THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

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SEAMLESS BAGS.

Cases Bleached & PORTLAND MUSLINS.
Do. do. & HANOVER MUSLINS.
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How to Have Money to Lend. "Can you lend me a dollar?" said Jenkins to Jones— "With plensure," said Jones, with a smile; Who, be it remarked, was a cleyer young chap, Always dræssed in most exquisite style. "How comes it," says Jenkins, as the "greenback" he took From the hand of his good-natured friend, "How comes it that you're always handsomely dressed, And yet have a dollar to lend?" "I'll tell you the secret," Jones blandly replied,
"A secret worth knowing by all;
I save eyery year fifty dollars or more,
By buying my clothes at Oak Hall," "I don't see the point," cried poor Jenkins, amazed,
"Pray explain so that Fill "omprehend."
"Then listen," said Jones, "and you'll very soon learn,
How you, too, may have money to lead.

"Tis a fixed rule with me to buy none but the best, it should be a fixed rule with all, And I'm lappy to tell that the best may be found By calling at famous OAK HALL," Where the best and cheapest clothing in the city can always be had. WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall, S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Sts. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND. All the best makes of Calicoos.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Lingus.
All the best makes of Lingus.
All the best makes of Shoetings.
All the best make a of Napkins.
Together with Towels, Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Gambric and Jaconet, full line.
Nainsooks and Plaid Muslins, full line.
Ninter Goods closing out.
Shawls, Merinoes, closing out.
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.
Silk and Linen Hukts, nice assortment.

At
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702 ARCH Street.

EDWIN HALL & BRO.,
26 South SECOND Street,
Have reduced the prices of

Fancy Silks, Rich Printed Dress Goods, Choice Shades of Merinoes, Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins, All-Wool De Laines, All kinds of dark dress goods reduced. Fine Long Broche Shawls, Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawls, Rich new styles of Blanket Shawls. 44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk.

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE A LARGE

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.

GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTO
Good Large Blankets,
Good Linen Sheelings,
Good Muslin by the piece.
Good Unshrinking Flannels.
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Good Table Linen and Towels,
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TAMES S. EARLE & SON.

PORTRAIT,

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PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

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A full supply of all kinds of REVENUE STAMPS that

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OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF THE

SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT.—PHILADEL-

United States.

Immediate application to the Assistant Assessor, or to the Assessor, will avoid these penalties.

THOMAS W. SWENEY,

U. S. Assessor, 2d District. Pena'a.

OFFICE—410 CHESTNUT Street, east room, Philadelphia Bank.

jal8-stuth61

NTERNAL REVENUE. — UNITED

NTERNAL REVENUE. — UNITED STATES EXCISE NOTICE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty first, and Twenty-fourth wards of the city and county of Philadelphia, that the ASSESMENT ROLLS wilt, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15th of the Act to provide Internal Revenue, &c., be open for examination at this Office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for FIFTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, Sundays excepted; and, that for the FIVE DAYS next ensuing, January 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, appeals will be received and determined by me at this Office, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation or enumeration.

ation or enumeration.

ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

DELOS P. SOUTHWORTH,

Assessor Fourth District.

OFFICE, No. 427 CHESTNUT Street, (Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Building.)
Philadelphia, January 10, 1863. jal0-14-17-20-22-24

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE-

NUE -THIBD COLLECTION DISTRICT, Pennsylvania, comprising Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards of the city of

teenth, Eighteenth, and Amereenth wards of the city of Philadelphia:

NUTICE—The ANNUAL ASSESSMENT for the above-named District, of all persons liable to a Tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of all persons required to take out Liceases, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) at his office, Fouthwest corner of THIRD and WILLOW Streets, on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of the same mouth.

1.000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS.

do. {GRAY, RED, AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS.

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TRAVELING SHIRTS

do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS.

Manufacturers, 217 CHURCH ALLEY.

BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,

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do. DENIM OVERALLS.

C. A. VANKIRK & CO.

Have on hand a fine assortment of

CHANDELIERS

AND OTHER

GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain

FANCY GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF

Vin Imperial, just received per ship Robert Cushman, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, jalb Nos. 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS.

For sale by

517 ARCH STREET.

and Mica Shades, and a variety of

Please call and examine goods.

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Large Crib Blankets. Fine Cradle Blankets. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mouselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,

FOR SALE BY 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. E. M. NEEDLES. CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, S HUTCHINSON. AND No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, EMBROIDERIES.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF A full assortment always on hand at LOW PRICES. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. Just received, lace-trimmed Embroidered and Mourning Muslin Bows and Neck-Ties, for the bouse and street. Also, all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchieß, at 15 conts. ATLANTIC COTTON MILLS. Also, all descriptions of Linen Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Gents, and Children, at SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. WHOLESALE PRICES. ja8-if 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARLES AMORY, JR., & CO., AGENTS. 205 CHURCH ALLEY. PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES. GINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes.
810 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES have been greatly improved, making it ENTIRELY NOISELESS.

and with Self-adjusting He Hemmers, are now ready for sale FAIRBANKS & EWING, 715 CHESTNUT Street. CLOTHES-WRINGERS. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. "PUTNAM

"SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER" Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER. BECAUSE, 1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less

ime.
3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by wisting.
4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them. WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE BECAUSE,

BECAUSE,

First. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will
bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear
of buttons.

Scoops. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liasility to shrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in
weeden machines, is prevented.

Taird. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as
well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure,
FORFH. The patent fastening by which the machine
tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simlicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

Firth, it will fit any tub, round or square, from oneiall to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without
the less talteration.

RETAIL PRICE: Ar Agents wanted in every county.

Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt For Sale at the

"WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT" A. H. FRANCISCUS No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St., jal3-tuths tmhS Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania

WILLIAM YARNALL, DEALER IN HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, Agent for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S

PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES-WRINGER, Believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use. It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Hand-terchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very much less time.

N. B.-A liberal discount will be made to dealers. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street. onnection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others,

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

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. POBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at

HERRING'S FRANKLINITE IRON DRILLED.

From New York Journal of Commerce, of Jan. 8, 1863.] THE UNDERSIGNED were present at an experiment for the purpose of testing the drill-proof qualities of a sample of FRANKLINITE or CRYSTALIZED IRON, left with the Manhattan Bank of New York, by S. C. HER-RING & CO., as drill-proof. The Iron was tested with a hand-drill. five-eighths (%) inches in diameter, and was drilled readily in our presence. WM. L. JACOBS. EDWARD BURNS.

GILBERT LANE. Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1863. ja13-tuths-6t A MERICAN

STEAM FLOUR MILL'S. Nos. 77, 79, AND SI LAUREL STREET, Below Front. Philadelphia The undersigned, having commenced the Milling business at this well-known old stand, are prepared to fur-GROCERS, DEALERS, AND FAMILIES

With the very best article of Wheat Flour, at the lowest Give us a trial, and we will guarantee entire satisfac-tion. Mill Feed constantly on hand. 1027-W82m\* BARNES & BROOKE.

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The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and Are adapted to every branch of the business, where a sorrect and durable Scales is desired, FAIRBANKS & EWING, General Agents

aplo-if Masonic Hall, 715 Chestnut St. FEATHERS.—2,000 POUNDS CHOICE live Geese Feathers For sale by WM. II. WOODWARD, 516 MARKET Street.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

FEDERAL VICTORY AT ARKANSAS POST. THE BATTLE AT HARTSVILLE. Important Movements in the Southwest.

ANOTHER ASSAULT UPON VICKSBURG. Late Southern News.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF FORT CAS-WELL AND WILMINGTON. SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE REBELLION. Army of the Potomac in Motion.

&c., &c., &c. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Movement Commenced-The Routes

taken by the Grand Divisions-Secrecy of the Plan-The Feeling in the Army. RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, Opposite Fredericksburg, Jan. 20-8 P. M. The movement has at last commenced. At 11 A. M. to-day, the reserve artillery and Birney's infantry division of Gen. Hooker's command crossed the railroad at Stoneman's station, and moved, vis Hartwood church, up the Rappahannock, by a road three miles back from it, and of course concealed from the rebel camps and pickets on the south side of the river. Two hours later, the remainder of Gen. Hooker's Grand Division took the road. Franklin's Grand Division, like Hooker's, in heavy marching order, also started at 11 o'clock, moving in the same direction, though by a route nearer the river. Some of his stragglers, his baggage and ammunition trains, were visible from the ebel camps, which, for some purpose, must have peen done intentionally.

