SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS, BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do.

PRINTED Do. in variety.

BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS. FANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS. IN STORE, AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LEA.

fe20-12t 128 AND 130 CHESTNUT STREET COMMISSION HOUSES.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

ILLUMINATING OILS. COAL OIL! COAL OIL! GEORGE W. WOOTTEN,

38 SOUTH SECOND STREET, AGENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF COAL OIL, AND RE-FINERS OF COAL AND CARBON OILS. WM. F. JOHNSTON, President. GEO OGDEN. Secretary.

Also, Agent for BEERS, JUDSON, & BEERS' Patent Gless Cones for Lamps, and wholesale dealer in Dithridge's Patent Oval (fire-proof) and Eastern Flint-Glass neys, Lamps, &c. Burners to burn Coal Oil without

Cash buyers or prompt payers are respectively invited examine our stock. DORTLAND KEROSENE

OIL. We are now prepared to supply this STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Z. LOCKE & CO., Sole Agents, 1010 MARKET STREET,

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

> LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

P SILADELPHIA CABINET FURNITURE.

ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. panufacturing a superior article of B. LLIARD TABLES. have now on hand a full supply, finished with the ORE & 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 Jusion. who are familiar with the character of their work. aux3-6m

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

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 8 tr Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. ACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,

SALMON, &c --3,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and
MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted
ackages of choice, late-caught fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
4,000 boxes extra new Son. 1 Herrings.
4,000 boxes large Mugdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Godfish.
500 boxes Herkiner County Cheese.

MORPHY & KOONS No. 146 North WHARVES.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. OBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF HITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASM.

ATHITE LEAD, DRY AND OIL.

Red Lead,
White Lead,
Litharge,
Bugar of Lead,
Conners Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Acctate Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Sitric, Sulphate Quinine, Corro. Sublim, Denarcotized Opium, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's ext. Cincha. Tartar Emedic, Chloride of Lime. Orude Borax, Bedned Borax, Camphor. Oil of Vitriol,
Calomei,
Patent Yellow,
Chrome Red.
Chrome Yellow,
Aqua Fortis,
Muriatic Acid,
Essom Salts,
Rochelle Salts,
Tartarie Acid,
Orange Mineral,
Boluble Tart.
Bab. Carb. Sode,
White Vitriol,
Bed Precigitate,
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
Druggists and Manufacturing Obemiste,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sa'e price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEF-UDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBEN-HEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases
warranted pure. Imported one dezen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south-terms of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER

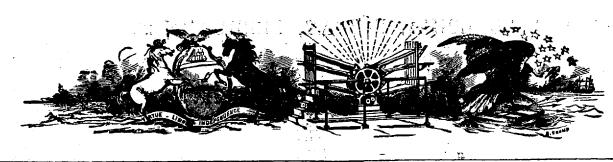
URE PORT WINE. DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN UGAL IN 1820. UGAL IN 1820.

Bicians and invalids in want of a reliable article of Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the wine at CANTWELL & KEFFER'S Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street. ENNESSY, VINE-YARD PRO-

prietors, Bisquit, Tricoche, & Co., Marett, Pinet other approved brands of COGNAC BRANDY, fo ther approved brance of the sproved branch of the sproved branch of the street of the sproved and from store, by in bond and from store, by in bond and from the sproved and the sproved branch of the Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street TUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHIS

nan's Coal Ha Whisky, Old Tom Gin. Old London Gin, London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin, Oid Tom Gan.
London Cordial Gin, Bonnen.
London Cordial Gin, Bonnen.
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue
and MASTER Street.

MMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, est article out for "cobblers," for sale pure, but nd in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, south ner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER



VOL. 5.—NO. 171.

RETAIL DRY GOODS INEN FURNISHING GOODS. SHARPLESS BROTHERS have now open:
Linen Shectings and Barnsley Damasks.
Natural Color Loom Damasks, for Tabling.
Linen Diapers and Towls, bordered.
Crumb Cloths, Stair Crash, Dowlas.
Kitchen Towels, Buckabacks, Orequillas.
Best makes of Irish Shirting Linens.
Linen Bosoms, made in the best manner.

Stout Body and fine Fronting Linens. ALSO. English white Counterpanes and Quilts. Summer Quilts and Light Counterpanes. Blankets of all descriptions. Muslin Shirtings, bleached and brown. Cotton Sheetings of every width. Pillow-Case Cottons and Linens. Green-Baizes and Furniture Coverings.

Hollands and Chintzes for Slips.
All of these are offered at lowest cash prices.
fel8 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets DECENT AUCTION BARGAINS. 5 doz. fine hemmed Handkerchiefs, at 37% cents. 2 pieces extra fine 4-4 white Flannels, cheep. 20 doz. Ladies' L. C. Handkerchiefs, at 13 cents.

20 doz. Ladies L. C. Handscrohels, at 10 cents.
41 Balmoral Skirits.
2,655 yards best American Prints, 12½ cents.
ALSO,
1 piece oil boiled heavy black silk, \$1.10, worth \$1.25.
6 pieces Shepherds' Plaids, 25 and 31 cents.
20 pieces new spring De Laines, 25 cents.
4 pieces brown and black mixed Lavellas, 12½ cents.
47 pieces Russian Crash, from 9 to 12½ cents.
12 pieces fine Swiss Ginghams, at a bargain.
10 pieces fine Swiss Ginghams, at a bargain.
101 pieces fine blached Muslims, at 16 cents.
Cotton, Table, Diapor, and Lincu Damask.
CASSIMERES.
BOYS' WEAR OHEAP.
COOPER & CONARD,
felb S. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

NOTICE.—DRY GOODS.
Two lots 8-4 Table Linens
Two lots Towelling, 12%.
One lot Huckaback (bordered) at 25. One lot super do.
One lot super do.
Nice assortment Plain and Plaid Ginghams.
No yards Plaid Ginghams at 12½, worth 18¾.
Calicoes, large assortment, 12½, 13, and 14.
Gents' L. C. Hdkfs. at 24, 28, and 31; a bargain.

NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING he city of

Fine Fiemish, Irish, and Barnsley Linen Sheetings.

Dunbar Dickson's and Richardson's Pillow Linens.

Golden Flax Shirting and Fronting Linens.

Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies.

Towellings and Towels of all descriptions, for the bath, chamber, pantry, kitchen, and nursery.

Quilts and Blankets, of all sizes, for cribs and bods.

Table and Piano Covers, and Materials for covers, by the yard.

Furniture Chintzes, Furniture Coverings, etc.

Rich Lace and Muslin Curtains and Curtain Materials.

Plain and Gold Bordered Shades, in all colors.

Plain and Gold Bordered Shades, in all colors.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
1008 CHESTNUT Street. THEAP MUSLINS AND FLAN-NELS.—Having made large purchases of Musi NELS.—Having made large purchases of Muslins and Flannels

FOR CASH,

(Not from Bankrupt Merchants, but from merchants who are not bankrupt,) we are able to sell them much below the present retail prices.

Williamsville Muslins at 17 cents by the piece.

Bhode Island Water Twist at 150 " "

Black and White Rock at 14c " "

Lebanon Long Cloth at 13c " "

Good Qualities at 12½c.

3 cases Good Muslins at 8c.

2½ yards wide Bleached Sheeting at 31c.

2½ do do do 35c.

3 do do do 37½c

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

3 bales Stark Mills yard wide, very heavy, 15c.

2 bales Portsmouth 1½ yard wide, very fine, 14c.

1 case Unbleached Cotton Flannel 11c.

1 bale ½ Ballard Vale Flannel.

1 bale 4 Ballard Vale Flannel.

