buell to concentrate a division of fifteen or twenty thousand troops in this vicinity; but whether a forward movement is in contemplation by the proper authorities or not I am unable to state, although it is my candid opinion that nothing decisive will be done until the requisite number of regiments, in the estimation of General Buell, are on Kentucky soil, well officered, from the colonel down to the lowest officer in a regiment, brigaded, assigned divisions, as well drilled and disciplined as possible, and otherwise prepared for an active campaign. What few telegraphic despatches to the Associated Press, and letters from newspaper correspondents I read in the papers which occasionally find their way into camp, are so conflicting that one hardly knows what to rely upon in the way of news.

There seems to be a "forward movement" going | skill and courage. Col. FRIEDMAN was in Philaen about every other day on an average, on paper, while an equal number of reports are continually spreading all over the country that "all is quiet along the lines."

How many men are now in the field I am not able to state, but there are over a hundred thousand. General A. McDowell McCook, colonel of the First Obio Regiment, three-months volunteers, is in command of the advance division on Green river; General Mitchel, of the second division; General been bestowed upon all the details of this es- | Thomas, of the third; and General Nelson, of the fourth (our own) grand division. Every division, ] believe, with the exception of the last named one, is thoroughly organized, and need not be held in check a week longer, were it not for the horrible state of the weather. It has rained about one-third of the time for the last three weeks, thus rendering the roads so bad that it is difficult to transport army stores, etc., over the rough country which lies between here and Bowling Green. We have also had a few slight falls of snow, which disappeared very soon after reaching the earth. But we have seen no real winter here yet, a change which more than one of our soldiers would be very glad to see for a

> The sanitary condition of our regiment is as good, if not better than any other in the State. Our men have just been vaccinated for the small-pox, a disease which has for some time been more or less provalent in the vicinity of Bardstown. It was brought here by a Michigan Regiment. Several soldiers have died with the black measles. None of our boys, that I am aware of, have been attacked with them; but the majority of those on our sick list contracted their diseases by a too great indulgence n the felicities derived from abandoned characters. Aside from the above-mentioned complaints, our regiment is in a healthy condition. L. VANOYOC.

> > Death of J. Murray Rush

We have been greatly pained to hear of the very sudden decease of one of our most respected towns-men, J. Murray Rush, Esq, on Friday evening. Mr. Rush was born in 1813, and at the time of his decease was in the full prime and vigor of mangood. He graduated at Princeton in 1831 with high honors, and immediately commenced the study of the law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1834, and, by his zeal and ability, having btained the confidence of the community, gained, at a very early age, a high reputation. Before he had been ten years at the bar he was made District Attorney, and by the fidelity with which he discharged the harassing and difficult duties of that position, secured the respect and esteem of all with

whom he was brought in contact. In the forensic branch of his profession, in that branch which requires, in a peculiar manner, a close acquaintance with human nature, a disciplined and well stored mind, quick perception, fertility of resource, and firmness of character, Mr. Rush had few superiors. His gentlemanly, elevated manner; his animated

countenance and speaking eye; his regard for the sensibilities of others, and careful avoidance of anything that could wound them; the candor and high-toned honor which spoke in every look and accent; his devotion to the interests of his clients, and the warmth and energy which he threw into their defence, joined to his fervent and eloquent appeals, riveted the attention and convinced the

gment of his hearers. There was something in his manner-inherited from his father—in his winning smile and friendly greeting-in his generous devotion to the interests f his friends-which won the affections of all. His death will be a heavy blow to a very! large circle of friends, to whom he had endeared himself by every quality which could adorn the gentleman and the Christian.

To those connected with him by the close ties of relationship, 'time can make no amenda for his loss. With him they have lost a generous, self-sacrificing relative and friend; but while they must mourndeeply, bitterly mourn—that the hand whose cor-dial grasp they have so often felt is lifeless and cold, and that the heart to whose warm impulses they were so often indebted beats no more, they cannot but be consoled by the thought that his noble spirit has sped to a Creator to whom it ever paid homage.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

An Important Reconnoissance.

THE REBEL FLAG OF TRUCK.

A Forward Movement by General Thomas. THE FORT HENRY EXPEDITION.

Property worth \$1,000,000 Captured from the Enemy.

GEN. GRANT IN THE VICINITY OF DAVIS-VILLE, TIMN.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL HALLECK.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1862. The Skirmish with Rebel Pickets.

There are many exaggerated stories in regard to the skirmish the Cameron Dragoons had with the rebel pickets on Friday morning. One of these reports makes our attacking force nearly one thousand strong. Such is not the case. At no time had we more than forty men engaged. The bulk of the regiment, the Cameron Dragoons, under command of Major Moss, were in reserve some two or three miles distant from where the skirmish took

It appears that the whole regiment was ordered out before daylight in the morning, and rode to Freedom Hill. Here a halt was made, when Company F, Capt. J P. Wilson, and Company I. Capt. JOHN O'FARRELL—each company numbering about fifly men-were placed under command of Assistant Adjutant General CURRY, of Gen. Smith's division. They then left the main body of the dragoons at Freedom Hill, and took the road through Vienna towards Fairfax Court House. After proceeding some two or three miles a few rebel pickets

were discovered on an adjoining hill. Adjutant CURRY gave orders to Captain O'FAR-RELL to charge to the left, while he would go with Captain Wilson on a charge to the right. Both captains had orders to capture or drive before them all the pickets they could. Captain O'FARRELL about two miles from where the first charge was made, struck a bridle path, through which his men rode single file. On ascending a hill, he discovered a hut, around which several horses were picketed.

The captain, leading his men, rode rapidly up towards the hut, when a brisk fire was opened upon him through loop-holes, which was continued for several minutes. Five different shots were aimed at the captain, the balls from one not only perforated his coat, but the powder singed it. The short time the fight lasted it was very earnest. Finally it became too warm for the rebels, one of them being killed and another wounded, and they cried out "For God's sake don't kill us, we will surrender."