Sumner's Grand Division has not yet moved. As

yet it holds the front here, and is in full view of the nemy. It remained in position as long as possible. It is now under orders to be ready to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. There has been very unusual reticence in regard o this movement. Up to this time even the corps ommanders do not know the plain, which seems to be confined to Burnside and his grand division generals. It is at least gratifying to know that such a ecret can be kept in the army. How far Franklin and Hooker have progressed tonight we are not advised. It is believed, however that they are to cross the river at United States Ford, twelve miles above this point. Whether

Sumner crosses at the same point or makes a feigned or real attempt one mile above here is also unknown. Col. Tompkins, of the 1st Rhode Island Artillery, s to have charge of the batteries at Franklin's cros sing, Capt. De Russy, 2d Regular Artillery, at Hooker's, and Brig. Gen. Hays at Sumner's. An unusually serious feeling pervades the officers of the army. It is felt to be a very critical period. The tone of the troops has been despondent for the last two weeks, and another decided repulse would bring results unpleasant to contemplate. I LIANGE assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HO-LIDAY PRESENTS. Rich Fancy Silks; Plain Silks, choice colors. Plain and Figured Black Silks. Plain and Figured Reo Popular believe the troops will do their duty; but without any of the run and animation which springs from enthusiasm. "We have men enough to succeed," remarked General Hooker to-day; "if our force cancot, five millions could not." The army is doubtless strong enough in mere numbers. God grant that it may be strong enough in spirit and confidence. In spite of all that has been said of their demoralization, the troops marched along in

Plain and Figured Merinoss.

Plain Solferino Cashmeres, at 37%c, worth 62.

WINTER SHAWLS, in great variety.

MERINO SCARFS, BROCHE BORDERS.

CLOAKS—Of New and Fashionable Styles, made of
Black Beaver, Frosted Beaver, and Black Cloth.

Call and examine our stock. We guaranty to give satisfaction, as we sell nothing but good articles, and at
lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.

del3 Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street. cheerily. You have probably received Burnside's order to the troops announcing that they are about to meet the enemy once more. It was published to all the regiments to-day, and has had an excellent effect. In most cases they received it with lusty, vociferous EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM. A heavy rain is falling to-night. It is prophetic of trouble for the artillery trains, and Hooker's and Franklin's men, in their bivouacs, must find it dreary

enough,-N. Y. Times. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Naval Victory at Arkansas Post-Official Report of Commodore Porter-The Battle of Hartsville, Mo.-Gen. Warren's Congratulatory Address-The Army of the Frontier-Hindman still Retreating-Generals Herron and Brown. THE ARKANSAS RIVER VICTORY. The following has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Porter: U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the 4th of January 11, 1863.
SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the 4th of January, Gen. McClernand concluded to move up liver upon the Post of Arkansas, and requested detailed three iron-clads—the Louisville, Baron de Kaib, and Cincinnati,—with all the light-draft gunboats, all of which had to be towed up the river. On the 9th we ascended the Arkansas river as high as Arkansas Post, when the army landed within about four miles of the fort. The enemy had thrown

as Arkansas Post, when the army landed within about four miles of the fort. The enemy had thrown up heavy earthworks and extensive rifle pits all along the levee.

While the army were making a detour to surround the fort, I sent up the iron-clads to try the range of their guns, and afterwards sent up the Rattler, Lieutenant Commander Watson Smith, to clear out the rifle-pits and the men behind an extensive breastwork in front of our troops. The Black Hawk also opened on them with her rifled guns, and after a few fires the enemy left the works, and our troops marched in. At 2 o'clock, General McClernand told me the troops would be in position to assault the main fort—a very formidable work—and I held all the vessels in readiness to attack when the troops were in position, At 5.30 P. M., General McClernand sent me a message stating that everything was ready, and the Louisville, Baron Dekalb, and Cincinnati advanced to within four hundred yards of the fort, which then opened fire from three heavy guns and eight rifled guns, and with musketry. The superiority of our fire was soon manifest; the batteries were silenced, and we ceased firing; but no assault took place, and it being with mussery. The superiority of our fire was soon manifest; the batteries were silenced, and we ceased firing; but no assault took place, and it being too dark to do anything, all the vessels dropped down, and tied up to the bank for the night.

The Baron de Kalb, Lieut. Commanding Walker; Louisville, Lieut. Commanding Owen, and the Cincinnati, Lieut. Commanding Bache, led the attack, and when hotly engaged, I brought up the light-draft vessels, the Lexington and the Black Hawk, to throw in shrapnel and rifle shell. This fire was very destructive, killing nearly all the artillery horses in and about the fort. When the battery was pretty well silenced, I ordered Lieut. Commanding Smith to pass the fort in the light-draft iron-clad Rattler, and enfilade it, which he did in a very gallant manner, but suffered a good deal in his hull in doing so. All his cabin-works were knocked to pieces, and heavy shell raked him from stem to stern in the hull. Strange to say, two heavy shell struck his iron plating (% inch) on the bow and never injured it. He got past the fort, but became entangled amongst the snags placed in the river (to impede our progress) and heat to return PHIA, January 17, 1863.

INTERNAL REVENUE, UNITED STATES EXCISE TAX

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firms, associations of persons, or corporations, doing business in the SECOND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT, comprising the 1st, 7th, 5th, 9th, and 10th wards, who have not made register with the Assistant Assessor of the Division in which their business is carried on, or with the Assessor of this office, that the penalty affixed by the law is three times the amount of the License.

And to all persons, firms, associations of persons, or corporations, who have refused to register an application at the hands of the Assistant Assessor, that the Assessment is increased by the addition of one-half the sum charged for License, or fifty per cent, collectable with other fines and penalties in the District Court of the United States.

Immediate application to the Assistant Assessor, or to

amongst the snags placed in the river (to impede our progress) and had to return.

In the evening attack the vessels of all the commanders were well handled, particularly the ironclads. It was close quarters all the time, and not a gun was fired from our side until the gunboats were within four hundred yards of the fort. The condition of the fort attests the accuracy of the fire, and the persons inside give the Baron De Kalb, Lieut. Commander Walker, the credit of doing the most execution. I was informed again this morning by General McClernand, "that the army was waiting for the navy to attack, when they would assault the works." navy to attack, when they would assault the works."

I ordered up the iron-clads, with directions for the Lexington to join in when the former became hotly engaged, and for the frailer vessels to haul up in the smoke and do the best they could. The Rattler, Lieutenant Commanding Smith, and the Glide, Lieutenant Commanding Woodworth, did good execution with their shrappel, and, when an opportunity occurred, I made them push through by the fort again, (also the ram Monarch, Col. Charles Ellet,) and they proceeded rapidly up the river to cut off the enemy's retreat by the only way he had to get off. By this time, all the guns in the fort were completely silenced by the Louisville, Lieutenant Commanding E. K. Owen; Baron De Kalb, Lieutenant Commanding G. M. Barche; and I ordered the Black Hawk up for the purpose of boarding it in front. Being unmanageable, she had to be kept up the narrow stream, and I took in a regiment from the opposite side to try and take it by assault. by assault.

As I rounded to do so, and the gunboats commenced firing rapidly, knocking everything to pieces, the enemy held out a white flag, and I ordered the firing to cease. The army then marched in and took possession. Col. Dunnington, the com-

rebrnary 2d, 1863, and until and including SATURDAY, the 21st day of the same month.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon Carriagrs, Fleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, on or before the aforesaid 21st of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July 1, 1862.

All persons who, in like manner, shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 21st of February, 1863, will incur a penalty of THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF SAID LICENSES, In accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid.

That Money of the United States only received.

WILLIAM J. WAINWRIGHT, Collector, jal7-dtf S. W. cor. THIRD and WILLOW Sts. In all this affair there was the greatest zeal on the part of the officers commanding, to carry out my orders, and not a mistake of any kind occurred. No fort ever received a worse battering, and the highest compliment I can pay those engaged is to repeat what the rebels said, "You can't expect men to stand up against the fire of those gunboats."

A large number of persons were captured in the fort, I don't know how many, and at sundown the army were hurrying in the cavalry and artillery.

I herewith enclose the report of the commanding officers, and a list of killed and wounded, and will take another occasion to mention to the Department take another occasion to mention to the Department the names of those officers who have distinguished themselves particularly, though it is hard to discri-minate when all did their duty so well. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

ent servant, DAVID R. PORTER, Act'g Rear Adm'l Commanding Mississippi Squadron. Hon, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Accompanying the report of Com. Porter are reports to him from the officers of the different vessels ports to him from the officers of the different vessels engaged in the action.

On the gunboat Louisville, one man was killed and ten wounded—two mortally; on the Baron de Kalb two men were killed and fifteen wounded—two mortally—the loss being from shot and shell entering the ports; the Cincinnati, though struck nine times, and though engaged for a considerable time within three hundred yards of the fort, escaped without serious injury; the Lexington also escaped without casualties. THE BATTLE AT HARTSVILLE.

THE BATTLE AT HARTSVILLE.

HOUSTON, Mo., Jan. 19.—The smoke has sufficiently cleared away from the battle field of Housteintly cleared away from the battle field of Houstein to enable us to judge with accuracy of the results of that most glorious little fight. Take it for all in all, there has been nothing like it in the annals of the war in Missouri. Remember that our little command numbered but a scanty from the santy thousand, divided exciption, and could resist only a tolerable effort. No reason excition of artillery.