H. STEEL & SON,

H. STEEL & SON; fe8 No. 713 North TENTH Street; above Coates.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF MANY STYLES OF WINTER GOODS FOR
FIFTEEN DAYS LONGER, BEFORE TAKING THEM INTO STOCK, viz: Figured and Plain Mariness. Plain and Gay Long Shawb. Dark Dreess Goods, Poplins, &c. Plaid Flannels—Pink, Blue, and Brown. Ladies' Scarfs, reduced 30 per cent. One lot of L. C. Hdkfs., at 15c. Two lots do., at 25c., a bargain.
One lot of Linen Diaper at \$1.25 a piece.
Hoop Skirts—75, 874, \$1, and \$1.12.
Nice assortment of Ginghams.

Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes. Misses' Merino Vests, all sizes. MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

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 waissuitu, williamaville, Black Bock, and other popular makes. Good Muslins at 5, 9, 10, 11 cents. The best 12-cent Muslin in the city. Our Pillow-Case Muslins, and our 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Sheeting, purchased some time since, are from three to four cents cheaper than can be found elsewhere. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 1822 N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET. ja22 N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET.

CENTS: FURNISHING GOODS. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his mbscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHEETS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-

ntly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

GREAT BARGAINS

LADIES' CLOAKS,
To close out,
At the
ABCH-STREET CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
M. W. corner TENTH and ABCH Sts.
subl-6m JACOB HORSVALL.

CLOAKS—

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

COOPER & CONARD,

del4 S. E. cor. NINTW and MARKET. C L O A K S!
The Largest, Cheapost, and Best-assorted Stock

No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market.

COPARTNERSHIPS DORT RICHMOND IRON WORKS. —COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOHN H.
TOWNE, formerly of the firm of Merrick & Towne, has become a member of the firm of I. P. MORRIS & CO., to take effect from and after the lat of January, 1862. Isaac P. Morris withdraws from active participation in the conduct of the business.

The title of the new firm is I. P. MORRIS, TOWNE, & CO.

LEWIS TAWS,
JOHN J. THOMPSON, 10HN J. THOMPSON, JOHN J. TOWNE.

a Constructed by under the firm of JAURETOHE & LAVERGNE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Importing business, at 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

FRONT Street.

F. LAVERGNE.

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

Philadelphia, January 10, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersig this day formed a Coparthership, under the firm of ARCHER & REEVES, for transaction of a WHOLE-RALE GROCERY business, at the old stand, No. 48 North WATER Street and No. 48 North DELAWARE Avenue.

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

jal3-47 COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ISRAEL, MORRIS this day retires from our firm.
His sons, THEODOBE H. MORRIS and FREDERICK
W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the business will be continued as herefolore.

MORRIS, WHERLER, & CO.,
Iron Merchants,

I IMITED PARTNERSHIP.-I MITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that HENRY CONNELL, of the city of Philadelphia, late grocer, and sHELEN WARBELL, of the said city, single woman, have entered into a Limited Partnership for the business of dealing in Groceries and Provisions. The said partnership is to be conducted under the name or firm of Henry Connell. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said firm or partnership is the dealing in Groceries and Provisions.

The general partner in the said firm is Henry Connell, and the special partner is Helen Warrell.

The said special partner has contributed to the commens stock of the said firm the sum of six hundred dollars in cash.

HOTELS. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY COLdischarged, supernumerary, and deceased officers—Bounty money—Census money—Contractors' pay—Discharges
—Extra pay—Land warrants—Pensions—Prise money—
Eccruting Expense—State Pay—Bubsistence and
Transportation, procured by

ALBERT POTTS' Army and Navy Agency,

N.E. corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets.
ja22-lm*

ENGLISH ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.—Minton's Tiles for vertibules, halls, dining-rooms, hearths, and for public buildings of every kind, as laid in the Capitol at Washington, and in many churches, stores, banks, hotels, and dwellings, in every part for the country. Patterns, composed of Buff, Seb, and Black, 320 per square foot; with Blue, Green, or White introduced, Set to 38c par foot. Lithographic designs and by mail; on amplication. signs sent by mail, on application.

B. A. HARRISON, Importer,

No. 1010 CHESTNUT street.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

THE REBELLION

Further Particulars of the Fort Donelson Fight.

MORE REBELS CAPTURED.

CLARKSVILLE BEING EVACUATED. The Capture of Price's Staff. GOOD NEWS FROM ALABAMA.

THE UNION MEN RISING. THE RAILBOAD BRIDGE AT DECATUR DE-STROYED BY THEM.

Received in the Kentucky Capitol. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

How the News of the Late Victories was

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF SEVEN HUN-DRED UNION PRISONERS THERE. GENERAL LANDER'S LATE BRILLIANT EX-

PLOIT ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FULL PARTICULARS. Rebel Accounts from Savannah.

&c. GENERAL HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

Important from the West. Sr. Louis, Feb. 19.—General Halleck has reseived despatches from Fort Donelson, stating that one thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down the river to reinforce the fort, not knowing that it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops. Professor Swallow, the State Geologist, was arrested last night, and committed to the military

prison on a charge of disloyalty. prison on a charge of disloyalty.

The names of the rebel officers captured at Warsaw, Mo., en Saturday last, were incorrectly reported from Sedalia. They are Brigadier General Price, Col. Dorsey, Col. Cross, and Captain Inge, all members of Major General Price's staff.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 19.—A Cairo despatch to the Republican says:

The latest advices from Fort Donelson report that the gun-boat St. Louis, Captain Paulding, proceeded up the Cumberland river to Clarksville, and found the enemy abandoning that place in a process of the senate state of the good news of the manner and imperturbable face which so eminently belongs to that gentleman, he informed the Senate that he are revealed a despatch, which, though not exactly

Two large flat-boats, laden with munitions of war, were captured at Rolling Mill, just below Clarks-Everything was being moved to Nashville as fast as possible, where the next rebel stand would Everything at Fort Donelson was progressing satis actorily. Our army are encamped in the cap-tured works; living comfortably in the log huts and

tents of the rebels. The soldiers are very enthusiastic, and anxious to march against Nashville. With the exception of severe colds, consequent upon the recent exposure, the army was well. The actual number of prisoners taken was thirteen thousand three hundred, and among them General

West, who has not been previously mentioned.

Tribute to the Services of Gen Hunter. Sr. Louis, Feb. 20.—The following depatch was sent from headquarters yesterday: "HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF MISSOURI,
"ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.

"Sr. Louis, Feb. 19.

"To Major General D. Hunter, Commanding the Department of Ransas, at Fort Leavenworth.

"To you, more than to any other man out of this department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson. In my strait for troops, I appealed to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposal. This enabled us to win the victory. Receive my most heartfelt thanks.

"H. W. Halleck, Major General." Good News from Alabama.

St. Louis, Feb. 19 .- A Union scout, who has been operating up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, reached here this morning, and reports that ene span of the Memphis and Charleston Railread bridge, crossing the Tennessee river at Decatur, Alabama, was destroyed by the Union men in that vicinity on Saturday last. It was reported that the bridge at Bridgeport,

some seventy miles above, was also disabled, but this is not confirmed. Decatur is in Morgan county, Alabama, on the south side of Tennessee river. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad passes through it, and there is also a railroad to Nashville.