Capt O'FARRELL then demanded that thev should throw down their arms, which was done, and the prisoners, six in number, were properly secured and brought over to Washington. The rebels still kept up a desultory fire, which was brief engagement Sergeant CHARLES D. MOORE. of Germantown, Pa., was shot in the thigh. He was brought back to camp, where he lingered until yesterday morning, when he died. His remains have been forwarded to Philadelphia. Just before | Bull Run are mounted at Cockpit Point. On Thurshis death his captain asked him whether he had any word to send to his friends. The dying soldier replied-"Tell them I have done my duty, and died for my country."

While all this skirmishing was taking place on the left, Capt. Wilson was not less busy on the right. He had quite a sharp time of it. He succeeded in capturing five prisoners. Corporals GRIER and DALY deserve honorable mention for the part they took in the engagement. Capt. dangerous wound on the back side of the head. Captain BROWN captured three prisoners and a baggage wagon at Fairfax. There was no fighting at Fairfax, as has been represented. There were fourteen prisoners, in all, captured. They are now in prison here.

This is the first regiment which has passed so far beyond Fairfax since the Bull Run affair. It was a gallant exploit, and reflects much credit on the colness and discretion of Major Moss. From Another Correspondent.

An important reconnoissance in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House was made on Friday last, by Col. FRIEDMAN'S Philadelphia Cavalry Regiment. Our brave troops succeeded in capturing fourteen men, ten horses, and a number of rifles and revolvers. Sergeant Moore, of Germantown, who belonged to Company I, died on Friday night, in consequence of wounds received during the reconneissance, in which he displayed great bravery. Captains O'FARREL and BROWN also evinced much | ing.

delphia at the time the regiment left their camp confined to his bed by sickness, but as soon as he heard of their movement he started for this city, where he arrived on Saturday morning. The wound received by Capt. Wilson, of Philadelphia, is net considered dangero

Another Account. A special despatch from Washington to the New York Herald of yesterday says: The recognoissance of the Cameron Dragoons

yesterday, to and about Germantown, proves to have been as daring as it was brilliant. Since the Bull Run battle, this is the first time a Union regiment has been through Fairfax Court House. The instances of personal bravery in this skirmish are numerous. Captain O'Farrell, of Company D, was fired at four times. One of those firing at him had the muzzle of a Colt's revolving rifle within a foot of his head. The Captain drew his revolver and fired, and killed his adversary with the utmost coolness. The escape of Captain O'Farrell was providential. In the assault upon the log house. the headquarters of the rebel picket reserve, Con poral Grear, of Company F, acted with great bravery. Dismounting from his horse, he kicked in the doors, and called on the men inside to surrender, at the same time seizing one of the rebels by the head and dragging him outside. Major Curry, of General Smith's staff, and the Count de Chartres, of General McClellan's staff, dismounted, and stood ready, with cocked revolvers, to resist any hostile demonstration on the part of the entrapped pickets. Our men bad a good time for a few minutes dodging the rebel rifle balls. Their bold misn, however, compelled a speedy surrender of the enemy. Captain Brown was particularly brave in pursuing the retreating enemy. He followed them within a mile of Germantown, and was the one who captured the two Virginia cavalrymen and the four-horse wagon horses and teamsters.

The aggregate of prisoners is fourteen, instead of sixteen, as stated in my first report. Of these, eleven belonged to Ransom's North Carolina Ca-valry, Company II, two to Stewart's Virginia Cavalry, and the remaining one was a teamster. All are now prisoners in this city. By way of excusing their shabby and diversified dress, they state that they do not wear their best clothes while on picket duty. Over a dozen revolving rifles, platela, and sabres, and ten horses were captured. Our men were compelled to allow two of the pri-

oners to escape, having no way of securing them. The dash through Fairfax Court House, led by Majors Botler and Moss, and Lieutenant Hart, of company K, was a splendid affair. Giving a yell, the companions in their command darted through the main street, spreading the wildest dismay on every side. Men, women and children fled in every direction. All supposed that a general assault was being made. They were in the town nearly an hour, when, pressing farther on in adrance, they captured three prisoners and a four

horse army wagon.

In Fairfax Court House they report embrasures earthworks, and rifle pits, but not a mounted gun A body of cavalry had just been in the place, but seeing the advance of our men, took to their horses and sought safety in flight. Our men, in their abzence, took a thorough observation of five miles of the enemy's picket-lines. Aside from the captured pickets, they drove in others at various points. The demonstration shows conclusively that there is no large body of the enemy this side of Centre ville. Two hours after the engagement an ambu-

lance with six horses was sent to bring in the wounded on our side, Captain Wilson, of Company F. and Sergeant Charles D. Moore, of Company I Had there been any enemy about in strength, they certainly would have attempted the capture of the ambulance, but, except an occasional shot, no demerstration was made. Sergeant Moore died this forenoon. He was sho through the left leg with a Colt's revolving rifle,

the bone of the thigh being completely shattered. He did not rally after the shot, The deceased was young, unmarried man, and lived in Philadelphia, where he joined the regiment. His remains were this afternoon brought to this city, on their way to Philadelphia for interment. Captain Wilson will recover from his wound, nshot-wound through the neck. He is now in the regimental encampment, at Camp Griffin.

The Rebei Flag of Truce. The answer to the communication recently der a flag of truce, has been prepared by the Cabi- States steamers were off the Island last night, and net. The nature of the subject discussed has not yet been disclosed, and, perhaps, will not be, but I the Island. An attack was momentarily expected am assured that it neither relates to the continuance of the war, the recognition of the so-called Southern Confederacy, nor to any other topic of general in-

Death of a Soldier in the Slave Pen at Alexandria. A surgeon at Alexandria has informed us that a soldier, who is said to have belonged to the Sixtythird New York Regiment, was frozen to death, one night last week, in the slave-pen at Alexan-

toxication. There was three and a half inches of snow and mud in the pen. Colonel Rush. A handsome sword was presented last week to

dria, where he was confined as a punishment for in-

Col. RICHARD RUSH, of the Cavalry Regiment raised in your city, by the non-commissioned offi cers under his command. The Tennessee Victory-Despatches from Gen. Halleck.

