THE PRESS, FUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. EIGHTERN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Halled to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollars PRE ANNUE, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOL-LARS FOR THERE MONTHS-Invariably in advance for the

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Doz-COMMISSION HOUSES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer for sale, by the Package-PEINTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND DRILLS, CANTON FLANNELS.

DRILLS, CANTON FLANNELS.
COTTONADES, CORSET JEANS.
SILESIAS, NANKEENS.
COLORED CAMBRIOS, SEAMLESS BAGS.
BLACK DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES.
UNION CLOTHS, SATINETS.
PLAID LINSEYS, NEGRO KERSEYS.
WEDWINGEY JEANS. SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, INFANTRY CLOTHS.

ARMY FLANNELS, 10 and 12-ounce DUCK, &c., &c. ARIGO & HARMSTEAD, No. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR RANGED.

30,000 DOZEN

AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IM-THOS. MELLOR & CO.

HOSIERY,

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA "BAG" MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c.

ALSO. SEAMLESS BAGS, Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for nel cash on delivery

GEO. GRIGG. No. 219 and 221 CHURCH ALLEY. COTTON YARN. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,

FOR SALE BY FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. oc2-tr

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

SEWING MACHINES. STILL THEREI AT THE OLD STAND, 628 CHESTNUT STREET. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The undersigned has not removed, but is ready at his old Office to supply customers, at the lowest prices, with every style and quality of Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to tyate families and hotels, by the day, machine stribuling donest short notice, in any quantity machines repaired and anamator for said pureful UV.

CINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, 810 CHESTNUT STREET. PHE WILCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINES
ave been greatly improved, making it
ave been greatly improved, making it
d with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
FAIRBANG & EWING.
115 CHESINUT, Street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. OBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

ortheast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, VHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FORKIGN AND DOMESTIC INDOW AND PLATE GLASS, HITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. RENOH ZINO PAINTS.

CABINET FURNITURE. BINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street.

An nection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are nonannfacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, Araya now on hund a full supply, finished with the MRR & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which aronunced by all who have used them to be superile all others. ll others, e quality and finish of these Tables the mann-s refer to their numerous patrons throughout u, who are familiar with the character of their 2023-8m

57 ARCH STREET.

O. A. VANKIRK & CO. OHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Ale, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Jica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods.

CAUTION. The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES las induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is desired, FAIRBANKS & EWING,

F. I. G. ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS, in the world for finish and durability The best brand Silk Finished VELVET RIBBONS.
Sole Agent.
155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway,
New York.

TERRA COTTA WARE. TERRA COTTA WARE.

Fancy Flower Pots.

Hanging Vases.
Fern Vases, with Plants.
Orange Pots.
Lays Vases, with Plants.
Cassoloitts Renaissance.
Lays Vases, with Plants.
Cassoloitts Renaissance.
Lays Vases Antique.
Consolois and Carlatades.
Marble Busts and Pedestals.
Brackets, all Sizes.
With a large assortment of other Pancy Goods,
with a large assortment of other Pancy Goods,
unitable of the Histman Presents in soil of which are
smanufactured and imported for our own sales, and will
not be found at any other establishment.

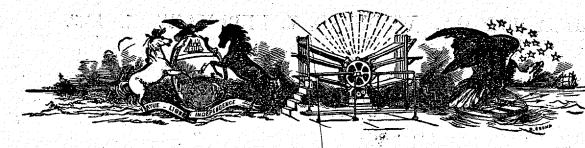
A HARRISON.

RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 SOUTH WATER Street, have in store, and offer for sa yer Raisins—whole, half, and quarter boxes.

Layer Raisins—whole, half, and quarter boxes.

M. R.
Gitron, Orange and Lemon Peel.
Gurrants, Dried Apples.
Dried Peaches, new, halves and quarters, and pared.
White Beans, Canada Whole and Split Peas.
Tarkish and Malaga Figs.
Olive Oll, quarts and pints.
Homp and Ganary Seed.
Frincess, Bordeany, and Sicily Almonds.
French flustard, English Pickles, &c.
Turkish and French Priness.
Trash and French Priness.
Fresh Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, &c.
Hermically-sealed Meats, Soups, &c.
Sardines, halves and quarters.