Discoveries at Fort Henry. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, A correspondent of the St. hour Reputation, writing from Fort Henry, says:

Each day new objects of interest are discovered, and every soldier is speedily supplied with some relic, though it be nothing more than an cyster can. Where the big rifled gun burst, the noise as of a dozon anvils being smitten is constantly heard. Looking for the cause, a half-dozon soldiers may be seen hammerican way. With grayburg or axes of a dozon anvils being smitten is constantly heard. Looking for the cause, a half-dozen seldiers may be seen hammering away, with crowbars or axes, at the fragments of the huge piece, scattered around, to obtain a relic. Although this scene has been repeated now for three days, not a particle of the coveted article has been obtained, the metal stubbornly resisting every attack. Other objects, of more significant interest, begin now to claim attention. They are the daily discovery of pits and graves, where human bodies, during the battle, were hastily thrown. This concealment of dead, by sinking them in ponds and then throwing on bags of dirt, or scooping out shallow graves, is a barbarous practice, and a noticeable evidence of the deceit a sinking cause needs to practice. One pond has been already made to give up its dead, and twenty mangled bodies drawn forth. Just outside the walls of the fort was noticed a large number of bags of dirt cast into a slough, and spades thrown down where workmen had been hastily employed. On removing these, the hidden bodies were found. Thirty barrels of whisky were discovered this morning buried a short distance in the woods, and what more the earth around here conceals may yet be untombed also. Several of the cannon in Fort Henry are stamped 1821, and others bear the mark of the makers in Memphis. In the middle of the fortification are several graves, with a fence around, made by weaving poles together.

Death of a Gallant Officer.

The Chicago Tribune says:

The Unicago Tribine says:

Theodore Peyre Ferry, third master of the gunboat Essex, has died from injuries received at the bombardment of Fort Henry. Mr. Ferry is of French descent, his father and uncle both having been officers in the army under Napoleon. He has been in service, in various capacities, in the United States navy, for nearly fourteen years. He planted the first American flag upon the coast of Japan, and has seen much service in California and Washington Tarritory. Ha was a man of undoubted and has seen much service in California and Wasa-ington Territory. He was a man of undoubted bravery, and Commander W. D. Porter says, "that by his death he has lost one of his best offi-cers"—a tribute worthy both to the noble man who gave it, and to him who fell defending the The Gunboats at Fort Donelson Bombardment.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded The following is a list of the killed and wounded on the gunboats during the engagement:

ON THE ST. LOUIS.—Killed—Charles H. Baker, ship's cook.

Mortally Wounded.—F. A. Riley, of Cincinnati, pilot, (since dead.)

Wounded.—Flag Officer A. H. Foote, (slightly;)
R. J. Baldwin, pilot, (slightly); Charles Smith, boatswain's mate, Antonio Caldwin, seaman, (very dangerously); Thomas Kirkham, seaman, R. H. Mcdill, carpenter, W. S. Coon, and John Thompson, seamen. son, seamon.
On the Carondelett.—Killed—Albert Richardson, Joseph Laycock, Albert Markham, and Wm. Duff, seamen—4.

Wounded—Wm. Hinton, of Cincinnati, pilot, (since dead;) Samuel Brooks, second assistant engineer; Owen Carty, James Plant, James Brown, Patrick Laughlin, Edward Green, Owen Curley, Henry Smith, Pat Sullivan, John Owen, William B. Roney, Thomas Burns, James MoFadden, John Dismond, Amos Dutch, Richard Mahoney, Richard O'Brien, Wm. Johnson, Patrick O'Brien, William Thielman, Benjamin Edger, Henry Anderson, Danl. F. Charles, John Doughty, John Murphy, and Jan. McConnell, seamen; John Doherty, second master, and John McBride, ship's coek—29.
On the Pittsburg.—Wounded—Charles Merwin and George Smith, seamen—2.
On the Louisville.—Killed—James Curtis, E. W. Avilla, Charles Billips, and John Williams—4.
Wounded—Michael Kelly, Wm. Higgins, E. S. Collins, and Charles Might—4.

RECAPITULATION. ON THE CARONDELET .- Killed -Albert Richard-

RECAPITULATION.

Two of the wounded having since died, change Two of the wounded naving since uter, changes the above to 11 killed and 42 wounded.

The names of those wounded on board of the Carondelet on Thursday, the 13th, are: John Flaherty, Dennis Relay, Michael Riley, John Conner, Thomas Foley, Arthur Blackburn, Maurice Phillips, J. J. Kinney, and W. L. Reid.

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Situation in Kentucky. The Cincinnati Times of Tuesday evening says The Cincinnati Times of Tuesday evening says:

"When General Buell moves, it will be like lightning," remarked a gentleman in high position in that department, less than two weeks ago. The prophecy has been already fulfilled. The long inactivity in the department of the Ohio has proved masterly. Within the last few days, stroke has followed stroke so rapidly and so effectually, that to day Kentucky soil is almost rid of the rebel army. Slowly, but surely, Gen. Buell organized his army for the speedy work. Thorough examination was made into the fitness of both officers and men. Many of the former have been moved, and to day 8,000 weak and disabled soldiers from Gen. Buell's army are home on furlough. Ho has secured thorough organization, and relieved that portion of his army designed for active service of useless "lumber."

Now as to his strategy. He first secured Eastern

less "Iumber."

Now as to his strategy. He first secured Eastern and Central Kentucky from invasion. The force under Garfield, near the State line, protects Eastern Kentucky. Thomas' victorious division, with its front near East Tennessee, is ready for any force that can be brought against it; nay, for an advance, the mement the roads are passable. Three of Buell's best divisions lay nearly three months on Green liver, threatening Bowling Green. The rebels, knowing their inability to defend their position against that force, prepared to evacuate. The brigades of Floyd and Buckner were withdrawn and sent to the assistance of Fort Donelson, threatened by water. Immediately Gen. Mitchell's division is forwarded, by forced marches, to Bowling Green. The distance is rapidly made, and, the foe flying before him, Gen. Mitchell takes possession of Bowling Green without the firing of a gun. ing Green without the firing of a gur.
In the meantime Fort Donelson is invested by
Halleck's forces. With its fall the way is clear to nahedr's forces. With its last ne way is clear to Nashville by water, and it is easign transporting troops and provisions by water than over bad turn-pikes and wreeked railroads. Suddonly Buell is in motion. McCook's division, heretofore the ad-vance on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, receives sudden orders to retrace their steps. In two days the division marched upward of fifty miles, and was embarked on board of steamboats at the mouth of Salt River; the forces at the Bards-town Camp of Instruction, and other brigades, march as rapidly to Louisville and take steamors; the new regiments ordered into the field take boat the new regiments ordered into the field take boats at Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points, and General Buell is off for Cumberland River, with a fleet conveying from 40,000 to 50,000 men!

Now that Donelson has fallen, he will proceed at once with this fresh force to Nashville, and plant his headquarters in the heart of Tennesse.

While making this movement, his advanced line in Kentucky is well protected. Mitchell, at Bowling Green, can maintain himself; but should he be attacked by superior numbers, Nelson's division is at his elbow. Thomass force is not diminished, and Garfield has been reinforced. We look with confi-Garfield has been reinforced. We look with confidence to the speedy occupancy of Nashville by Buell, and that done, Thomas and Mitchell will

both immediately advance, without serious resistance, to the new line, and the rebels will be compelled, necessarily, to fall back from Columbus. This accomplished, the war in Kentucky will be at an end, and our noble sister State will be completely directivalled. How the Late Glorious News was re-ceived in the Kentucky Capital. The Frankfort (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following description of the scene in the capital of Kentucky, when the news of the occupation of Bowling Green and Fort Don-

elson was appounced : The Occupation of Bowling Green. had received a despatch, which, though not exactly permission of the Senate he would read. The pro-foundest silence pervaded the Senate chamber and foundest silence pervaded the Senate chamber and lobby while the speaker read the despatch. Then, in a moment, a tamultuous cheer broke out in the lobby, and was continued throughout the Senate chamber. The Speaker, in the meantime, preserved the most stolid gravity. Not a smile nor a frown ruffled the surface of his marble features. He did not call the Senate to order, but that body immediately recollected what it was, and where it was, and business was resumed with the usual decorum. recorum.
The joyful news soon found its way into the House

the was, and business was resumed with the usual decorum.