Despatches received from Gen. HALLECK, at the headquarters, say that after the reduction of Fort Henry our forces proceeded up the river in the direction of the railwad bridge, sixteen miles distant, and on the way reduced the batteries of the enemy on the other bank of that river No doubt is entertained here that our troops soon thereafter took possession of the bridge over the Tonnessee river.

The French Court Presentation. The French court presentation, recently agitated in fashionable circles, and in the newspapers, is viewed in Washington as a matter unworthy of serious consideration, and certainly possessing no of the Americans desirous of being presented to the Emperor should be stated, was in accordance with the usage of the Imperial household, and is not, as a consequence, a new feature in court etiquette. The Defenceless Condition of the Dela-

A delegation from the City Councils of Philadelphia waited upon Secretary STANTON on Saturday. They were accompanied by General PLEASONTON, the commander of the forty thousand organized Home Guard of Pennsylvania, and were introduced by Hop. W. D. KELLEY. Their visit was in reference to the defenceless condition of Delaware bay and river, and to represent the great importance making arrangements for the protection of this great estuary separating the national capital from the whole of the Northern and New England States, and, under existing circumstant from a great portion of the loyal West. The deputation dwelt upon the importance of preventing the possession of this bay and river to the Government any number of men that might be required for that purpose. The Secretary thanked them for the offer, and said the subject had already received the attention of the War Department. He commended Pennsylvania for the noble army of volunteers she had placed in the field, and urged the committee to go home and arouse the capitalists of their city and State to the importance of upholding the credit of the Government and furnishing to their utmost ability the sinews of war, with the assurance that every dollar placed at the disposal of the War Department should be invested in good gunpowder and good arms, which, in case of need, should be placed in the hands of good and true men for the defence of the Delaware and of the Union.

Affairs on the Potomac The little steamer Volunteer, Captain Faunce ame up from Mattawoman's creek last night. Reports a regiment of rebels encamped just below Holland Point, and above the upper flotilla. No vessels are known to have run the blockade since Thursday night, when two succeeded in getting through. The Government is driving piles at at the point whence it is intended to move against Rum Point for the purpose of building an extensive wharf. The troops are building a corduroy promptly returned, but as the rebels were hid be- road from Liverpool Point, the encampment of hind trees the effect was not known. During the Sickles' brigade, to the steamboat landing on Mattawoman's creek. The distance is about twelve miles. The rebel camp fires can be distinctly seen at night, all along the Virginia shore, from about It is supposed that the two Parrott guns captured at

· day, while some officers were out in a small sailboat, near Liverpool Point, a shell was fired by the rebels from Timber Branch, which exploded within eight feet of the boat. Fortunately, no damage was done. The Government has converted the ferry-boat Gipsy into a guardboat, and stationed her off Alexandria. Every vessel arriving or departing from that port is overhauled and searched for con

The Post Office at Alexandria. The soldiers complain of the post-office regula-WILSON, a brave and intrepid officer, was shot through the car, the ball causing an ugly but not o'clock in the morning, and at no stated hour in Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, and three lieutenthe afternoon. A clerk should be in attendance during the whole day to sell the soldiers stamps, so that they can mail their letters. Sentence of a Deserter.

traband.

Private STALKER, of the Eighteenth New York Volunteers, convicted of desertion, is to be dishonorably discharged, and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the District Penitentiary. Washington News and Gossip. The weather has again cleared up, and the roads

re again drying. There is no news of interest stirring to-day. The glorious victory in the West, and the little brush across the river on Friday, are the themes of convorsation. The Due de Chartres, of Gen. McCLELvan's staff was in the latter bout. One of the sons of the President—the sprightly little WILLIAM—is seriously ill.

The new gunboat Pinola, from Baltimore, has reached the navy-yard. Important news is expected from the Burnside Expedition, by the Norfolk boat, to-morrow morn-

Sutlers' Trouble in the Sickles Brigade. On the last pay day, the soldiers of Sickles' Brigade, finding some pecuniary trouble existed between the brigade sutler and those to whem he had undersold the privilege of regimental sutlers, refused to nav their debts, when the brigade sutter, by order of Brigadier General Sickles, commanding the division, ordered the arrest of all the regiental sutlers, for not paying fifteen per cent. on their gross receipts for the privilege of selling in Sickles' Brigade. The whole statement, with the facts, has been laid before the Secretary of War and the Committee on Military Affairs. Doubtless

some rich developments will be made. What rela-

gade autler will now probably be developed. Miscellaneous. The motion of Representative STEVENS, made on Friday, relative to the payment of interest in coin, was to correct the House journal, and did not, is said, affect the bill, which had already passed the House and been sent to the Senate. The bill. as passed, made no special provision for the payment of interest, but left it to be paid in coin, as heretofore. To remove all doubt, the Senate will probably provide expressly for such payment. During the week ending February 8, 51 packages of articles for hospital use were received at the depot of the Sanitary Commission in Washington, and 8,371 articles were delivered to the order of the surgeons of the army of the Potomac. Two hundred and ninety-seven sick soldiers were taken care of at the lodges of the commissioners in Washington. Three medical inspectors of the com mission arrived during the week at Cumberland to

were forwarded to them by way of Wheeling. Reports have been received from an inspector of the commission, who was promptly on the ground with ample supplies for the wounded at the battle Inspectors have departed for Port Royal and Ship Island with supplies in charge. Ample assorted supplies for the Duraside expedition are ready at a seaport for transportation. Dr. CHERVER preached another sermon, this afternoon, in the hall of the House of Representa-

render assistance to the sick of General LANDER's

column, and hospital supplies for 1,000 patients

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR DE

FEAT IN TENNESSEE. THE BRIDGE AT DANVILLE DESTROYED

BY THE YANKEES. The Bombardment of Roanoke Island in Progress.