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VOL. 6.—NO. 163. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1863.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. NOTICE!

In consequence of its occupying longer time in making the alterations in our store than we anticipated, it will not be opened until

THURSDAY MORNING. THE 12TH INSTANT. EDWIN HALL & CO. No. 26 South SECOND Street. CASSIMERES,

CLOTHS, LININGS, &c.,

mprising a large and complete stock of goods for MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT REASONABLE PRICES.

COOPER & CONARD,

ja24 S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STS.

MUSLINS BELOW THE MARKET RICES.—We have a large Stock of Bleached and MUSLINS, of all widths and qualities, at prices to 5 cents per yard under the case price of the agents.

Among the stock will be found New York Mills, Williamsville. Wamsutta, Torresdale, Allewagen, and every approved make.

Country Storekeepers will save by an examination.

Linen goods at old prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

fe2 CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK AT AND UNDER COST PRICES.—
Saxony Plaids and Poil De Chevres, at 20 cts.
Best American Delaines, at 20 cts.
All imported Dress Goods at cost prices.
These goods are all really cheaper than Calicoes.
Plain Silks, rich colors.
Small-figured Corded Silks, solid colors.
Plein and figured Black Silks,
Very heavy Gro Grain Black Silks.
Rich styles Fancy Silks, Solid solors.
Pleit ystyles Fancy Silks, 65, 65, 75 cts.
Pretty styles Fancy Silks, 66, 65, 75 cts.

Plain Black Alpacas. Single and double-width Bl<sup>2</sup>ck All-wool Delaines Plain Black Merinoes, Cashmeres, and Reps. All at last fall's price Cocheec, Sprague, and all the English, Merrimac, Cocheec, Sprague, and all the Best makes of Frinks in the market.

Pillow Case, Sheeting, and Shirting Muslins, Williamsville and other opproved makes.

9-8 Waltham and Pocasset, 5-4 Loyman, unbleached, all atless than the agent's case prices. an the agent's case prices. H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street. SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.

All the best makes of Calicoes.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Sineus.
All the best makes of Sineus.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
Together with Towels, Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bir
Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Nathrooks and Plaid Muslins, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Shawls, Merinces, closing out,
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.
Silk and Linen Hdkfs, nice assortment.
At
JOHN H. STOKES',
ja 21
702 ARCH Street. EDWIN HALL & BRO.,

Have reduced the prices of ve reduced the processor fancy Silks, Rich Printed Dress Goods, Choice Shades of Merinoes, Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins, All-Wool De Laines, I kinds of dark dress goods reduced. Also,

DRY GOODS FOR WINTER.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Street WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS, York Premiums, Forestdales, Edward Harris, Bay Mill, and Other good makes Shirtings, 104 Utica; Waltham, and Tepperell Sheetings, PRE LINEMS

At nearly old prices.
Cheap Damask Cloths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkine, Fine Towels and Doylies.
Fine Colored Alpacas,
Prints, Delaines, Cheap Reps.
All-wool Reps at Cost.
Balmogals—Hogashits full-sies. \$3.
Closing out Boys' Winter Clothing.
Ja24-H S. Brotner Ninter and MARKET Streets TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, have a fine stock of
GODDS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

GOOD Earge Blankets.
Good Linen Sheetings,
Good Muslim by the piece.
Good Muslim by the piece.
Good Fast Colored Prints.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Cast Colored Silks.
Good Assortment Colored Silks.

jal

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS. Large Crib Blankets.
Fine Cradle Blankets.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BUER MOORE,) IMPORTER'AND MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, 1.000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS.

do. {GRAY, RED, AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS. do. { ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS. do. {LOW-PRICED WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS.

do. DENIM OVERALLS. 10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS. For sale by BENNETT, RUCH, & CO., jal3-lm Manufacturers, 217 CHURCH ALLEY.

OPPENHEIMER, No. 231 CHURCH Alley, Philadelphia, CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF ARMY CLOTHING Of Every Description.