The joyful news soon found its way into the House of Representatives. One member moved an adjournment. "Oh, no! no!" was the response from all sides, when the mover said he had just heard that General Mitchell had possession of Bowling Green, whereupon the House adjourned instanter, and a prolonged and heart-felt cheer resounded through the hall.

After the adjournment of the Legislature the town was, to say the least, lively. Bumper; upon humper of "pare old Bourbon" was swallowed to the toast, "Eres to Sheneral Mishel an 'is bray and gallan tarmy."

In the midst of these festivities a despatch was received announcing that Fort Donelson had surrendered. The scene that took place then beggars description. The voices of the Union citizens of the town and those of the Legislature intermingled in one continuous cheer. Even the Union ladies assembled at the Capitol Hotel, the headquarters, and with heaming countenances and waving hand-kerchiefs, expressed their joy. "Here's to Abramham Link-horn, God bless him," camefrom scores of stentorian lungs, owned by the most ultra proslavery men. Another toast: "Jeff Davis and kell, inseparable in life, in death may they not be divided." "Up, my honest ole Date, God bless your rail-splitting soul," came from another quarter. "Boolee for Edwil M. Stantle," could occasionally be heard through the general din. One hundred and fifty guns were fired in froat of the State Arsenal. Music paraded the streets and patriotic speeches were made switable for the occasion.

In the meantime night came on space, and the sulky and sullen Secesh began to emerge from their holes, looking as mean as Secession really is. One by one they dropped into Powell's saloon, "their headquarters," and, after imbibing sundry times, commenced feeling better. They did not believe the news; it was "a d—d Lincoln," &c. After a little they commenced shouting for Jeff Davis. While engaged in this pastime two Union members of the Legislature, both discip

battle, drew a fifteen inch bowie, and thus addressed battle, drew a fifteen inch bowie, and thus addressed the crowd:

"Attention, rebels! Jeff Davis is played out, and must not be cheered or toasted in these United States. Hell is the proper place for him to be toasted in. About face, file right (pointing to the door), double quick, forward march."

A few pistols were heard to click, but not a shot was fired. The Secesh embraced the better part of valor—discretion—and evacuated, leaving our M. D.'s master of the field.

The Rebel Officers Surprised at the Research

The Rebel Officers Surprised at the Return of Zollicoffer's Body.

The Louisville Journal says: The Louisville Journal says:

The Federal officers recently exchanged at Nashville unite in declaring that a most salutary impression was produced on the rebels by General Buell's voluntary and courteous return of the body of Gen. Zollicoffer.

The act was not expected by the rebels. Nay, they did not expect that the body of the dead General would be returned even upon their request, and the flag of truce covering the request, we are assured, was borne toward our lines in the persuasion that the errand would prove a vain one. Having discharged from their own minds the amenities of civilized warfare, and schooled themselves to believe that we had done likewise, they, not unnaturally, looked for nothing but a cold and coarse refusal. When, however, they found that their request not only was not refused, but had been generously anticipated, they suddenly opened their eyes to the fact, patent always to the whole world beside, that the chiefs and soldiers of the Republic are gentlemen as well as warriors, and that if the Star-Spangled Banner has lost none of its stripes its stars are also undiminished and unshorn. They awoke all at once to the truth, which they have pertinacjously sought to ignore, that the defenders of the Union possess the graces of chivalry as well as its valor.

A Heroic Kentucky Union Girl.

A Heroic Kentucky Union Girl. A Paducah correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing under date of February 11, says:

In these times of terror and perit in this district, so the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of the perit of the perit of the most heroic acte have been performed; at the perit of A Paducah correspondent of the Louisville Jour-

The Kentucky Grand Army. The Kentucky Grand Army.

There are about 115,000 troops in General Buell's department, divided into brigades of 3,000 to 5,000 each, and four grand divisions of from 20,000 to 30,000 each. The divisions commanders are:

1. General Alexander McDowel McCook.
2. General George H. Thomas.
3. General Ormsby M. Mitchell.
4. General Thomas L. Crittenden.
General Thomas Ls. Crittenden.
General Thomas has the left of the line, at Somerset and London, on the road to East Tennessee.
General Mitchell has the centre, and is now at Bowling Green. General Crittenden has the right of the line, and, with a portion at least of his commend, has co-operated with General Grant at Fort Donelson. The division of General McCook is the "reserve," and is in the rear of Bowling Green.

This army has some of the best military talent in the country among its leading officers, as it has also, some of the best military talent in the country among its leading officers, as it has also, some of the best troops. The following are among the brigade commanders.

General Ebenezer Dumont, el Indiana

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862. General Albin Shoepfi, of District Columbia General Thomas J. Wood, of Kontucky. General William Nelson, of Kentucky. General Richard W. Johnson, of Kontucky. General Jere. T. Boyle, of Kentucky. General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. General William T. Ward, of Kentucky. Also, of Colonels commanding brigades

Colonel John B. Turchin, Ninetcenth Illinois.
Colonel William B. Hagen, Forty-first Ohio.
Colonel Joshua W. Sill, Thirty-third Ohio.
Colonel Henry B. Carrington, Eighteenth regu-Colonel Edward N. Kirk, Thirty-fourth Illinois. Colonel Mahlon D. Manson, Tenth Indiana. Colonel Carter, First East Tennes There are five other brigades (twenty in all), but we have not the names of their commanders at

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras. BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—The Old Point boat has rrived. She did not leave Old Point till ten 'clock last night, having waited for the arrival of the steamers George Washington and Express, which went up James river, under a flag of truce, to receive the released Union prisoners. Owing to the heavy fog on the James river, they had not arrived when the steamer left. The agent of the Associated Press went up with the flag of truce, and, consequently, we have no letter Several hundred released prisoners were expect-

ed, including Col. Corcoran. The steamer Eastern State arrived at Old Point having left Hatteras at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and encountered rough weather all the way. She brings the bodies of Col. Russell, of the Tenth Connecticut; Captain Henry A. Hubbard, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts; Captain Henry of the Ninth New Jersey, and Lieutenant Stillman, Company A, Tenth Connecticut, in charge of Major Kimball, Colonel Betts, Sergeants Douglas and Thompson, Captain Jackson, and the brother of Colonel Russell. The bodies have all arrived here by the boat, and go North.

All the captured officers were on board the steamer Spaulding, but the robel prisoners are still n Roaroke Island. Gen. Burnside is negotiating with the rebel authorities at Norfolk for their release. No further advance has been made, nor was any mmediately expected. The gunboats had retreated from Elizabeth City. All the fleet were at anchor off Roanoke.

An immense amount of trophies have been cap tured, including a splendid State flag, worked by the ladies. Also, a vast amount of quaint, antiquated arms, old swords, sabres, flint-lock muskets, shot-guns, and pistols, rusty with age.

The French admiral and his staff came down from Norfolk yesterday

Rebel Accounts from Savannah The Savannah Republican of January 12 says: We hear that six Federal barges were in the Savannah river yesterday, between Venus' Point and Fort Pulaski, engaged in taking soundings in the main channel.

Eight Federal vessels, occupying very nearly
their former positions in Wall's Cut, could be seen
yesterday from the battery with the naked eye.