490 Union Prisoners to be Exchanged.

FORTRESS MONROE. Feb. 8. via Baltimore.-Southern papers received by the flag of truce furnish the following: A despatch from Clarkville, Tennessee, says that Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the Federals. Our troops are retreating to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river. The Federal gunboats are at Danville, Tennessee, and the bridge at that place has been destroyed by the Yankees. A despatch from Roanoke Island states that the Federals had advanced to Rosnoke Island and been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at o'clock on Friday morning, and the fight was still going on at the latest advices.

Four hundred and ninety Union prisoners have left New Orleans to be exchanged. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8.—An order was issued from headquarters vesterday for the Tenth New York Regiment, now attached to the garrison of the fort, to remove to Camp Hamilton as soon as the weather will permit, in order to make room for the companies of artillery recently arrived. A flag of truce, from Craney Island to-day, brought over several ladies to go North. The following important items of news are from the Southern papers: The Charles on Courier's New Orleans correspondence reports the burning of the rebel steamer

Calhoun. Norrolk, Feb. 8.—A passenger who arrived toought here from the rebel General JOHNSON, und day from Rochester Island, reports that four United at that point. Gen. Wise is in better health.

A lady passenger by the flag of truce reports that Gen. Huger to-day informed her that he had

received a despatch from Roanoke Island to the effect that the United States forces had advanced to Reancke Island and been twice repulsed. The attack commenced at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and the fight was still going on when the latest news was received.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE

Forward Movement of General Thomas' Division.

RESULTS OF THE FORT HENRY FIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9 .- A special Indianapolis despatch to the Commercial says that General Thomas' division is said to have made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee simultaneously at three different points. General Carter goes through Cumberland Gap, General Schoepff by the central route, and General Thomas with Manson's and McCook's brigades, will cross at Mill Spring. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they design taking possession

and their communication with the rebel govern-Sr. Louis, Feb. 9.-The correspondent of the Republican says that the property captured at Fort Henry is valued at \$200,000. Nine hundred prisoners of war were transferred from here to Alton, to day, where quarters had been prepared in the old penitentiary. Fifteen hundred cavalry, and a battery of ligh

of the railroad, and cutting off the rebel supplies

artillery, left yesterday for Fort Henry. A regiment of cavalry also left for Rolla. CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Specials to the Gazett and Commercial. dated Fort Henry, yesterday, give the following particulars: Directly after the capture of Fort Henry, the gunboats Lexington, Tyler, and Conestoga started up the river, with instructions to go as far as they saw fit.

Yesterday the Carondelet, in charge of Colonels Webster, Riggins, and McPherson, of Gen. Grant's staff, made a reconnoissance as far as the bridge of the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad at Danville. They found that quarters had been built at the bridge, and occupied by some troops. They also found large army supplies, commissary stores, wagens, &c. The inhabitants were deserting dwellings for miles around, and fleeing in every diby an enemy in case of a foreign war, and tendered rection. The bridge at Danville was partially destroyed by the first gunboat which went up the river. Another of the piers was crippled, so as to prevent the passage of trains.

There were but eight guns captured by Dickey's Cavalry and Colonel Logan, instead of fourteen. Nearly all the guns were spiked with telegraph wire, which can be easily removed. They are brass six-pounders and in good order. All the prisoners taken, about one hundred in number, were sent to Cairo yesterday. The amount of property captured will exceed 1.000.000. Reconnoissances have been made by Col. Logar

Gen. Grant and staff will make a reconnoissance this afternoon beyond Danville. THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

and others to within a mile of Fort Donelson.

Rolla, Mo., Feb. 8 - The news from the West indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated the rebels. In a few days the whole command will probably be on the murch westward. Generals Sigel's and Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon, and Major Wright's battalion of cavalry has moved 13 miles west of that point. General Davis' brigade was reported to be cross

ing the Osage river on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday. Two of Major Wright's scouts report that Price had made a speech to his troops, telling them that they were surrounded, and that they must fight or surrender, and that they all decided to fight. Price is said to have been heavily reinforced from Arkansas, and to have collected large supplies in provisions on the road leading from Springfield to Fayetteville. Capt. Wood was at Waynes ville with twenty-seven rebel prisoners, including five captains, taken between Lebanon and Spring-

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—Forty-six prisoners, captured at the Mill Spring fight, were brought here ants of other rebel regiments.

The Gunboat Santingo.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- The U. S. gunboat Santiago sailed from Matanzas, on the 25th ult., on a cruise. From California-News from Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The bark Ada Rogers, with advices from Japan to the 19th of December, arrived here to day.

Three-fourths of the city of Kanagawa, Japan, had been destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to about \$300,000. The Japanese Ambassadors to France and England are expected to start from Yeddo on January the 2d.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Arrived bark Krok, from New Bedford. The whaleis Reindeer and Congress were at Magdalena bay ten days ago. The Congress was bound home with 3,000 barrels of all

The New United States Note Bill. MILWAUKEE, Wis., February S.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution approving of the legal-tender clause in the treasury-

Edwin Adams essays to-night the Shakspearian character of Macbeth, a part in which we hope he

will be more successful than in his delineation of Hamlet. He will be well sustained, and, having had much leisure of late for study and reflection, we shall expect of Mr. Adams a satisfactory, if not remarkable, performance. His friends, who have heard with regret the announcement of his departure from town, will doubtless take occasion this evening to welcome him back to Philadelphia. Mr. Adams has been called the best juvenile tragedian in America. To deserve that honor, he must study and improve. There can be no stand-still in histrionic ambition; less than all, where the actor is