The enemy's forces comprised three brigades, numbering between six and seven thousand, under the leadership of their most celebrated partisan commanded in sundership of their most celebrated partisan commanders, among whom were Porter, Burbage, Green, and Emmet McDonald. Marmaduke commanded. It chief. At sunset the fight was virtually ended. It

had then raged furiously since one o'clock in the alternoon. Cur own men, admirably posted in a commanding position, and sheltered by the undergrowth of the woods, suffered but the trifling loss of nine killed and thirty-five wounded. The enemy are known to have lost many of their best and bravest officers, among whom are Emmet McDonald, brigadier general, and Colonels Thompson and Hinkle, Major Kirtley and Captain Turpin, killed upon the field. Besides these, a major, two captains, and two lieutenants, whose names we have not been able to obtain, were also killed. The celebrated Colonel Porter was wounded in the hip by a shell, and has since died. Captain Crocker lost an arm, and two other captains are badly wounded.

These are the ascertained casualties. But all night the ambulances were engaged in taking off the rebel dead and wounded, and their aggregate loss cannot be less than three hundred. In the morning a flag of truce was sent into the town to cover their surgeons, and the medical force of both commands assisted each other in relieving the sufferers.

It was the intention of the rebel and leave to the assault on Vicksburg have been dead and wounded and their aggregate loss cannot be less than three hundred. In the morning a flag of truce was sent into the town to cover their surgeons, and the medical force of both commands assisted each other in relieving the sufferers.

It was the intention of the rebel and an and the president of the Memphis and Charleston read, entered into contrast with the rebel (Gorgamment to build a variable of the Memphis and Charleston read, entered into contrast the pile (Gorgamment to build a variable of the Memphis and Charleston read, entered into contrast the pile (Gorgamment to build a variable of the Memphis and Charleston read, entered into contrast the pile (Gorgamment to build a variable of the memphis and Charleston read, entered into contrast the pile (Gorgamment to build a variable of the memphis and Charleston read, entered into contrast the pile (Gorgamment to sisted each other in relieving the sufferers.

It was the intention of the rebels on leaving Hartsville to attack this place, but Generals Warren and Vance, on receiving news of the fight, were convinced that for the present, at least, discretion was the better part of valor. They therefore changed direction to the right, and at last accounts were in the vicinity of West Plains, and still moving southward.

the vicinity of West Plains, and still moving southward.

Such has been the inglorious termination of this important invasion. The attack on Springfield failed by reason of their inability to concentrate the different commands moving from points so widely separated. But, the concentration once made, it seemed an easy task to march through the gaps made in our lines of defence by the expeditions of Generals Herron and Blunt, and seize Lebanon and Rolla, and, on the return, this place and Salem, and such, we learn from paroled prisoners, was the plan adopted. With so large and mobile a force as they possessed, and with such slight obstacles to their progress, who can say that the destinies of Missouri were not again trembling in the balance, and would probably have been lost but for the decision and pluck of our army. With the loss of their principal leaders, their best and bravest soldiers, and the expenditure of ammunition before the allotted time, no other course was left them but to retreat. They had fought bravely, but were whipped, and with a chivalry worthy of a better cause. Marmaduke protected and respected the few prisoners who were at taken in the first skirmish, and sent word to our commander that his men "fought like tigers."

GENERAL WARREN'S ADDRESS. GENERAL WARREN'S ADDRESS.

HEADQUARTERS, HOUSTON, Mo., Jan. 15, 1883.
SOLDIERS: You have fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. You have, with 600 men actually engaged, met and repulsed 6,000 of the enemy. Against their five pieces of artillery you had two. They had their choice of position, and planted their guns on a point which I had selected as being impregnable. With 3,500 in full view, you knew the odds against you. Completely surrounded except on one line of retreat, you fought for six hours, and then only fell back because your artillery ammunition was failing and your single outlet menaced. Not an article of property was captured, and your covering infantry held the field after the enemy had retired.

History, in the larger battles of this great rebel-GENERAL WARREN'S ADDRESS.

History, in the larger battles of this great rebellion, may make no full mention of your names, but the truth that a determined column, more than half of whom were never before under fire, stood like veterans without faltering or finching before volley after volley, and charge after charge, will be a glorious memory to these who love a party and a special series and the series of the series rious memory to those who love you, and an honest pride in your own hearts.

But I must not fail to do justice to the five hundred who, knowing that the enemy were still in force be-low, rushed with me to give them battle again, and when I learned of their flank movement toward when I learned of their flank movement toward Houston, countermarched, making sixty-four miles through mud and rain in twenty-four hours, to defend your camp, and all this in perfect order and discipline, without a murmur or complaint.

Nor may I pass without mention the cool and determined courage of the weak force left to defend. When my courier came in to warn of the approach of the enemy, with an order to hold to the last extermity, officers and men, invalids and convalescents, stood ready, without panic or alarm to defend to the last. Soldiers! Your endurance and your valor are beyond praise; your accomplishment worthy of the highest commendation. Beyond the hope of reinforcement, you have held your position; fought the enemy; saved Lebanon and Rolla, with your post, from huming and sold. from burning and sack. I give you my admiration of your heroism, and my thanks and gratitude that my name can be associated with this brigade as the proudest memory of my future life. FITZ HENRY WARREN,

Brigadier G ARMY OF THE FRONTIER. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, On the 4th inst., General Schofield reviewed the second and third divisions of his army—the second, now commanded by Colonel Dan. Huston, Jr., 7th Missouri Cavalry, as senior officer, in the absence of Gen. Totten; the third, commanded by Gen. F. J. Herron. The troops presented a very creditable appearance. pearance.
On the 6th the General and staff went to Elm On the 6th the General and staff went to Elm Spring for the purpose of attending a review of the first division, now under command of Col. Weer, in the absence of Gen. Blunt.

Some of the best troops in the service are in this division—the Kansas division. They made a splendid appearance, and the reception of Gen. Schofield was quite enthusiastic. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the appearance of the Indian brigade, commanded by Col. Phillips. These men are mostly Cherokees and Creeks. They are truly a study, with their variety and crotesqueness

men are mostly Cherokees and Creeks. They are truly a study, with their variety and grotesqueness of costume.

One of the finest specimens of a man is Lieut. Col. Downing, a full-blood Cherokee, who is a leader among them, and the originator of the association which gave rise to the class known as "Pin Indians." This association was a secret organization of Union men, formed for the purpose of strengthening the hand of the loyal, and reassuring them, by a knowledge of their strength and of their friends. That they might be known to each other they work as a pin stuck into the lappel of the coat in a peculiar manner, which was, however, discovered by the traitors, and some other sign had to be adopted; but they are still known as "Pin Indians." They are quite tractable, perfectly obedient, and take readily to military discipline. Yet they do not see the propriety of remaining in ranks during a fight. They say it looks very well on parade, but is too dangerous for fighting. They appeared well on review, and gave the General three war-whoops as a salute. It is not designed that the Army of the Fröntier shall remain inactive. The laurels that have been won are to be kept green by the addition of new wreaths. Movements are already projected and commenced which keep us-all on the qui vive, and flying rumors furnish food for camp gossips.

Hindman is yet on the retreat. His army is virtually disbanded; the woods and mountains are filled with his deserting conscripts, and numbers of Missouri. These chaps all present a woe-begone appearance. Sallow, pale, half-starved, ill-clad, and without pay, they are sick and tired of serving in the rebel army; but when they get home what will they do? Become good citizens! I incline to doubt it. They entered into the rebellion without principle, and now, while I can readily believe that they are sincerely repentant, I attribute it to the want of success and the harsh treatment they have met with. I cannot believe that they are in the least changed in principles, and that they will truly a study, with their variety and grotesqueness of costume. oregone conclusion. Hindman, however, is not without troops,, and is Hindman, however, is not without troops, and is not an enemy to be despised. He is devoid of honor or principles, 'tis true; he is tricky in the extreme; but he is a man of imperious will, inflexible purpose, and unwearied industry. He drives his army, as he did his party when in politics, rather than leads it. He is a terror to the people and the dread of his army. Hated and feared by all, he wields immense power. Crafty and prolific in resources, he is not a great general, wet he prosesses meny traits of a fine great general, yet he possesses many traits of a fine officer. He is said to be very gallant in his manners, and a man of very good address. Yet we all know him to have been a bully in Congress, and altogether coarse. His army seems to be still en route for Little-

Rock. GEN. HERRON IMPROVING—GEN. BROWN GEN. HERRON IMPROVING—GEN. BROWN DECIDEDLY RECOVERING.