We learn that the telegraphic wires between this
city and Fert Pulaski have been cut several times cuy and Fert Pulaski have been cut several times since the appearance of the Yankee fleet in Wall's Cut and Warsaw Sound. They were out yesterday in the vicinity of St. Augustine creek. As the Yankees have free ingress to the river by their small boats, we presume it will be impossible to keep up our telegraphic connection with the fort much lenger.

August Eak 17 1922

Augusta, Feb. 17, 1862.
The Savannah Republican of this morning say The Savannah Republican of this morning says that the steamer Ida, while going to Fort Pulaski on Friday, was fired on by Yankee barges. On to the aid of the Ida, and was fired upon. Tannall replied.

The Ida arrived safely on yesterday at Savannah.

Twenty-five Federal vessels were at Warsaw.

Two armed transports, with troops, arrived there on Friday.

On Friday last four coasters, loaded with rice, were attacked in Bull's Bay, and burned or sunk by Federal launches. The crews escaped. Col. Seneca G. Simmons, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves. As there are many commanders of divisions, brigades, regiments, &c., in the United States army, who are, and have been since the breaking out of the rebellion, subjects of notices through the columns of the public journals, I have thought that it might be interesting to your many readers to have a sketch of nim whose name heads this esticle. Colonel Simmons, I believe, is a native of Vermont, although he claims to be a Pennsylvanian "by brevet," having married in the latter State, and lived there, when off duty, for several years. He graduated, with distinguished honors, at the West Point Military Academy, in 1834; shortly after which he entered the United States service as brevet second lieutenant, and was assigned to duty in the Engineer Corps, in which he served about two years, when he joined his regiment (Seventh Infantry) at Fort Gibson. In February, 1837, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, and served as aid-de-camp to Generals Arbuckle and Taylor (Old Rough and Ready) up to 1842, when he rejoined his regiment, and served in Florida until 1844, when he was sent on recruiting service, and continued in that duty until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he rejoined the army and continued in active service in the field until the close of the war in 1848. After the close of the Meximand of his company, having, in the meantime, been promoted to a captaincy. In 1850, he met with an accident which rendered him a cripple for then sent on recruiting service, in which duty he remained until 1853, when he was ordered to the command of Fort Arbuckle, and centinued in that command until 1858, when his regiment was ordered to Jefferson Barracks en route for Utah; but a board of surgeons pronouncing his lameness of such a serious character as to disqualify him from active service as a captain, he retired temporarily from the army, and lived with his family in Harofficer for the three-months volunteers from Pennsylvania. After the passage of the law establishing the "Reserve Corps," he was unanimously elected colonel of the Fifth Regiment, although acquainted with him, taking him entirely upon the recommendation of Governor Curtin and military

men who had acquired a knowledge of his superior skill as a tactician. Colonel Simmons was elected on the 19th of June 1861, and on the 21st he marched at the head of his regiment in company with the First Rifles, known as the "Bucktails," under command of Colonel Charles J. Biddle, to support Colonel Wallace, of the Eleventh Indiana, then at Cumberland, Md.; the two regiments forming a brigade, and commanded by Colonel Biddle, who was the senior by commission, and I may here remark that both regiments were, as well they might have been, proud of their colonels. It is not my design to trace Colonel Simmons further, in connection with his services, but simply to give the reader something like a pen and ink sketch of him as a man and an officer; I ought to say, however, that since his

connection with the volunteers he has been promoted to a majorcy, and is now the senior major of the Fourth United States Infantry. Colonel S. is about fifty years old, of medium height, of strong and robust frame, florid complexion, brown hair, heavy beard and moustache, light-blue eyes, and his face presenting ordinarily a most calm and benevolent expression, but when

winner, and entitled to the furlough, he having made the best, Christopher Sloan the second best, and H. C. White (brother of the captain) the third best shot. The target was completely cut to pieces, enetrated by some fifty balls. The Exploits of General Lander on the Upper Potomac. A correspondent writing from Cumberland, Md.,

under date of February 15, says: under date of February 15, says:

A small portion of General Lander's force being at Paw Paw Tunnels, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, half way between Hancock and Cumberland, joined it from New Creek with a portion of the force there, and ordered the construction of the Great Cacapon Railroad bridge. This was completed on the evening of the 14th instant. At four o'clock P. M., on the 13th instant, General Lander started south with a small cavalry force. At eight o'clock the same evening, word came back for a portion of the command to move.

On the March This was the first intelligence we had of a march being intended, although the command had been turned out twice a day, with blankets slung, inspected, marched short distances, and ordered to keep two days' cooked rations on hand. It was soon covertly whispered among officers that it was the intention of General Lander to move on Bloomthe intention of General Lander to move on Blooming Gap, a strong pass in the mountains, reported to be held by General Carson's Brigade, 4,000 strong. For this purpose, he had called in all his cavalry force, numbering nearly five hundred men, and led by Colonel Anastanzel of the First Virginia Regiment. They had been arriving for two days previous. It appeared afterward that it had been intended to bridge the Cacapon river the next day, but the enemy having discovered the small party of scouts led by General Lander, he concluded to make the march that night. Twenty wagons were placed in the river. planks were

concluded to make the march that night. Twenty wagons were placed in the river, planks were hauled, and in four hours a bridge improvised at a point about seven miles south of the railroad.

This bridge, 180 feet in length, was built between 9 and 1 o'clock at night. It was about seven miles to Blooming Gap from where the river was bridged. Gen. Lander's Intentions.

Gen. Lander's intention was to charge through the gap in the night, as the position of the enemy could not be turned, and then halt his cavalry on the east side of the town, and check their retreat toward Winchester until the infantry provided for a support arrived. It was believed that, whatever the force of the rebels, in the darkness and confusion the quarters of the efficers could be surrounded and the officers taken before their men could form. It was one of those dashing exploits for which this officer has been so justly celebrated. But the enemy had retired beyond the town, and when, led by the General and his staff, the cavalry flew through the gap and rallied behind it, the birds had flown. Col. Anastanzel was at once ordered to push forward on the Winchester road with the cavalry, reconnoitre, and, if possible, overtake and capture the baggage of the enemy.

The Bravery of Lander. Gen. Lander's Intentions.

The Bravery of Lander.

General Lander meantime brought up Colonel Carroll with the Eighth Ohio Regiment, and the Seventh Virginia, Colonel Evans, for a support. Colonel Anastanzel encountered the enemy at the head of the pass, two miles from Blooming. He was met by a sharp fire, and halted his command, instead of pushing through it, to the front. On hearing the firing General Lander came up and ordered Anastanzel forward. The men faltered before the musketry of the enemy, when Lander saying, "follow me," halting at the head of the column only long enough to tell the men to remember their holy mission and follow their general to victory. His appeal was answered by one private named John Cannon, a Virginia refugoe. General Lander charged, followed by Major Armstrong, assistant adjutant general; Fitz James O'Brien, the well-kown poet of his staff, and Major Baanister, paymaster, U.S. A., who had volunteered for the expedition. A group of rebel officers were distant about three hundred yards, encouraging their men. General Lander, being mounted on his celebrated horse, outran the rest of the party, and cut off the retreat of the rebel officers. "Surronder, gentlemen," he said, and coolly dismounting, extended his hand to receive the sword of Colonel Baldwin, whom an instant before he had appeared to outside observers to be riding directly over. The Bravery of Lander. Baldwin, whom an instant betore no had appeared to outside observers to be riding directly over. Five of the rebel officers surrendered to General Lander, and four more immediately afterward, to the officers of his staff, among thom the Assistant Adjutant General of General Carson.