Public Amusements.

tion exists between General SICKLES and his briyoung and so well encouraged. John Drew will revive to night Colman's comedy of "John Bull," playing Dennis Bulgraddery himself, with Mr. Shewell, Mr Mortimer, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Frank Drew in the other leading parts. Mrs. Drow and Miss Mary Wells will also appear. On Wednesday evening the Arch will be closed, and the entire company will join in the S. A. Marshall testimonial. The panorama of the "Rebellion" is doing well at the Assembly Building. It is said to be faithful

and intense in its views of the war, and should be SIGNOR BLITZ is not only popular but celebrated. His Temple of Wonders, Tenth and Chestnut, is an attractive and admired place of amusement. There s no performer in the country who has such countless friends as Blitz, and we are truly delighted that our most respectable citizens have united to give him a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, the 13th instant. Dr. Valentine, the humorous illustrator of men and vomen, will appear.

DONATIONS TO THE INSANE.—The thirteenth anual report of the Rey. Edward C. Jones, the indefatigable and devoted missionary to the insane at the Insane Asylum and Blockley Almshouse, is before us. Mr. Jones recapitulates with a great deal of preciseness the various phases in which insanity resents itself, and the fondness of these unfortunate ones for music, reading, &c. He appeals to our citizens who have loose literature, for which they have no use, to donate it to this object. The ives, in favor of the emancipation of slaves as a missionary appears to have his whole heart engaged in this work, and in a labor so humane he should be liberally supported and encouraged by the

> The Sunday Dispatch of yesterday, in its "regious intelligence," pays Mr. Jones a very high compliment for his devotion to the amelioration of the insane. The Dispatch is in error in regard to the residence of Mr. Jones. He resides at 2122 Cherry street, where we have no doubt he would be pleased to see those seeking further information prograing his mission, and where packages of books, money, &c., could be addressed.

> Rebel Account of the Defeat of Zollicoffer's Army. The Richmond Examiner, of the 6th instant, has long account of the battle at Mill Springs, Kontucky. It was written by a soldier belonging to the Mississippi regiment, and we extract the following paragraphs:

lowing paragraphs:

"The enemy from Columbia commanded the Cumberland river, and only one hoat was enabled to come up with supplies from Nashville. With the channel of communication closed, the position became untenable without attack. Only corn could be obtained for the horses and mules, and this in such small quantities that often cavalry companies were sent out on unshed hoffed, which had eaten nothing for two days. The roads in every direction were extremely bad, and from the landing up either bank to the camp difficult to employ wagons; and, in addition to this, the crossing of the river was bad in the small ferry-boats used for that purpose. Description would fail in portraying the difficulties of this position to one who has not seen and suffered.

"By extraordinary exertions for several days provisions enough had been gathered to ration the army with bread, meat, coffee and sugar for two

army with bread, meat, coffee and sugar for two days—the 19th and 20th. \* \* "On the afternoon of the 19th General Zollicoffer remarked to the writer that the enemy ought to be attacked, and on that evening General Crittenden called a council at his quarters, with Generals Zollicoffer and Carroll, and the colonels Generals Zollicoffer and Carroll, and the colonels of regiments and the captains of artillery, and lieutenant-colonels of cavalry battalions, and it was there unanimously agreed to make the attack.

\* \* \* " Up the first hill and down it on both sides of the road the enemy was driven back before the impetuous charge of the brigade of General Zollicoffer; and already he was ascending the last hill to the crest, when the heaviest firing told where the battle raged. He sent for reinforcements, and the bagado of General Carroll was or-dered up. When, in another moment, it was an-nounced that he was killed, a sudden gloom per-vaded the field and depressed the army. He had fallen on the crest of the hill, the stroughold of the enemy, which he had almost driven them from, and which, once gained, the dray was ours. It is said that the enemy in front of him, in the woods, after a few moments' cessation of firing and some movement, was taken by him to be a regiment of his own command, and that he rode up to give them a com-mand, when he was coolly shot down, pierced by

"Immediately on the announcement of his death, General Crittenden in person rode up to the front of the fight, and directed the movements of the day with perfect coolness, in the very midst of the fire of the enemy, and where several were killed around him. His friends remonstrated against this recklesness, and entreated him to occupy aleas exposed position, but he would not leave the front, and sat on his horse unmoved, except when a regiment would fall back under the heavy fire of superior numbers, when he would, in persen, under fire, speak to and rally the men."

The evacuation of the rebel entrenchments is explained thus: explained thus:

"Then arose the question whether to defend or evacuate the place. Suppose we could have held it against the superior force attacking? In a few days we would have been started out; and if, with their battery, which commanded the landing, they had injured the boat, escape would have been impossible, and surrender involvable. Again, by taking will Springe in the way which and have

taking Mill Springs in the rear, which could have been done with a small force, retreat at any time would have been cut off; and it would have been would have been cut off; and it would have been vain to think of cutting a way out in front, because, without rations, the army would have been precipitated into a barren country, unable to afford any subsistence whatever. To prevent these straits an immediate crossing of the river during the night was necessary, and as time permitted only to cross the men, baggage, camp equipage, wagons, horses, and artillery, had to be left—a great sacrifice, but not to be estimated in the balance with saving the army. This bold and masterly movement was accomplished on this night, and the next morning saw our army on the south of the Cumberland, and saw our army on the south of the Cumberland, and the enemy in Camp Beech Grove. "The crossing was effected during the night, by the aid of the steamboat Noble Ellis, which had before ascended the river with supplies, and which was efficiently commanded on this occasion by Capt. Spoller, of the cavalry.