St. Louis, Jan. 23, 1863.—Major General Curtis last evening received a gratifying telegraphic despatch from Dr. S. H. Melcher, medical director, now acting aid-de-camp on General Brown's staff, at Springfield. General Herron, whom last accounts represented sick of bilious fever, at Springfield, is pronounced as improving in condition, counts represented sick of bilious fever, at Spring-field, is pronounced as improving in condition, though still confined to his bed the most of the time. General E. B. Brown is very decidedly improving and recovering from the prostrating effect of the loss of his arm. He is described as able to sit, read and smoke about as comfortably as before the battle. This is good news to the numerous friends of the heroic general.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE. Movement of Troops from Memphis-Rail-road Accident at Grand Junction-Mound City, Ark., Destroyed—General Hamilton in Command in West Tennessee—Late from Mobile—Intelligible Account of the Defences of the City—Jeff Davis in Mobile—Rebel Forces in Alabama and Georgia,

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18, via Cairo, Jan. 21.—There is agreat stir this morning in consequence of several divisions going aboard transports, preparatory to going down the river. General Grant has already gone. Nothing important from below. The weather is Nothing important with a cold.

Nothing important with a cold.

Cotton is coming more freely, and the price is advancing; 105 bales sold yesterday at 60c.

The military train from Grand Junction, when two miles beyond Germantown, met with a serious accident. Four soldiers were killed and ten wounded. Some of the cars fell down an embankment ten feet high. wounded. Some of the cars fell down an embankment ten feet high.

General Veach has issued a new order fer the better government of the city, prohibiting soldiers from being in the city after sunset, and officers from occupying rooms at hotels, without special permission; the selling of liquor is forbidden, &c.

Alound City, five miles above, in Arkansas, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, in punishment for the burning of two steamboats there recently by guerillas. guerillas.

General Grant has appointed General Hamilton commandant of the District of West Tennessee, embracing Memphis, Jackson, Columbus, and Corinth. It The General will make a tour of the district shortly, and arrange defences on a proper basis. He was one of the first to enter the service from Wisconsin.

We have information from Mobile to the 31st. I General Simon Buckner is in charge of the troops and fortifications, and is at work preparing for an assault. Only twenty thousand troops are in Mobile proper, though it was understood others were in easy supporting distance. guerillas. proper, though it was understood others were in easy supporting distance.

Commodore Ed. Randolph is in command of the rebel facet of four wooden gunboats and an iron-cladram in the harbor. The gunboats lay above the confluence of the Alabama river, and the channel used nuence of the Alabama river, and the channer used to reach the city in periods of low water.

Fort Gaines, on the west side of the entrance to the harbor, mounts four heavy guns, and contains just seven hundred men. Fort Morgan, on the east side of the harbor entrance, mounts eight guns, and contains fifteen hundred men. A heavy battery, command has been placed on the southwestern corcontains litteen hundred men. A heavy battery, casemated, has been placed on the southwestern corner of Pinto's Point, and consists of four Dahlgren guns, and rified cannon and 32-pounders.

The ground at Pinto's Point is generally swampy, but the rebels have piled it and filled it in with earth, so it is now tolerably firm. Upon the shell road leading from Mobile to the beach west of the lightso it is now tolerably firm. Upon the shell road leading from Mlobile to the beach west of the lighthouse; is a battery of six guns, bearing upon the entrance into the harbor. Below the gunboats, at Dog River bar, piles have been driven, extending a quarter of a mile each side of the channel. At the centre of these piles, a schooner filled with stone is anchored, ready to be swung around into the stream and scuttled and sunk, whenever the blockading fleet passes Forts Morgan and Gaines.

The authorities do not place much reliance upon the forts to resist the fleet, and hence expect to do the heaviest fighting at the point where the schooner is now placed to be sunk.

West of Mobile a series of earthworks, of considerable extent, have been constructed, but have no guns mounted. Outside of these, extending to Three-mile creek, above Mobile, are formidable breastworks; also, redoubts at a village four miles above. Mobile, and at a point where Three-mile creek crosses the railroad.

Fuch sould resist only a tolerable effort. No recent

ma. At last accounts only about 3,000 raw militia were at Columbus.

It is understood that Samuel Stalo, late president of the Memphis and Charleston read, entered into contract with the rebel Government to build a railroad between Meridian and Selma. The work is near completion, and all the rolling stock of the Charleston road is now on that line. Extensive fortifications have been erected on the Alabama river, perhaps at Selma, on which it is designed to fall back in case of defeat at Vicksburg or Mobile.

Bailow's battalion of cavalry is the only force along the Mobile road, which leaves it in rather an exposed condition.

STATES IN REBELLION.

exposed condition.

People along the road, especially beyond West Point station, are represented as anxiously desiring an advance of the Federal army,—Cincinnati Com-

Rebel Reports of the Army of the Potomac -When and Where They Expected it to Cross-The Attack on Wilmington, N. C.-Concentration of Iron-Clads—Talk About Peace—Bragg's Address to his "Victo-rious" Troops—The Defence of Vicksburg—Proceedings of the Rebel Congress. We have received copies of late Richmond papers from which we make the following extracts: THE ADVANCE KNOWN IN RICHMOND. From the Richmond Examiner, January 20.1
NEWS FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—The rumor brought to this city Saturday evening that Burnside was threatening to cross the Rappahannock, was further corroborated by passengers who reached here from Fredericksburg last night. They report the belief as current in Fredericksburg that the groups is about to advance simultaneously show.

enemy is about to advance simultaneously above and below the, town, and that an engagement is thought imminent. The best opinion here seems to be that Burnside's demonstrations are designed to prevent General Lee from sending any portion of his force to reinforce General Smith in North Caro-HOW THE UNION TROOPS WERE EXPECT-From the Richmond Whig. Jan. 19.1 FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 18, 1863.

TREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 18, 1888.

The demonstrations of the enemy on their right and left wings, as well as in their centre, indicate that an early attempt will be made to cross the river simultaneously above and below the town. An attack may be expected, it is believed, at any time. A BATTLE NEAR PORT ROYAL, VA.

A BATTLE NEAR PORT ROYAL, VA.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 19.]
Yesterday was a day pregnant with reports, the most important of which was one that a battle on the Rappahannock, near Port Royal, was hourly looked for. There were many who gave credit to the report, and believed that a few hours only would be necessary to give it full confirmation. We are pleased to state, however, that there was no foundation for the statement, and that everything is quiet along the lines. It is supposed that the report originated in a circumstance which occurred in the vicinity of Port Royal on Friday night, the particulars of which we have from a gentleman who came cinity of Port Royal on Friday night, the particu-lars of which we have from a gentleman who came down on the train last evening. The first brigade of Jackson's old division were on picket in that locali-ty, and during the night it was discovered by some of the sentinels that the enemy was attempting to icross, when they opened fire. This, of course, crea-ted some commotion, and the troops were put under aims, but when daylight came it was ascertained that no foundation existed for the alarm.

P. S.—Since the above was written a despatch from Fredericksburg, published under the telegraphfrom Fredericksburg, published under the telegraphic head, asserts that the enemy have made demonstrations indicating an early attack. THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

[Special Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 18, 1863. All seems to be quiet to night on the banks of the Rappahannock. The pickets on either bank are so unwarlike and yet so near to each other that one cannot help feeling that this truce is but the pre-cursor of that peace which shall restore prosperity to both sections, whilst it gives security and honora-ble terms of adjustment to each. The ballot-box, and not the cartridge-box, must and will be the arbi-ter of this strife, and my prediction is that the end is not afar. not afar.
Illinois and New Jersey, the pioneer of the West and the classic ground of the Atlantic States, are instituting movements which sooner or later must ripen into results that will justify both people. In the language of our noble President, "we would stituting movements which sooner or later must ripen into results that will justify both people. In the language of our noble President, "we would hail an honorable peace with joy." And I have the best of reasons for saying that the desire of our people is none the less ardent and intense than that which animates the Northern army of the Potomac, now confronting us on the northern bank of this river. Indeed, the feeling is not confined to the Northern army, but it is prevalent among the Northern Poople, and no tyrant's threat or cajolery can turn them from it. Taxation, excessive duties, waste of life and blood, and usurpation, are slowly but surely doing their work, and the decline of the war spirit is indicated by that unfailing barometer, gold, which now brings forty-eight per cent. in the New York market. But, whilst I give utterance to this, I am by no means persuaded that iwe shall not have more fighting, even on this line. My impression is that the farce of a Government holding sway at Washington may again essay its desperate fortunes in a fight on this, to its armies, ill-fated ground. But if they do, we have the generals and the army capable of beating them back as often as they are possessed by the devil of the "forward movement" madness.

the army capable of beating them back as often as they are possessed by the devil of the "forward movement" madness.