By this time the rebel infantry, perceiving the small number of their adversaries, commenced a heavy for four the model but the evolute head as

small number of their adversaries, commenced a heavy fire from the woods, but the cavalry had recovered from its panic, and now poured up the hill. General Lander once more ordered Anastanzel to charge up the road, and capture the baggage of the enemy. The cavalry dashed forward, the advance guard soon overtook and turned out of the road fitten wagons and horses, but the main force of the cavalry seemed paralyzed, and would not face the fire. Two of the gallant privates in front were shot by the enemy, who had again rallied, and there was another check. Colonel Evans now came up with his regiment of infantry, and captured many more of the rebels. General Lander shot at one of his own cavalry men who refused to go forward, saying, "the next time I'll hit you, and if you don't clear the road this regiment shall deploy and fire upon you." Colonel Carroll new came up; "go on," said Gen. Lander to Carroll, "we need you now—clean them out, and take their baggage." Colonel Carroll cleared the road their baggage." Colonel Carroll cleared the road as he went, both infantry regiments behaving admirably, following and engaging the enemy to the last, until ordered back. The pursuit was continued sight miles

last, until ordered back. The pursuit was continued eight miles.

The result of this affair was the capture of 18 commissioned officers and 45 non-commissioned officers and privates. Thirty of the rebels were killed, with a loss on our side of seven killed and wounded. Colonel Carroll drove the enemy beyond the limits of General Lander's department, and returned. woulded. Colons control of the department, and returned.

General Lander has applied to the Governor of Maryland for the promotion of John Cannon to a lieutenancy. He has also the names of several deserving measef the cavalry force. He attributes the misconduct of the cavalry to the absence of several of their officers now ill at Cumberland. Captain Carman is reported to have behaved well. I was informed by very good authority that Lander would fight Jackson, in force, in his own department, but could not proceed beyond it unless to support General Banks, should he need his assistance. He captured 4,000 bushels of corn and 225 beef cattle, from one of the rebel depots, forty miles south of Romney, a few days since.

His men, on their marches, usually take rations in their haversacks, and beef cattle are driven loose with the command. They have made some astonishing marches for raw troops, and in their numerous skirmishes they have had no support from artillery.

artillery. A Letter from Secretary Stanton The New York Tribune of yesterday publishes the following letter, which its editor has received from Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Sir: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed
to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers
that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to

that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never failed.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now, and by us, in the same and only manner that they were ever won by any people or in any age, since the days of Jeshua—by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war was declared in a few words by General Grant's message to General Buchner—"I propose to move immediately on your works."

Yours truly, Edwin M. Stanton.

Gen. Johnston's Report of His Doings on the Upper Potomac before the Battle of Manassas. General Joseph E. Johnston's official report of the battle of Manassas has, for the first time, just been published by the rebel papers. The following preface to his report exposes the strategy he resorted to to foil General Patterson and join Beau-

FAIRFAX C. H., Oct. 14, 1861.
To the Adjutant and Inspector General Confede To the Adjutant and Inspector General Confederate States Army:

SIR—I have the honor to submit to the honorable Secretary of War a report of the operations of the troops under my command, which terminated in the battle of Manassas.

I assumed command at Harper's Ferry on the 23d of May. The force at that point then consisted of nine regiments and two battalions of infantry, four companies of artillery, with sixteen pieces, without caissons, harness, or horses, and about three hundred cavalry. They were, of course, undisciplined, several regiments without accourtements, and with an entirely inadequate supply of ammunition.

and with an entirely inadequate supply of ammunition.

I lost no time in making a complete reconnoissence of the place and its environs, in which the chief engineer, Major (now Brigadier General) Whiting ably assisted. The results confirmed my preconceived ideas.

The position is untenable by any force not strong enough to take the field against an invading army and to hold both sides of the Potomac. It is a triangle, two sides being formed by the Potomac and Shenandoah, and the third by Furnace Ridge. The plateau thus enclosed, and the end of Furnace Ridge itself, the only defensible position, which, however, required for its adequate occupation double our numbers, was exposed to enfilade and reverse fires of artillery from heights on the Maryland side of the river. Within that line the ground was more favorable to an attacking than to a defending force. The Potomac can be easily crossed at many points above and below, so that it is easily turned. It is twenty miles from Pennsylvania and Maryland, by which General Patterson's approach was expected. Its garrison was the cut of required for the control of the trailery or to

one best position.

The distinguished commander of the army of the Potomac was convinced, like myself, of our dependence upon each other, and promised to co-operate with me in case of need. To guard against surprise, and to impose upon the enemy, Major Whiting was directed to mount a few heavy guiss upon Transac ridge and otherwise strengthen the wellrnace ridge, and otherwise strengther

Furnace ridge, and otherwise strengthen the position.

I was employed, until the 13th of June, in continuing what had been begua by my predecessor, Col. (now Major General) Jackson, the organization, instruction, and equipment of the troops, and providing means of transportation and artillery horses. The river was observed from the Point of Rocks to the western part of the county of Berkeley—the most distant portions by the indefatigable Stuart, with his cavalry. Gen. Patterson's troops were within a few hours of Williamsport, and Gen. McClellan's, in Western Virginia, were supposed to be approaching to affest a junction with Patterson, whose force was reported, by well-informed persons, to be 18,000 men.

On the morning of the 13th of June information

TWO CENTS.

was received from Winchester, that Romney was occupied by 2,000 Federal troops, supposed to be the vanguard of McClellan's troops.

Col. A. P. Hill, with his own (Thirteenth), and Col. A. P. Hill, with his own (Thirteenth), and Col. Gibbon's (Tenth) Virginia regiments, was despatched by railway to Winchester. He was directed to move thence towards Romney, to take the best position and best measures to check the advance of the enemy. He was to add to his command the Third Tennessea regiment, which had just arrived at Winchester.

During that day and the next the heavy baggage and remaining public property were sent to Winchester by the railway, and the bridges on the Potomac destroyed. On the morning of the 15th, the army left Harper's Ferry for Winchester, (the force had been increased by these regiments since the 1st of June.) and bivousaked four miles beyond Charlestown. On the morning of the 16th intelligence was received that Gen. Patterson's army had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport; also, that the

crossed the Potomac at Williamsport; also, that the United States forces at Romney had fallen back. A courier from Richmond brought a despatch authorizing me to evacuate Harper's Ferry at my discretion.

tion.

The army was ordered to gain the Martinsburg turnpike by a flank movement to Bunker's Hill, in order to place itself between Winchester and the expected advance of Patterson. On hearing of this the enemy recrossed the river precipitately. Resuming my first direction and plan, I proceeded to Winchester. There the army was in position to oppose either McClellan from the west, or Patterson from the northeast, and to form a junction with oppose either McClellan from the west, or Patterson from the northeast, and to form a junction with General Beauregard when necessary.

Lieut. Col. Georga Staart, with his Maryland battalion, was sent to Harper's Ferry to bring off some public property said to have been left. As McClellan was moving southwestward from Grafton, Col. Hill's command was withdrawn from Romney. The defence of that region of country was entrusted to Col. McDonald's regiment of earlier of the following another movement by Patterson, Col. Jackson, with his brigade, was sent to the neighborhood of Martinsburg to support Col. Stuart. The latter efficer had been placed in observation on the line of the Potomac with his cavalry. His increasing vigilance and activity was relied on to suppress small incursions of the enemy, to give intelligence of invasion by them, and to watch, harass, and circumscribe their every movement. Col. Jackson was instructed to destroy such of the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as could not be brought off, and to have so much of it as could be made available to our service brought to Winchester. on from the northeast, and to form a junction with

made available to our service brought to Winchester.

Major Whiting was ordered to plan defeasive works, and to have some heavy guns on navy carriages mounted. About two thousand five hundred militia, under Brigadier General Carsen, were called out from Frederick and the neighboring counties to man them.