"The river crossed, it was necessary to move

"The river crossed, it was necessary to move somewhere in search of provisions and forage. If no enemy had appeared, the quitting of this portion of Kentucky had been gravely considered and almost determined upon, and in a few days would have been compelled. It was impossible to move further into Kentucky, from the barronness of the mountains between that point and the Blue Grass; and all the counties on the left and right, and the postbern counties of Fest Tanassas. on the northern counties of the left and right, and the northern counties of East Tennessee. Were too poor to support the army one day. With a vastly superior force attacking, the movement to the Cumberland river, at Gainsboro', a point of supply, was precipitated, and to this General Crit-tenden is moving, with short days' marches."

Whereabouts of Crittenden and his Rebels, [From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, Feb. 2.] This officer now has his headquarters at Gaines-boro', on the Cumberland river. From a member of General Carroll's brigade, who left there on Tuesday night last, we learn that the force there is Tuesday night last, we learn that the force there is perfectly organized, the camp: in good order, and in the receipt of ample supplies. The enemy have not crossed the river at Mill: Spring, with the exception of small parties of skirmishers. They seem to be deterred by a well-founded dread of a flank movement by our forces. A list of the killed and wounded on our side has been made out at head-quarters, and we presume will shortly be published. It does not exceed three hundred, and it is now pretty well ascertained that the enemy's loss was much above that number. uch above that number. Gainesboro' is the capital of Jackson county.

Tenn. It is situated on the left bank of the Cumberland river. It has a court house and several stores and dwellings. It is one hundred miles from the battle field at Mill Spring, and twenty miles outh of the Tennessee line.

Sailing of the Bavaria. NEW YORK, February 8.—The steamship Ba-waria sailed at noon with one hundred passengers and \$450,000.

More Rebel Batteries Constructing at We find the following among the advertisements n the Norfolk Day Book of the 5th instant: WANTED IMMEDIATELY-100 laborers to work erlain's wharf, to E. M. Todd, Supply Agent, En-THE Secessionists of Palmyra, Mo, have been

representations of Paintyrs, not, have been levied upon for \$14,000, to repair the railroad bridges they or their compatriots completely destroyed. They naturally don't like it or see the sense of it. General Halleck's levies, however, are there seems to be in the interior of Missouri an increasing general disposition to quit fighting any longer against Uncle Sam.

A PATRIOTIC RECORD.—The Portland Transcript says: "A young lady, residing in a country town not many miles from this city, has knit one hundred pairs of mittens for the soldiers, furnishing the yearn herself. Can any young ady show a more patrictic record than this? HON. CHARLES E. STUART has resigned the command of the Thirtsenth Michigan Infantry. Young Giles, who is just beginning to learn French, wants to hand how it is, if they have no to

in that language, that "them chaps spell wagon." THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL .- All the caps for murkets and rides, and all the cannon primers and-friction tubes to heavy ordnance, are made at the Bridesburg arsenal. In the course of a week a new cap, machine, which has been hing idle at Washington, will Britisting argain. In a claim a washington, will be brought to gennsylvania, and we shall then be turning out six asilions of caps per week, which is at the rate of three hundred and twelve millions a year. This would be absort enough to depopulate the world. It has been a master of surprise that, with the immense quantity of fulgrinating mercury and other explosive substances, there have been no great accelerate at the arsenal.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED SHOP-LIFTERS .- On Friday night a party of shop-lifters visited Germantown, and succeeded in robbing the stores of Massrs. J. S. Jones, William Tarr, and Joseph Parker. Tha police of Germantown arrested the supposed guilty parties. CHARGE OF ROBBERY .- John Roberts was CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—John Roberts was before Alderman Beitlet, on Saturd by morning, charged with robbery. The accessed, it is alleged, with a companion, went to the store of W. A. Horring, on Water street, near Market, and while one was protending to make a purchase, the other slipped into the counting-room, and pocketed sixty dollars. Roberts was held in

2500 bail to answer at court.

## THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. Aron-street Theatre—Arch street, above Sixth,— John Bull; or, A Tradesman's Fireside"—" The Om-WALBUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut ma.— Macbeth"—" The Laughing Hyena." TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-ut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

Assaubly Building Train street below Chestant Panorama of America and the Great Bobollion." ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRISON AGENT .-We are indebted to Mr. Wm. J. Mullen, Privon Agent, for a copy of his eighth annual report to the Philadelephia Society for Alleviating the Misbries of Public Prisons. phia Society for Alleviasing the Miseries of Publis Prisons.

It appears from this that, within the last year, Mr. Mullen has succeeded, with the co-operation of the constituted authorities, in liberating from prison one thousand one hundred and eighty-two persons (forty or more of them being small shildren), sta cost of \$190,90, pkid to the magistrates and other officials. These were from about twenty-seven hundred cases investigated. The parties were all committed for court; but on a careful examination it was found that the imprisonment of a majority of them was cither extremely unjust and oppressive, or for offences so trivial, or accompanied by such hidifaltishs, that a further confinement fill not seem demanded by either justice or expediency. It was discovered that many of the suits sprang from either vindicative malice or from a thirst for gain, while others were instituted by intemperate persons, who unconsciously or recklessly overlooked the wretchedness they caused by incarcerating parents, whose children were thereby left without protection or support.

The liberation of the persons referred to saved to the county the sum of \$9,845.21; of which, \$6,235.06 must have been paid as costs for ignoring their bills at \$5.27% for each case, and \$3,610.16%, which their maintenance would have cost had they been rotained in prison till the earliest regular period for disposing of their cases. The significant refers to the fact that, within the past year, an increased number of criminal lunatics have been lodged in our prison—some of them being returned from the State Insane Hospital—and hoppes that, for humanity's

The agent refers to the last that, within the past year, an increased number of criminal limatics have been lodged in our prison—some of them being returned from the State Insane Hospital—and hopes that, for humanity's sake, some better pryvision will by mady for them.