The Yankees are certainly a "peculiar" people. For some three days last week not a drum could be heard, and scarcely a soldier was visible. Finding out, however, that they couldn't humbug General Lee by this sort of clap-trap, last night, mitating the Chinese, they banged and noised as if they were going to tear up things generally; and from twelve to three o'clock their balloons—three in number—like Mahomet's coffin, were suspended between heaven and earth, evidently looking after "rebel camp-fires." From the temperature of the atmosphere on terra firma, I rather think they were in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

Yesterday, under a flag of truce, a sealed commupursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

Yesterday, under a flag of truce, a sealed communication passed over from General Halleck to General Lee.

I hear that the Yankees are sorely pressed for forage and wood. Horses are daily dying for the want of the one, and the scarcity of the other compels the men to dig up the stumps of trees.

As establishing the truth of this, the pickets on the opposite shore, for the last night or so, have been unprovided with fires, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. of the weather.

Some dozen or more citizens, who went over during the fighting, have been permitted to return home, both sides consenting. They represent that they were kindly treated, being provided by the Yankees with an abundance of good food while across the river. One of the returned damsels became enthused with a Yankee lieutenant, and sent him—or rather attempted to send him—some sentimental verses; but, though not contraband of war, the talk of the vain poeters did not altogether coincide with the views of the picket officer on our of the weather. coincide with the views of the picket officer on our side, and the verses were consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

A couple of deserters came over during the past week, but they knew nothing of interest to commu-It is reported to-night that the Yankees are con-structing a wagon road through the farm of Mr. John Seddon, in Stafford, some eight miles below, on the river, with the view of again crossing. I also hear that Burnside has made a tour of inspection up the Rappahannock from Falmouth to Ellis' Ford, with the view of flanking us; but all this is talk, and you can decide upon its value accordingly. But

while the generals may or may not design crossing and giving battle, the following note, sent across by a Yankee picket to a squad of our men on similar duty, will show that, so far as these "gents" are concerned, "amicable relations" exist: Jan. 17, 1863.

GENTS ON CONFEDERATE STATES DUTY: We had the pleasure to receive your letter, and very glad to find you in good spirits. We are sorry not to have any newspapers on hand, but will get some as soon as possible. We send you coffee whenever the wind permits us to do so. Can't one of you come over this evening in that little boat you have there? We will not keep you. In the hope that Jeff. Davis and Abe. Lincoln will soon give us peace, we send our best respects. and Abe. Lincoln will soon give us peace, we send our best respects.

CO. A. 46TH REGIT N. Y. S. V. Your correspondent avails himself of the opportunity to return thanks in an especial manner to the officers and men of Barksdale's gallant Mississippi brigade for courtesies extended, and especially to its present gallant commander, Col. B. G. Humphreys, and the adjutant, Green Smith Barksdale.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON WILMINGTON, General Whiting, the rebel commander at Wilmington, believing that the expedition fitting out in North Carolina is intended for that place, has issued the following address to the citizens:

HEADQUARTERS WILMINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863. HEADQUARTERS WILMINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

To the Citizens of Wilmington:

Thave once and again advised the people about their families and property in case of an attack on the city. Many, however, who were driven off by the fever, contiding either in the supineness of the enemy, or the strength of the defence, have returned with their families, and to my great regret, there are now many women and children in the city.

It is my duty to inform you of my belief that, within a very few days—perhaps three—the enemy will appear in force to attack this place by land and water. water. While I am confident we shall beat them, I must repeat that an attack will be likely to cause much distress, privation, perhaps even peril, to women, children, and non-combatants, whose presence must always embarrass. Should God so order it that we fall before superior force, or unexpected disaster, their lot will be infinitely worse. In every respect it is best that such should retire while they have opportunity.

It should be remembered that when the enemy military necessity must take are before the place, military necessity must take precedence of all interests, even those of humanity. Very respectfully and truly yours.

W. H. C. WHITING, Brigadier General Commanding

ATTACK ON FORT CASWELL, N. C. CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—An official despatch from Wilmington, N. C., states that five gunboats attacked Fort Caswell yesterday, at 9 o'clock A. M., and ceased firing at 1 P. M. It is believed it was merely trying to get range of guns at the fort.

Passengers by this morning's train say it was rumored that four of the enemy's vessels had passed FEDERAL IRON-CLADS AT BEAUFORT, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 19.—Information has been received here that the Ericsson iron-clads, Montauk and Passaic, are now in Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, waiting for ammunition. Two other formidable iron-clad steamers are undoubtedly on their way to join them. The two coming are turret-bearing ships, and are understood to be called Nahant and Patapsco. There can be little doubt as to their destination. CAPTURE OF THE U.S. STEAMER COLUM-BIA.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 20.] The following are some further particulars of the capture of the U. S. steamer Columbia, near Wilnington: Fort Fisher, Jan. 17.—The U.S. steamer Colum-

FORT FISHER, Jan. 17.—The U. S. steamer Columbia, carrying seven guns, Commander Couchney, grounded off Masonboro' Sound on Wednesday night last. On Thursday the commanding officer of Fort Fisher carried one gun and a detachment of cavalry and infantry to capture her. On Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M., two shots were fired, when the steamer hoisted a white flag. About forty prisoners have been taken. After the surrender several blockaders came up, but were promptly driven off. But one boat was left on the ship, and owing to the delay caused by firing of the shore battery, which did not perceive or respect the white flag, all the prisoners were not landed till to-day, with some valuable stores.

Greenock, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, has been announced. In coming in, almost within sight of the blockaders, she grounded, and remained in this predicament for two hours until floated off by the tide. The Giraffe brought over a very valuable cargo for the Government, and some twenty lithographic engravers and printers for the Treasury Department. FEDERAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND. From the Richmond Dispatch, January 20th, 1

Yesterday seven hundred more of the Abolition soldiers, captured by General Bragg in Tennessee, arrived in Richmond—three hundred and fifty arsoldiers, captured by General Bragg in Tennessee, arrived in Richmond—three hundred and fifty arriving at 11 o'clock and the other half at sundown. There were yesterday confined in various localities between Seventh and Cary and Twenty-fifth and Cary streets 3,100 of Bragg's prisoners. None of the officers (200 in number) captured with them have been brought here. We understand that they are in Atlants, Ga. Some of those that came yesterday had been wounded in the hand and arm. Soon after the last batch arrived in front of Castle Thander one of the men, named John Martin, of the 9th Indiana Regiment, fell on the pavement and expired. He had been sick with typhoid fever, and his decease was owing to that cause. Eight hundred will be sent to City Point this morning by flag of truce, one hundred starting at four o'clock, under Captain Warner, and seven hundred at seven o'clock, in charge of Lieut. Bossioux, flag officer. The Yankee flag-of-truce boat was reported at City Point last night. The balance of the men will be shipped off as rapidly as possible. Most of the Abolition prisoners now here are Western men, and much superior in physique to the codfish-loving denizens of Connecticut and Massachusetts that we have been accustomed to see here.

THE EFFECT OF PEACE. From the Charleston Courier.] What will be the effect of peace, whenever it does come upon all who are affected by this war, is clear so far as these States are concerned; but to all others, full of interest and doubt. With us, those who have gone to the field will return to the pursuits they have forsaken. The resumption of these is at once beneatial to them and to their country. Although many new enterprises have been excited. is at once benesicial to them and to their country. Although many new enterprises have been excited by the war, there are but a few which will necessarily expire with its close. The factories of various kinds which have been put in operation, the preparations which have been made for arms and munitions of war, the building of ships and other vessels, will all experience in the new necessities of our Confederation an ample field for their complete development. It is one of the chiefest blessings of that peace which will be vouchsafed unto us, that when it is declared the passions which war excites will be instantly calmed; while the revenge of the enemy will long live to teach us how careful we should be of that freedom which cost us so much to secure.

THE DEFENCE OF VICKSBURG. THE DEFENCE OF VICKSBURG. The following is the order of Gen. Pemberton, in command of the department of the Mississippi, complimenting the troops for their recent gallant defence of Vicksburg:

Headquarters Department Mississippi and East Louisiana, Vicksburg, Jan. 8, 1863. General Orders, No.—The lieutenant general commanding the department desires to express to the troops of this command his high appreciation of their recent gallant defence of this important position. All praise is due them, not alone for so bravely repulsing the renewed assaults of an enemy vastly superior in numbers, but equally for the cheerful and patient endurance with which they have submitted to the hardships and exposure incident to ten successive days and nights of watchfulness in the trenches, rendered imperatively necessary by the close proximity of the opposed armies. While all have performed their duties with benefit to their country and honor to themselves, still, as must ever be the case in war, fortune has bestowed her opportunities unequally. To those who, by her favor, held the posts of honor, by their own resolute courage availed themselves of their opportunities, especial thanks are due; and it will be the pride and agreeable duty of the lieutenant general commanding to claim for them from their country the distinction and honor they have so fully deserved.