On the second of July, General Patterson again crossed the Potomac. Colonel Jackson, pursuant to instructions, fell back before him. In retiring, he gave him a severe lesson in the affair at Falling Waters. With a battalion of the Fifth Virginia Regiment (Harper's) and Pendleton's battery of field artillery, he engaged the enemy's advance. Skilfully taking a position where the smallness of his force was concealed, he engaged them for a considerable time, inflicted a heavy loss, and retired, when about to be outflanked, scarcely losing a man, but bringing off forty-five prisoners.

Upon this intelligence the army, strengthened by the strival of Gen. Bee and Col. Elzey, and the Ninth Georgia Regiment, was ordered forward to the support of Jackson. It met him at Darksville, six miles from Martinsburg, where it took up a position for action, as Gen. Patterson, it was supposed, was closely following Col. Jackson. We waited for him in this position four days, hoping to be attacked by an adversary at least double our number, but unwilling to attack him in a town so defensible as Martinsburg, with its solid buildings and enclosures of masonry. Convinced at length that he would not approach us. I returned to Win-

and enclosures of masonry. Convinced at length that he would not approach us, I returned to Win-chester, much to the disappointment of our troops, who were eager for battle with the invaders. Col. Stuart, with his cavalry, as usual, remained near the Before the 15th of July, the enemy's force, according to the best intelligence to be obtained, amounted to about 32,000. Ours had been increased by eight Southern regiments. On the 15th of July Col. Stuart reported the advance of Gen. Patterson from Martinsburg. He halted, however, at to his left, to Smithfield. On the 17th he moved to his left, to Smithfield. This created the impression that he intended to attack us on the south, or was merely holding us in check, while Gen. Beauregard should be attacked at Manassas by Gen. Scott. About one o'clock on the morning of July 18th, About one o'clock on the morning of July 18th, I received from the Government a telegraphic dispatch, informing me that the Northern army was advancing upon Manassas, then held by General Beauregard, and directing me, if practicable, to go to that officer's assistance, sending my sick to Culpeper Court House.

In the exercise of the discretion conferred by the terms of the order. It at once determined to worsh

peper Court House.

In the exercise of the discretion conferred by the terms of the order, I at once determined to march to join General Beauregard. The most service which the army of the Shenandoah could render was to prevent the defeat of that of the Potomac. To be able to do this, it was necessary, in the first instance, to defeat General Patterson, or to clude him. The latter course was the most speedy and certain, and was, therefore, adopted. Our sick, seventeen hundred in number, were provided for in Winchester. For the defence of that place the militia of Generals Carson and Meem seemed emple; for I thought it certain that General Patterson would follow my movement as soon as he discovered it. Evading him by the disposition made of the advance guard under Col. Stuart, the army moved through Ashby's Gap to Piedmont, a station of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Honce, the infantry were to be transmported by the railway, while the cavalry were ordered to continue their march. I reached Manassas about noon on the 20th, preceded by the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, and by Jackson's brigade, consisting of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-third Virginia Regiments. I was accompanied by General Bee, with the Fourth Alabama, the Second, and two companies of the Eleventh Mississippi. The president of the railroad company had assured me that the remaining troops should arrive during the day.

The rest of the General's report is concerning the battle of Manassas.

[From the Atlantic, for March.]. Voyage of the Good Ship Union. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. 'Tis midnight: through my troubled dream
Loud wails the tempest cry;
Before the gale, with tattered sail,
A ship goes plunging by.
What name? Where bound?—The rocks around
Repeat the loud halloo.
The good ship Union, Southward bound:
God help her and her crew!

And is the old flag flying still
That o'er your fathers flew,
With bands of white and rosy light,
And field of starry blue?
Ay! look aloft! its folds full oft
Have braved the roaring blast,
And still shall fly when from the sky
This black typhoon has past! Speak, pilot of the sterm-tost bark?
May I thy peril share?

O landsman, these are fearful seas.
The brave alone may dare!

Nay, ruler of the robel deep.
What matters wind or wave?
The proky that week your realing deep.

The rocks that wreck your realing deck Will leave me nought to save! O landsman, art thou false or true?
What sign hast though to show?
—The crimson stains from loyal veins
That hold my heart-blood's flow!
—Enough! what more shall honor claim?
I know the sacred sign;
Above thy head our flag shall spread,
Our ocean path be thine! The bark sails on; the Pilgrim's Cape Lies low along her lee, Whose headland crooks its anchor flukes To lock the shore and sea. No treason here! it cost too dear

To win this barren realm!
And true and free the hands must be
That hold the whaler's helm! Still on! Manhattan's narrowing bay
No Rebel cruiser scars;
Her waters feel no pirate's keel
That fiaunts the fallen stars!
But watch the light on yonder height—
Ay, pilot, have a care!
Some lingering growd in mist may shroud
The capes of Delaware! Say, pilot, what this fort may be, Whose sentinels look down

whose sentines rook down
from meated walls that show the sea
Their deep embrasures' frown?
The Rebel host claims all the coast,
But these are friends, we know,
Whose footprints spoil the "sacred soil;"
And this is?——Fort Monroe! The breakers roar—how bears the shore? The breakers rear—now bears the shore;

—The traitorous wreckers' hands
Have quenched the blaze that poured its rays.

Along the Hatteras sands.

—Ha! say not so! I see its glow!

Again the shoals display

The beacon light that shines by night,

The Union Stars by day! The good ship files to milder skies,
The wave more gently flows,
The softening breeze wafts o'er the seas.
The breath of Beaufort's rose.

What fold is this the sweet winds kiss, Fair-striped and many-starred, Whose shadow palls the orphaned walls What! heard you not Port Royal's doom? How from Rebellion's broken reed We saw his emblem fall, As soon his curse'd poison weed Shall drop from Sumpter's wall On! on! Pulaski's iron bail Falls harmless on Tybee! Her topsails feel the freshening gale

She strikes the open sea;
She rounds the point, she threads the keys
That Guard the Land of Flowers,
And rides at last where firm and fast The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,
At anchor rafe she swings,
And loud and clear with cheer on cheer
Her joyous welcome rings:
Hurrah! Hurrah! it shakes the wave, It thunders on the shore—
One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One Nation, evermore!

SHOCKING APPAIR.—A terrible casualty occurred on Friday afternoon, at a Buffalo foundry.

John A. Haven, one of the workman, had his coat
caught by a revolving wheel, while working near
the machinery, and was drawn beneath it so that
his body was badly mangled. It is feared that he
cannot recover.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by12.00

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GENERAL NEWS,

ines constituto a square.

Insanity of French Army Officers.—A report has just been laid before the French Emperor, calling his attention to the singular prevalence of insanity among the scientific branches of the French army. The report quotes returns, from which it appears that one in ten of the officers of the artillery and engineers end their existence in a lunatic asylum, and ascribes the fact to the severe mathematical training they are put through at the Polytechnic school before their brain has acquired its full development. its full development.