The appearance of small-pox in our County Prison during the past year, induced the agent to make application to the court for a reconsideration of sentence of the prisoners attacked, and effect much difficulty they were librated and transferred to the Sundiany Hospital. prisoners attacked, and elect much difficulty they were liberated and transferred to the Small-pox Hospital. The agent refers to two visits which have been made by him (under commission of the Governor) during the part twelve months, to interior penitantiaries. The first was that of Mauch Chunk, which appeared past twelve months, to interior penitentiaries.

The first was that of Mauch Chunk, which appeared to be whally unit for the purpose it was intended for, being insecure, badly ventilated, unclean, and if the finding insecure, badly ventilated, unclean, and if the influence of the society were brought to bear on the authorities having charge of the matter, good results would be likely to fallow.

The other prison (if it may be called by this name) was that in Allentown, which, like the former, was altogether unsuited to its deathed object from being unsafe, as several prisoners had recently escaped. This, as well as the other, was managed on the congregate system: the inmates, being huddled together in close, ill-ventilated rooms, and uncomfortably provided for. In the cellar of this jail is a disrk, damp dangeon, with no aperture whatever for the admission of light and air. Refractory prisoners are here confined, with ball and chain attached to their persons, and fed on bread and water, lying on the ground-floor, with no other had than that of straw. When the agent visited this dangeon, he found the walls covered with damp sline, over which the snalls were seen crawling. The reason assigned by the isalier for using the tail and chain was, that it was necessary in consequence of the insecurity of the prison.

This establishment was in charge of the sheriff, who resided upon the premises and had the reputation of being a kind and humane man, who did for the prisoners the best he could under the circumstances.

A summer of eases of hardship and opprossion are restrated by justice as well as humanity, to shield the innocent and expose the suitty.

The following schedule will show the number of cases of this description discharged from prison during the year past closed, through the instrumentality of Mr. Mullen:

Assault and battery, 439; misdemeanors, 261; abuse and threats, 106; incremy, 96; malicious mischief, 79; disor-

Mullen:
Assault and battery, 439; misdemeanors, 284; abuse and threats, 106; larceny, 96; malicious mischief, 79; disorderly house, 46; desertion, 18; witnesses, 2; deserting ship, 2; accessory to murder, 1; homicide, 1; insanity, 7; deserting army, 14; false protences, 5; inciting to riot 2—total, 1,182.

OUR MILITARY SUMMARY.—During the week past recruiting has not been brisk, but the regiments are nevertheless surely adding to their strength. For some time past, recruiting officers from other States have, in violation of an act of Assenbly, been recruiting here for either States. Pennylvania, we think, has already done her full share towards completing regiments whose success on the field will go to the credit of other States.

Lieut. Joseph B. Vallee, and Sergeants James L. McClure and W. W. Bussell, of the Twelfth Regiment P. R. C., Col. John H. Taggart, have opened a recruiting station at 232 North Second street, to fill the regiment to the maximum number. This regiment is commanded by a Philadelphia officer, and has a large propertion of Philadelphians in the ranks. For its gailantry at Transavillo it received the hearty commendations of both Generals McCall and Ord.

A recruiting party, consisting of Captain Lewis C. Kinsler, company F; Lieutenant William D. Bichards, company E, Sergeant John C. Berwick, company F; Corporal Thomas B. Hollowny, company B; Gorporal William H. Pisher, company I, and George Richmond, company E, of Colonel Murphy's regiment, arrived in the city during the week. They will open a recruiting station to day in order to secure men to fill the regiment (Twenty-ninth P. V.) up the maximum. Few regiments in the service have attained greater proliciency in drill and discipline than the one under the veteran Philadelphian, Colonel Julie's cavalry regiment was paid off on Friday, at Point Breeze Park, and to-day Colonel Lyle's phian, Colonel John K. Murphy.
Colonel Price's cavalry regiment was paid off or Friday, at Point Breeze Park, and to-day Colonel Lyle's regiment will be mustered for pay.
The First Pennsylvania Marine and Fortification Artillery, Lieutenant Clark, visited Swedos' Church, Southwark, yesterday morning, at 10% o'clock, to attend I vine service, after which they proceeded to the Cooper Ship V. Limiter Refreshment Saloon, and partook of a recast

repast.

The First City Troop will parade, mounted, and in undress uniform, this morning, for the purpose of attenting the funeral of Mr. Charles J. Adams, late a members of the Troop. The funeral will take place from the late selectice of the deceased, No. 1936 Spruce street. The interment will be at Williamston, Polaware. Mr. Adams interment will be at Williamston, Belaware. Mr. Adams had been in ill health for a long period before his doath.

The deceamed was born in Cincinnail, but chose Philladelphia for his home, where he was well known and highly esteemed as a provision merchant, which business he successfully carried on in this city since 1849. He was a member of the Corn Exchange Association, and was endeared to his fellow-members for his intelligence, genial manners, and indefatigable industry.

To-morrow evening the surviving veterans of the war of 1812 will meet at the armory of the Philladelphia Grays, Market street, above Eighth. The object of the meeting is to complete the organization of the old soldiers for active milltary service. Most of them have become too old and feeble to carry a musket, or endure the fatigues of a campaign; but their galiant conduct is valuable as an example as the lagging and spiritless among younger and more active men.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUWANEE TRUE CERAS.—THE BODIES OF COL. ALLEN AND FREHWRICK 5. WELLER IN THE CITY.—On Satorday afternoon, at one o'clock, the steamer Suvance rusched this city from 12-Alag of Colonel Joseph W. Allen and

TRIAS—THE BODIES OF COL. ALLEN AND FREHWRICK S. WELLER IN THE CITY.—ON Saterday afternoon, stone o'clock, the steamer Samenee reached this city from the o'clock, the steamer Samenee reached this city from the litteras, with the lindles of Colonel Joseph W. Allen and Frederick S. Weller, M. D., of the Ninth Now Jorsey Volunteers. Colonel Allen and Dr. Weller were drowned at Hatteras on the 16th of January, while exidency ring to pass from one vessel to another of Gen. Burkside's fleet, with a message in reference to water for the troops. The bodies were recovered soon after the sad accident, and buried on the beach until the Samanee could be prepared for their conveyance North.