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lieutenant General Commanding. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI

MOVEMENTS OF ROSECRANS. TULIAHOMA, Jan. 16.—The enemy, numbering forty thousand, has occupied his original position before Murfreesboro, with a great scarcity of provisions. He is repairing the railroad, but making no preparation for an advance. The weather is bitter cold, and a snow storm is prevailing. ANOTHER PIECE OF BRAGGADOCIO. [From the Richmond Dispatch, January 19.] GENERAL BRAGG'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY AT WIN-

The following is an official copy of Gen. Bragg's address to his troops, issued at Winchester, Tennes-see, on the 8th instant. Its tone is not much like that of a retreating or beaten commander: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, WINCHESTER. Jan. 8, 1863.

WINCHESTER. Jan. 8, 1863.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE: Your gallant deeds have won the admiration. of your general, your Government, and your country. For myself, I thank you, and am proud of you: for them, I tender you the gratitude and praise you have so nobly won.

In a campaign of less than one month, in the face of winter, your achievements have been unparalleled. You have captured more than ten thousand prisoners, taken and preserved thirty pieces of ralleled. You have captured more than ten thousand prisoners, taken and preserved thirty pieces of artillery, and seven thousand small arms, in addition to many thousands destroyed. You have, besides, captured eight hundred wagons, loaded chiefly with supplies, which have been destroyed or brought safely to your lines, and in pitched battle you have driven the enemy before you, inflicting a loss at least three to one greater than you have sustained. In retiring to a stronger position without molestation from a superior force, you have left him a barren field in which to bury his heaps of slain, and to rally and recuperate his shattered ranks. Out off from his Government both by rail and telegraph, and deprived of supplies by the interruption of his communication, we shall yet teach him a severe lesson for the rashness of penetrating a country so hostile to his cause. Whilst the infantry and artillery defy him in front, our invincible cavalry will assail him in flank and rear until we goad him to another advance, only to meet another signal defeat. assail him in flank and rear until we goad him to another advance, only to meet another signal defeat. Your General deplores, in common with you, the loss of your gallant comrades who have fallen in our recent conflicts. Let their memories be enshrined in your hearts, as they will ever be tenderly cherished by their countrymen. Let it be you to avenge their fate, and proudly to emulate their deeds. Remember that your face is to the foe, and that on you rests the defence of all that is dear to freemen.

Soldiers! the proudest reflection of your general's life is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proved. He asks brave and invincible as you have proved. He asks no higher boon than to lead such men to victory. To share their toils, and to stand or fall with them, will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding. GEN. WHEELER'S OPERATIONS ON THE CUMBERLAND.

Southern Associated Press Despatch.] MOBILE, Jan. 18.—The Advertiser and Register has received the following official despatch:

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 17, 1863. TOLLAHOMA, Jan. 17, 1863.
To General S. B. Buckner:
General Wheeler, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning the railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed for the Cumberland river, where he interrupted and captured four large transports, destroyed three, with all the supplies, and boarded one to carry off four hundred paroled prisoners. Being hotly pursued by a gunboat, he attacked, captured, and destroyed her, with her whole armament.

BRAXTON BRAGG. HON. MR. PRESTON'S SUCCESSOR. From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 20.]

The Legislature, on Saturday, after five days' ineffectual balloting, succeeded, on the twentieth ballot, in electing Hon. Allen T. Caperron, of the county of Monroe, Confederate States Senator for the unexpired term of the late Hon. Wm. Ballar Preston. THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

The following proceedings took place in the rebel Senate on the 19th instant:

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the military authorities in Petersburg and Lynchburg, Va., have seized and impressed, for public use, flour and other articles of value, the property of private citizens.

After some debate the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Simms also introduced the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed:

1. That the right of protection to life, liberty, and property is the right inviolable of every citizen of the Confederate States, and that his right is mad sacred by the highest guarantees of the Constitution, and that, neither Congress nor the Executive, nor any officer or agent of any of the departments of this Government, have power in any manner, and under any pretence whatsoever, to impair, interfere with, or destroy, this inherent and inviolable right.

2. That the right to hold and possess property is a vicinity and the Confederate. or destroy, this inherent and inviolable right.

2. That the right to hold and possess property is a right guarantied to every citizen of the Confederate States, by the Constitution thereof, and the right to defend the same and his domicile from unlawful invasion, seizure or conversion, shall not be impaired or questioned, and that all seizures or impressments of such property, by any officer or agent of this Government, are in violation of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, are destructive of the most sacred rights of the citizen, and an anwarranted breach of the plighted faith of the Government, to the citizens thereof, and are, therefore, void.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, introduced a bill to pro hibit quartermasters and others from speculating.

Mr. Dargan stated that the object of the bill was to punish quartermasters, commissaries, and transportation 'agents for abuses in their departments. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Quartermaster's Department, and printed. Agreed to. Agreed to.

Mr. Dargan also introduced a bill for the relief of collectors, and all receiving officers and agents of the Government. The chief object of the bill is to re-lieve said officers from the consequences of de-fault when that default is caused by the reception of

fault when that default is caused by the reception of counterfeit notes prior to the first of September last. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Foote preferred, in lieu of retaliatory measures, as suggested by the resolutions, that an attempt should be made to stop the shedding of blood by a movement to bring about peace. It would strengthen the friends of peace at the North, and, perhaps, have the effect of producing a state of things so much desired, notwithstanding the opposition of the Abolition party. He signified his intention to offer resolutions hereafter—not for the purpose of yielding one inch of ground to the North, but to throw the entire responsibility upon the Lincoln Government if these scenes of blood are to continue. overnment if these scenes of blood are to continue Mr. Clopton effered a series of joint resolutions, relating to the conduct of the existing war, and the late proclamation of the President of the United States. The resolutions contemplate the delivery of captured Federal officers to the State Government for trial of captured Federal officers to the State Governments for trial.

Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, took the ground that Powers at war must retaliate. The resolutions contemplated the turning over of captured officers to the State Governments, and to let them be punished according to their laws. He did not think that was correct; but suggested that the Government should take the responsibility itself.

Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, suggested that the Government had no power to turn these captured officers over to the States. Nor was there any necessity for the resolution, since the President has said in his message that he will do it, unless prevented by Congress. He favored the passage of a law prohibiting such a course, and repose the power of retaliation entirely in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Foote was proceeding to make some remarks, when—

Mr. Foote was proceeding to make some remarks, when—
Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, moved that the House go into secret session. The motion was lost—yeas 25, nays 40.
Mr. Lyons regained the floor. When an officer was captured, if there was cause for retaliation, we might retaliate upon him; if not, we were bound to exchange him. They could not, by any law of nations, when captured by one Government, be turned over to another Government for trial. He would prefer that any officer captured in any. State after the promulgation of that proclamation, should be instantly hung; not subject him to the uncertainties of a trial by jury.

Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, called the attention of the House to the fact that this portion of the President's message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. That committee was now prepared to report. He moved, as instructed by the committee, that the House now go into secret session for the purpose of receiving that report.

The motion was agreed to, and the House went into secret session.

THE OPERATIONS OF MORGAN. The Winchester (Tenn.) Daily Bulletin, of the 9th anuary, contains the following special despatch : January, contains the following special despatch:
General Morgan's command returned to Tennessee Saturday last. In their campaign in Kentucky the Bacon creek, Nolin, Elizabethtown, Shepherdsville (eighteen miles from Louisville), and other bridges were totally destroyed for the distance of eighty miles. The trestle-work of the two first was at Muldraugh's hill, twelve hundred feet long and ninety feet high, and burnt and completely destroyed.

Approaching Elizabethtown, General Morgan received a communication from the commanding officer of the Yankees to surrender his force, as he had him (Morgan) completely surrounded. General Morgan, in reply, ordered the Federal commander himself to surrender, and upon his refusing to do so, opened three batteries upon the city, after having given timely notice to the women and children to leave. After a bombardment of one hour and a half, the Federal force of seven hundred men surrendered, securing to us a vast quantity of arms and Government stores. The city was considerably damaged by the bombardment, but no citizen was injured. In the fight at the treatle, General Morgan cap-tured another regiment, with all their arms and stores.
The number of prisoners captured at Bardstown, Nolin, Bacon Creek, and other places, amounted to two thousand. two thousand.

At Springfield, General Morgan was surrounded by twenty-six thousand of the enemy, and for a while it seemed his situation was desperate, but he while it seemed his situation was desperate, but he escaped with his entire command.

In moving from Springfield to Campbellsville, General Hollesy, commanding the Federal forces, and harassing Morgan's rear, was killed in a hand-to-hand 'encounter, by Lieutenant Easton. The fight occurred in a creek, and the body of General Hollesy was dragged from the water and carried to an adjacent house. Two members of his staff also came up with three of General Morgan's men—Cad tain Tribble, Lieutenant Easton, and a private-Hollesy was attended by two of his staff, Captain Edwards and his orderly. A fight at once ensued, in which General Hollesy was killed by Lieutenant Easton. Captain Edwards and Hollesy's orderly were captured by Captain Tribble. The fight was a hand-to-hand affair, and the combatants were in the creek at the time. hand-to-hand anair, and the comparants were in the creck at the time.