CHILD ATTACKED BY A RAT.—The Toronto Globe says that between one and two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a little girl, daughter of Mrs. Yielding, residing on Front street, was attacked by a rat while in bed. The mother heard the child ory, and on making inquiry, was informed that the girl was bitten by some animal. A light was speedily procured, and a large rat was seen to leap out of the bed in which the mother and daughter had been lying. The child was severely bitten about the head and arm, and a large quantity of blood had flowed from the wounds. blood had flowed from the wounds. SUPPOCATED BY COAL GAS .-- At a coal-oil efinery on Herr's Island, in the neighborhood of Pittaburg, a few mornings since, a young man, named J. Mowry, entered one of the stills for the purpose of cleaning it, and was suffocated by the gas which remained in it, owing to the neglect to previously remove the "manhead" for the purpose of ventilat THE Richmond papers state that Richmond has been filled for some days past with soldiers returning home on furlough. Hundreds of these soldiers are found in the streets at night, exposed to

the weather, without shelter, or wandering about either in drunken vacancy or on errands of riot GEN. MITCHELL'S ENERGY .- Gen. O. M. Mitchell built a temporary bridge over the Barren river on Friday, and crossed to Bowling Green with his entire division. The work of constructing the bridge was accomplished in the short space of twentiers. THE SECRETARY OF WAR has referred the case of General Stone to General McClellan for his

disposition, and the latter has ordered a court-mar-tial, but the court has not yet been organized, and it is a question whether it will be during the pre-sent active operations. DEATH FROM BLEEDING AT THE NOSE .- A young man named Theodere Call, died at Cleve-land, on Wednesday, from excessive bleeding at the nose. Every effort had been made to stop the he-morrhage, but in vain.

Whitten Speeches.—Count de Morny, president of the Corps Legislatif of France, has set his face against written speeches. Members must beneeforth abandon that pedantic mode of de-FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Fobruary 20, 1862. A strong disposition to realize on the whole list prevailed at the Stock Board to-day. Pennsylvania Railroad fell from the quotation yesterday down to 46, with sales of 10 shares at every eighth on the downward scale, and at the second board it full to 45 %, and closed at that figure, being a good stock to buy at the present price, in

Reading Railroad shares sold at the first board at 21%, the closing price of yesterday having been 21%. On both calls on New York there was only 21 bid, and we are informed that the New York operators have nearly all sold out of this stock. It is asserted that there are but four thousand shares of Reading in the names of all the brokers in that city. The stock being so nearly whelly sustained at this market, it would seem folly longer to continue the transfer office kept in New York, and we would not be surprised to learn that it was closed by the

Border State bonds are very firm ; the natural consequence of the late successes in Tennessee.
Catawissa Railroad shares have advanced. At the board yesterday they opened at 5%, closed with sale after boards at 5%, and are firm to-day at 5% to 6. City sixes of the new issue fell to 97%, a decline of & American gold declined &; selling at the board at 108 still much below the Pennsylvania Bailroad second mort-gage sixes, the security to which they most nearly assimi-late, which are queted at the slore of 1917 1/2 Conands was made at 85 %, a gain of %. These bonds are The following quotations are furnished us by Mesers.

Drexel & Co.: New York exchange..... The Missouri Democrat of Monday says:

The money market closed on Saturday about as it opened on Monday, and but little business has been done at the rates quoted this week. Exchange I per cent. premium buying, and I by per cent. selling. Gold has varied but little during the wast from 4 per cant. promium buying, and 5x5½ per cent. selling. There was an unimportant advance on Wednesday from the effect of the news from New York; but the demand being very light, and prices scarcely more than nominal, rates settled down again to the rates of to-day. Tressury notes continuo in active demand, and are used mostly as Eastern exchange, and the buying rates were ½ al per cent, premium, and I to I½ selling. The uncurrent money market has been quite active all this week, and certain classes of Missouri have improved.

The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday says: The Missouri Democrat of Monday says:

The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday says:

Patriotism has, for the day, taken almost complete possession of the temples of Mammon, and, in fact, absorbed deverything slie. The marked fact of the day has been the raising of some \$2,000 to take care of the wounded, and ten times as much will doubtless be at once contributed, if necessary. The particulars will be found in other columns of this issue.

The quotations for money are in all respects nominal, and remain as on Saturday—viz: New York exchange par buying, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of I per cent. selling. Gold 3\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ buying \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of I per cent. selling. Gold 3\$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for I measure the news of the fall of Fort Dunelson has kent the

The news of the fall of Fort Donelson has kept the The news of the fall of Fort Donelson has kept the city all day in a perfect whirtwind of excitement, and business of all kinds was neglected. On 'Change there was no disposition to pay any attention to trade and commerce, and, at an early hour, by resolution, the Board adjourned, the various members exerting themselves mainly to raise money to relieve the wounded.

The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday says:
The attention of the whole business community has been divided between commerce and finances on the one hand, and the past and prospective achievements of our arms on the other, the past week, but toward the close the latter absorbed the entire thoughts of our citizens, and there has been but little business of any kind done since Saturday. The political horizon has become brighter and brighter from day to day—made so by the star of our Republic rising from the darkness of despondency with which this fiendish rebellion had enveloped it, and the hearts of loyal citizens have been cheered throughout the land.

A great abundance of capital and an easy money mar-

the land.

A great abundance of capital and an easy money market for good business paper continue to be the leading features of the money market. Thirty and sixty-day paper of the character named is wanted at &vlo por cent. Government contractors' paper is in better demand at 12 valls per cent., o wing to the passage by the Sonate of the treasury-note bill, though amended so us to be objectionable to the House, and it is clear that the passage of it will be delayed in consequence of those amendments. There is no doubt that the people of the loyal States are as nearly unanimous in favor of the bill as it passed the House as they can well be; yet the Senate, knowing this, have tacked on amendments calculated to retard its passage and keep the finances of the Government in jeopardy and suffering contractors out of payment of their just claims.

claims.

Exchange has ruled steady at % premium. Gold datelined to 3% \$63% premium, owing to the decline in New York, where it has declined from 4% to 3% in the last few Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

10 do. 46% 1000 Penna 5s. 82% 10 do. 46% 1000 Penna 5s. 82% 10 Oam & Amb B. 122 1000 Reading 6s 36. 77 1000 do. 56. 77 1000 Beading B. 55. 21% 100 Reading B. 55. 21% 100 do. 55. 21% 100 do. 55. 21% 100 do. 55. 21% 100 Delmit's Ins.55. 24 25 Bank N L. 50 1000 US 7.30 Trea N. 99 1000 US 6s Coup '61. 90% 1759 Pouna 5s. 82% 1000 do. 82% 1000 US 7.30 Trea N. 99 20 Commwth Bank 26

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Philadelphia Markets. FEBRUARY 20-Eveniug. There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use. About 1,700 bbls found buyers, in ots, at \$5.62 k \$5.75 for good Western and Pennsylvania extras, \$5.75 a6 for common and choice family, mostly at \$5.87 % 49 bbl; the sales to the trade are limited at the same range of prices for extras; \$5.31 % 65.87 % for superfine, and \$6.25 \tilde{\pi}6.25 \tilde{\pi}6.25 \tilde{\pi}b) for fancy brands, as in qualify. By a flour is quoted at \$3.25, and Pennsyla vania Corn Meal \$3.39 bbl; sales light.

WHEAT.—There is a good demand at fully former rates, and 10,000 bushels sold, mostly at 135c for prime Pennsylvania red, in store, including a small lot of Southern at 136c, and 1,000 bushels fair Pennsylvania white at 141c. Bye is wanted, and Pennsylvania sella freely at 73c. Corn_continues dull; about 2,000 bus new Pennsylvania yellow brought 55.655 \(\tilde{\pi}6. \) in \$\tilde{\pi}676. Oats are unchanged, and Pennsylvania are worth 33.6530 measure and weight. superfine, and \$6.25@6.75 49 bbl for fancy brands, as

are uncasured, and measure and weight.

Bark.—There is very little Quercitron offering, and first No. 1 is wanted at \$33% \$\sqrt{e}\$ ton. little doing in the way of sales.

GROCKRIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in either, and sprices are unchanged.

BREDS.—About 700 bushels Cloverseed sold at \$4.04.28 ♦ bu, as in quality.

Whise is dull and unsettled, Penn's and Ohio bold selling slowly at 26 € 27c, and drudge at 24c ♦ Callen.