The Satisanee came up to Callowhill-street what, and was there met by Col Norris, of New Jersey. The bodies, which were eneased in a box, were transferred to the cristody of Col. Norris, who has engaged Mr.W. H. Moore as the undertaker to superintend the proparations necessary before conveying the remains to Trenton. Mr. Moote have before conveying the remains to Trenton. Mr. Moote street, near Fifth, where they were placed in handsomometallic cuffins, painted in initiation of rosewood. Decomposition has so far autyanced as to render it impossible to reclothe the bodies. Handsome wainst coffins will receive the metallic cases, jand a silver shrield will be placed on each coffin, with the name, date of birth, and death, ongraved.

The bodies will remain in Philadelphia to-day, and, engraved.

The bodies will remain in Philadelphia to-day, and, possibly, to-morrow, and in the meantime the authorities will no doubt take the necessary steps to do honor to the heroic dead. At Tranton extensive preparations are being made for a suitable domonstration.

Saturday, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Allison, an argument was had on a motion made under the "two terms rule," to discharge William Jacoby, charged with the death of Ewler, a fellow-solder, at Allison, an argument was had on a motion made under the "two term rule," to discharge William Jacoby, charged with the death of Ewler, a fellow-solider, at West Philadelphia, about five months ago. The aroused has been in prison since that time, and the application for his discharge was based on the ground that no effort had been made to try his, and that, at the end of the second term, he was entitled to his liberty.

Mr. Mann opposed the motion, and urgod that the act of the Legislature was intended to apply only witers there had been wilful neglect upon the part of the Prystouting officer, in not trying the case, In the case new before the court, the wiltnesses were all absent at the soat of war, and an opportunity should be granted to bring them to Philadelphia, if possible.

Mr. Ashman, the coursel for Jacoby, referred to the testimony taken before the coroner, to show that the accured had been first assaulted by the deceased, and it would be a question whether the killing was not in self-defence. defence.
Judge Allison refused to discharge the accused uncon ditionally, but allowed him to enter bail in \$400, after which he was set at liberty.

THE CONSPIRACY-CASE VERDICT—HUSBAND ARSONDS, FORFEITER HIS BAIL.—ON Friday afternoon, after a deliberation of nine days. the jury in the case of William A. Husband, Francis Huxley, Henry McManus, and Paul'S. Anthony, charged with a compiracy to cheat and defraud Mrs. Bowen and her family, came into court with a-verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment as to Husband and McManus, and guilty on the fifth and sixth counts as to Anthony. These two counts do not include the charge of procuring the power of attorney. It will be recollected that Huxley was not on trial, he haiving laft for England before the procedulon was instituted. When the jury came into court, Mr. McManus and Mr. Anthony were present, but Mr. Husband was missing. A messenger was sent to his office, but he was not found. His bail (\$300) was then forfeited. A motion is arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, was made on behalf of the defendants, and Messrs. McManus and Anthony were allowed to renew their bail and leave the court. THE CONSPIRACY-CASE VERDICT-HUSBAND

BEQUESTS OF THE LATE JOHN RICHARBSON, ESQ.—The will of the late Mr. John Richardson has been placed in the other-of Register of Wills. The deceased was, for a long period, president of the Bank of North America, and was very highly respected in this community. Mr. Richardson was quite weathr, at the time of his death, and among the bequests in his will are \$1,000 to the Preshyterian cource at Snow Hill, Md.; \$1,500 to be distributed among the tellers and clerks of the Bank of North America, who were in service in 1857, at the time when the deceased resigned as president of the bank, and \$5,000 to a lady in Wilmington, Del., whose parents were kind to the deceased when a boy.

BEQUESTS OF THE LATE JOHN RICHARDSON,

Pickrocasits on Exhibition.—On Saturday morning, at the Mayor's levee, William Ive was shown up to the licutements as a pickpocket. He had been arrested on Friday night, while attempting to pick pocket in front of the Walnut street Theatre,

John Hometakh, alias Paddy Houton, and James Dunham, were arrested on Friday night, at the Baltimord depot, by Officer Prettyman. They are known to the police as: "professional thieves." The prisoners were also introduced as such to the several licutements, and subsequently committed. RAILROAD ACCIDENT,-On Friday eveni

the Harrisburg accommendation train ran off the track a mile and a helf this side of Parkesburg, in consequence of the workmen having taken up a rall for repairs. For tunately, no person was injured, but considerable de mage was done to the locomotive and cars. The tracking the Harrisburg at 2 o'clock P. M., as well as trail train train due here at 11 P. M. did not arrive at the state of the contract of the state of the contract of the state o mail troin due here at 11 P. M., did not arrive a depot unt≆ after twelve o'clock on Saturday mornin INCREASE OF THE OIL TRADE .- The nut bar of barrels shipped upon the Philadelphia a Railroad, since the commencement of the trad years ago, has been as foll way: In 1850—225 bat 1860—21,798 barrels; in 1861—124,792 barrels; to the statement shows at once the continuous in old.

statement shows at once the great-increase in tions each year, and the importance to which t THE INTERMINABLE SAFETY FUND CASE On Saturday afternoon the close of the session, Court of Quarter Sessions was occupied by the c Benner and others, of the National Safety Issa Bonner and others, of the National cannot Trust Company, changed with fraudings before the court are simply a tedior those had before Alderian McCahen.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—On, Satur

Detective Sanuel Wrigley brought from New York woman named Bray Lewes, who had flock from this curvere site was cleared with shop-lifting. The priso was taken into the Court of Quarter Santons and cutcled without further delay.

Malicious Mischier .- The citizens residi in Tulpehocken street, Germantown, have reso offer a reward for the detection of any persons destroying the shrubbery in front of the houses