The destruction of the railroad is complete from Green river to Shepherdsville, a distance of seventy-five miles. Shepherdsville is eighteen miles

seventy-five miles. Shepherdsville is eighteen miles from Louisville.

The Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin says, "as to an advance of the enemy, our people need have no fear. He cannot advance. His supplies and his means of transportation have been cut off by the indefatigable Morgan."

"In Middle Tennessee," says the Chattanooga Rebel of January 13th, "the Yankees are as dumb as door-posts. The troops which fought the late battle are fearfully cut up, and intelligent parties from the front state that Rosecrans cannot advance for some weeks to come."

CONNEDERATE "VICTORY" IN TEN-CONFEDERATE "VICTORY" IN TENNESSEE.

From the Enquirer, 20th. 1
Capt. Thomas. Butler has been the hero of quite a gallant little achievement, on the edge of Scott county, Tennessee. It appeared that at the New River settlement there had recently been stationed two companies of Federal soldiers, under command of Captain Noah Doherty, a Tennessee renegade, from Anderson county. Capt. Butler, on learning of their presence, at the head of thirty men, started in search of them. On reaching the spot where the carmints were encamped, (Captain B. demanded the surrender of the whole party, which was responded to by a volley from ten or fifteen muskets. One ball grazed the Captain's lip, and trimmed his moustache in the most approved style of the tonsorial art. A brisk skirmish ensued, in which six of the Abolitionists were killed, a number wounded, the Abolitionists were killed, a number wounded, and several captured. The remainder took to the woods.

The fruits of this little skirmish were the capture of some fifteen or twenty horses, a like number of Belgian rifles, two or three thousand pounds of bacon, and a like amount of flour, besides the cap-

SAFE ARRIVAL.

We are glad to learn, by a recent arrival from Nassau, that Rev. Dr. Hoge, of this city, and the gentlemen who sailed in the same vessel on important business for the Confederacy, arrived safely at Nassau, and are, doubless, ere this, far on their way to England.—Enquirer, 20th. A SOUTHERN VIEW.

SAFE ARRIVAL.

ture of a captain and eight or ten men.

An Intercepted Letter from Colonel L. Q. Washington to Ex-Hon. James M. Mason— How Things Looked in October last.

Although the following letter, found amongst the Sanders budget, was written at Richmond as long ago as the 29th of October last its asserting to the land whereon in bitter pain Ye toiled at first, And heal with feasing the same of th ago as the 29th of October last, its speculations are quite interesting, and we hasten to give Mr. Mason the benefit of them: RICHMOND, Va., October 29, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I avail myself of the occasion of sending despatches to add a few lines.

The campaign seems almost to have closed.
Bragg's sloth and want of heart, and Van Dorn's folly, have lost us the results we hoped for. Bragg has given up Kentucky with a fine army of seventy has given up Kentucky with a fine army of seventy thousand men, and we have nothing to show but the victory in the partial battle of Perryville. Bragg did not concentrate his troops; he seemed to have no plans; and, in the opinion of all or nearly all, has thrown away the summer and the finest chances for fame. Still, we have a good army intact in East Tennessee, and more of Tennessee than we held at the start. After Van Dorn's repulse at Corinth, matters have relapsed into inactivity in the country west of the Tennessee river. And this quiescence seems to be followed west of the Mississippi.

So, too, on the Potomac. Lee has awaited McClellan's advance, but the latter shows no readiness for a 15 forward movement? I offer the Northern for a "forward movement," although the Northern press (both friendly and hostile to him), clamor for hess toom friends and nosine to himly chamor for him to go over the Potomae and attack Lee. The latter will wait awhile longer for his adversary, but, if he does not come, will, I conjecture, fall back to a point mearer Richmond and more convenient to sup-

point nearer Richmond and more convenient to supplies. Thus, land movements seem to pause. What, then, is to be looked for?

First. The Yankees are getting ready naval expeditions. They are conjectured to be for Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah. I regard it as quite possible that the first two may fall—the latter is hardly possible. But the fall of all would have no appreciable effect upon the war. They would cut off a few supplies, but at the most would be simply a demonstration of what is now pretty well demonstrated, vizithat steam iron-clads can run by a fort where it is impossible from the nature of the case to plant obstrucions.

Any schemes of attack upon these places are felt Impossible from the nature of the case to plant obstitucions.

Any schemes of attack upon these places are felt by the Yankees to be a small matter compared with the taking of Richmond. Richmond is, in the opinion of the best judges, impregnable to naval attack. A land expedition is the only thing that promises anything. I do not think McClellan would like to undertake it before spring, but public opinion may force him to do it some time in the winter. He may (admit for argument's sake) bring a more formidable army than he did before. Per contra, a much larger force can be arrayed for defence than we had before, with stronger fortifications, more complete preparations, and the advantages of experience.

You may be assured that the war would languish the whole fall and winter ahead but for the fear of European recognition in such case. If fecognition should come before the sailing of their expedition for Richmond (I regard an overland march as out of the question) it is highly probable that the thing would be given up as a useless expenditure of money and blood.

The Northern mind is undoubtedly changing The Northern mind is undoubtedly changing.

The Northern mind is undoubtedly changing. The rapid and large depreciation of their currency has startled the business men and set them to thinking. Thinking is fatal to foolish wars. So, too, the fierce divisions of parties, the triumph of the Democrats, and the frantic excesses of the Republicans, all put the North in that exact temper when European recognition would be hailed by a large class—perhaps a majority—as a solution of a difficult problem. Recognition before January 1st, 1883, would, I have little doubt, give us peace before spring. Spring.

Congress has adjourned to meet in January next.

They failed to fix upon a permanent seal for the
Confederate States. There seems to be a poverty of invention on such subjects. There are persons in Europe whose studies on heraldry, &c., make their suggestions valuable; perhaps one of these might suggest a good design. If you can obtain one, I will place it before the committee next session. The President's health is good, though he works hard. I shall try to send you files, though I am really ashamed to send such a press abroad. The editorial profession has sunk low, indeed. After the war it may improve. Indeed it must, or we will run the same course as the North. Messrs, Garnett and Hunter were well the other day when I heard from them. Both are in the Would it not be well for some of our writers to Would it not be well for some of our writers to indite articles, showing the ineignificant ratio cities in the Confederate States bear to the country at large? New Orleans has 140,000; Mobile, say 15,000; Savannab, 25,000; Charleston, 35,000; Nashville, 20,000; Richmodd, 45,000; Wilmington, 10,000; Petersburg, 15,000; Norfolk and Portsmouth, 25,000—total, 330,000. Our population is eleven or twelve millions. Suppose all our cities were lost, what would it amount to? It is different in Europe and at the North. London has one-sixth of the Engwould it amount to? It is different in Europe and at the North. London has one-sixth of the English population. Paris has not so many, but to win Paris is generally to win France. It is hard for Europe to understand that we are a people of farmers, who have had nearly all their manufacturing and commerce done for them by factors and agents. The distinction is important. Mr. Adams says we have lost our principal city. If that city numbered five hundred thousand or six hundred thousand people, there would be something in his argument. I think this view important to be pressed. Please speak of it to Mr. Hotze.

Yours, very truly,
L. Q. WASHINGTON.
Hon. Janes M. Mason, London.

Desolation of Northern Mississippi. A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Holly Springs, January 15th, gives the follow-

ing description of the desolation in Northern Mississippi : The roads are as silent and deserted as the fields. Mile after mile you ride, and neither meet nor care to meet any one on these solitary roads. On four-fifths of the plantations you pass you see no living soul. On some the doors and windows stand open wide, but there is nothing but emptiness within; and on others nothing but the tall chimneys, whitened by the flames, remain. As you go further and further over the hilly roads, you glance suspiciously backward and forward from every rise in the road. You fancy you caught a glimpse of something moving there, far across the fields, and you pause in some place out of view to reconnoitre. A squirrel leaps through the dry leaves in the woods on the other side, and your revolver is in your hand in an instant.

In times of peace every traveller, is glad to pick

THREE CENTS. \*\*S-To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, sa extra copy of the Paper will be given.

> Atlantic Monthly for February. Hopkinson supplies a pretty novelette, called "Under the Pear Tree." There is a thoughtful, posthumous poem, by the author of "Charles Auchester," and Mrs. Waterson supplies a pleasant paper, of

ever, that bore of bores, the Reverend Homer Wilbur, is kindly killed off in this number, and we live in hope that Mr. Biglow, who takes so much pains to spell badly, will soon follow. The following fine poem, by J. G. Whittier, is well written and well THE PROCLAMATION. "I order and declare that all persons held as slaves in the said designated States and parts of States are and hereafter shall be free...and I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence." —Abraham Lincoln.

Saint Patrick, slave to Milcho of the herds Of Ballymena, sleeping, heard these words: "Arise, and flee Out from the land of bondage, and be free!" Glad as a soul in pain, who hears from heaven The angels singing of his sins forgiven, And, wondering, sees His prison opening to their golden keys, He rose a man who laid him down a slave, Shook from his locks the ashes of the grave, And outward trod Into the glorious liberty of God.

So went he forth, but in God's time he came
To light on Uilline's hills a holy flame;
And, dying, gave
The land a saint that lost him as a slave. O dark, sad millions, patiently and dumb Waiting for God, your hour, at last, has come, And freedom's song Breaks the long silence of your night of wrong! Arise and flee! shake off the vile restraint
Of ages! but, like Ballymena's saint,
The oppressor spare,
Heap only on his head the coals of prayer!

Parisian Fashions of the Period.

The fashionable world has now returned to Paris, and opportunities for admiring as well as describing "La Mode" are numerous. We will commence this month with a description of some new mantles, and we would recommend as the most distingue, those of plush made with sleeves, and a loose back. Some are made of violet plush, lined with quilted black taffetas. A silk cord, to match, is placed all round the edge of the mantle. A thicker cord, with tassels, fastens it together in front just under the little collar; the same shaped mantle is also made in golden brown plush, lined with white quilted taffetas. Collets of black velvet, trimmed round with a deep guipure, are also worn. Rich embroidered medallions are placed round the mantle, and between these and the lace, a kind of mossy trimming formed of black feathers, which has a very elegant effect. Fur, as a trimming, is still greatly in favor; it is, perhaps, more generally worn on black velvet, but emine or chinchilla may be used with violet, blue, brown, or drab. Zibeline and sable are always fashionable; Astracan should be of the best quality, that of an inferior kind has become so extremely common. Both rotondes and galelos are made this winter in woolen velvet. At present, poplin and taffetas are the materials most in vogue for simple toiletle. Visiting dresses are much more luxurious; they are composed of splendid moire, rich brocatelle. China satins of cheveaux de la Reine light brown color, faded roseleaf or Mexican blue. Generally, these magnificent robes, being of so thick a material, have very little ornament. The skirts are full, and cut pointed, forming a very decided train. The trimming of passementerie for the body, is frequently put on like a trest Figuro. Socth plaid poplins are much worn, especially by children. Velvet dresses are trimmed with grecques, festoons, or bands of velvet; these are, of course, of black on colored robes and colored on black, and are always edged on each side, either with a guipure ruche, Parisian Fashions of the Period.

passementeric.

In the muddy weather, of which we have had so much lately, the fashion of the petticoat becomes quite an important matter. First, there are those of cachemire of different shades, red, gray, magenta, blue, groseille, &c. At the bottom of the s irt, a tuyaute of grossue, see. At the oottom of the s irt, a tugatic of the same, with two rows of black and white braid; and, above this, a narrow galon of black silk, braided with white. Then, there are the skirts of woolen serge. They are made in all colors; and above the hem is placed a band of leather, about the width of hem is placed a band of leather, about the width of an ordinary galon; upon this band a row of steel buttons, and at the bottom a binding of leather. These skirts are, perhaps, a little a la Amazon; but they have this advantage: the dust can be so easily brushed off the leather. In Paris they are called an English fashion; but it is believed destined to great success. The newest style is of white cachemire, with mcdallions of black velvet; and, round the bottom, a black ribbon, embroidered with white grecques, and edged with narrow plisses of ribbon. Perhaps the skirts made of quilted taffelas are those to which the word comfortable may be the most properly applied—at this season of the year. We have this month several elegant dresses for rouning, visiting, dinner, and ball-dresses, which we merning, visiting, dinner, and ball-dresses, which we will now describe: will now describe:

A dress of brown velvet in redingote form, trimmed down the front with three bands of sable, commencing from the waist, and one is carried straight up the front to the throat; the other two are placed on the body in the style of a Swiss corsage, passing under the arms. The sleeves are tight and trimmed with fur. with fur.

A black moire robe, with rich patterns of a violet color. It is trimmed all down the front, both body and skirt, with biais straps of violet velvet. At the ends of each strap a hanging ornament of passementerie.

A pearl gray moire antique, with satin spots; the skirt, body, and sleeves, trimmed with a passementeric in point de Paris, matching the color of the dress, and mixed with small cut steel buttons. A robe—white ground, with Pompadour bouquets. It is trimmed with bouillonnes of white tulle, alternately with severes of transporters. A robe—white ground, with Pompadour bouquets. It is trimmed with souillonnes of white tulle, alternately with squares of green velvet, edged with a thick guipure. The body low, with a plastron of green velvet; the sleeves with jockeys, and cuffs to match.

A plaid velvet dress—the colors white, red, green, and blue, but the white preponderating. The body is square, ruched with taffelas of three shades.

Tarlatane and tulle will be still in great favor. Many tarlatanes are made with flowers or spots, and stripes of colored velvet, either black, blue, rose, red, &c. A charming material also for a full dress is the foulard. Nothing is prettier than a foulard with the ground of porcelain, blue, rose, pale green, mauve, or black flowers on white ground. The white foulards are very beautiful, and even more intely fabricated than some silks; suppleness and firmness are united in them; and it is impossible to tear or crumple a dress of Indian foulard of first-rate quality. A plain white foulard, trimmed with blue, rose de Chine, or light green, is exceedingly pretty and simple, especially suitable for a young girl.

Some of our modistes have been using fur as a trimming for bonnets; but it is not at all generally employed, although it has a very pretty effect. The furs used are chinchilla, ermine, and swansdown.

Felt bonnets are also worn. A very pretty one was trimmed with a velvet curtain the same color as the bonnet, which was drab; on the front a full piece of velvet, ending at the sides in two bows, and fastening two ostrich feathers. The strings of piece velvet were cut on the biais, lined with silk and edged with lace. In the inside, a quilling of Mexican blue velvet and coquilles of black lace.

Wreaths are much worn, although more simple head-dresses are still much in favor, such as a simple bow of velvet or lace between the bandeaux, with an enameled comb in the black hair, or a bow and long ends of velvet or lace. For full dress, a gariand of faded leaves, forming an aigrette, on one side, of moss roses in A wreath of forget me-nots, with a rose on the forehead, or of small briar roses, mixed with lobelia, is exceedingly becoming to a young face.

An elegant wreath may also be formed with white camelias; or white and red camelias mixed have a good effect; or of Trianon roses mixed with leaves good elect; or of 171anon roses mixed with leaves. poudre; or a still prettier wreath, formed of pink acacia, mixed with small white feathers and long red and green grass. This wreath had a long branch falling gracefully over the neck.—Le Follel.

amething moving there, he account a turning of a quite of the control of the cont Curious Relics of Old Egypt.

very man you were talking to did occasionally a little guerilla business himself.

The only persons except the cavalrymen, who venture out among these people are the cotton buyers, who have adventures not a few. Their usual mode of buying is to visit the farmers at their houses, make contracts for the cotton, and then send teams for it. Some of the buyers take teams with them; and when the safety of the neighborhood they are in is doubtful (and the price of cotton consequently lower,) buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at a "double quick." Every few days some of these venturesome wights and their teams are "gobbled up," with the "damning proof" in their wagons that they are cotton buyers. cotion buyers. The ladies, as usual, contribute largely. Mrs.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the

tame rate, \$1.60 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

The War Press.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 

criticism and literary gossip on the novels of Jane Austen. Mr. Hazewell opens with a historical article on "Sovereigns and Sons," which has the rare fault of being too brief. One of Leigh Hunt's sons gives a paper upon Shelley, which is a great curiosity. Thornton Hunt, the eldest son, who was born in | September, 1810, here commences with his recollections when his father was in prison, 1813-15, for laughing at the Prince of Wales as "a dandy of fifty." He, at the age of from three to five, remembers "most of the eminent men who visited us in prison," but did not well remember Shelley, who, however, used to call on him (the little boy. as aforesaid,) to take long rambles with him upon Hampstead Heath. Mr. Thornton Hunt either was miraculously precocious, (after the manner of "Professor" Siddons, who remembers what did not happen, and was hand in glove with Byron at the mature age of ten,) or he confounds what he read or was told about Shelley with his own recollection. Mr. T. Hunt, indeed, was not iwelve years old, when Shelley was drowned in July, 1822. The personal recollections of such a mere child are valueless. One of the best prose papers is "The Siege of Cincinnati," by T. B. Read. the poet. Messrs. Alger, Bayard Taylor, C. A. Bartol. D. A. Wasson, and W. J. Rose also contribute So does Professor Lowell-another Biglow Paper, in which bad spelling is put forward as wit. How-

He cast the symbols of his shame away; And passing where the sleeping Milcho lay, Though back and limb Smarted with wrong, he prayed, "God pardon him!"

And heal with freedom what your slavery cursed