TENTS,
HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, and BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1863. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Sen. Hooker Reorganizes the Army— Grand Divisions Abolished—The Caval-ry Consolidated under General Stoneman Distribution of the Artillery Equal-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Saturday evening, Feb. 7.
Gen. Hooker's General Order, which I enclose,
doing away with the grand divisions, though dated
the 6th, was not distributed to the various commands until to-day. The order is to take effect immediately. mediately. The massing of the entire cavalry into one corps is a movement which has been under consideration for a long time. The rebel cavalry constitutes a separate, independent wing of the service, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Gen. Stoneman had tharge of the cavalry advance to Richmond on the Peninsula. Gen. Smich takes his departure on Monday. Last evening a subscription was started, unbeknown to him, among the officers of his old division (now Howe's), for the purpose of presenting his lady with a set of silver plate, as a token of their regard for Gen. Smith. One thousand dollars was contributed in a very short space of time.

Gen. Hooker is very hard at work in arranging and systematizing the numerous duties connected with his assumption of the command of the entire army. Several officers who were originally appointed from the line, on the staff of first, General McClellan, and then Gen. Burnside, have just been ordered back to their regiments. Some of them have been playing the role of staff officers for fifteen months and upward. Flags of truce continue to pass back and forth across the river. Owing to the fact that a citizen recently sent over under a flag of truce (to recover the remains of his son) was discovered taking drawings and sketches of the rebel works, Gen. Lee has refused further permission for parties to cross over. The weather has been mild and beautiful to-day. Gen. Smith takes his departure on Monday. Last

nd beautiful to-day.
GEN HOOKER'S GENERAL ORDER. GEN HOOKER'S GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., Feb. 5, 1863.

1. The division of the army into "Grand Divisions" impeding, rather than facilitating the despatch of its current business, and the character of the service it is liable to be called upon to perform being adverse to the movement and operations of heavy columns, it is discontinued, and the corps organization is adopted in its stead. They will be commanded as follows:

First Corps—Major Gen. John F. Reynolds.
Second Corps—Major Gen. D. N. Couch.

Third Corps—Brig. Gen. D. E. Sickles. (Temporarily.)

Third Corps—Major Gen. George G. Meade.
Sixth Corps—Major Gen. John Sedgwick.
Eleventh Corps—Major Gen. Franz Sigel.
Twelfth Corps—Major Gen. H. W. Slocum.
2. Hereafter the corps will be considered as a unit for the organization of the artillery, and no transfers of batteries will be made from one corps or division to others, except for purposes of equalization, and then only under/the authority of the chief of artillery.

tillery.

3. The cavalry of the army will be consolidated into one corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. Stoneman, who will make the necessary assignments for detached duty.

4. The foregoing changes in command will be made as early as convenient.

5. The major generals commanding grand divisions will report to these headquarters the names of such staff officers as are for assignment for duty in the execution of this order. he execution of this order.

By command of Major General Hooker.

JOSEPH DICKINSON, Ass't. Adjt. General.

THE NEW EXPEDITION.

irrival of General Foster's Flotilla at Port Royal—An Account of the Trip from North Carolina—Conjectures Concerning the Ul-Beautore Harbor, N. C., Jan. 29, 1863.
The grand expedition which for the last month has been fitting out in this harbor is just starting on its southward journey. A series of adverse storms and various mishaps have delayed the departure much beyond the time originally fixed upon. But now, at last, the whole fleet are tripping their anchors, and the whole harbor is busy with preparations for saling. Steamers, tugs, and schooners have been cautiously making their way through the narrow and crowded channel, now and again barely escaping collisions, which would seriously interfere with the intention of General Foster to get the whole fleet under sail at the moment when the wind and tide changed, and the whole harbor has presented a scene of the greatest activity.

Major General Foster and staff came down from Newbern in a special train on Tuesday, the 21th, with the intention of

and tide changed, and the whole harbor has presented a scene of the greatest activity.

Major General Foster and staff came down from Newbern in a special train on Tuesday, the 27th, with the intention of getting the expedition off at 12 o'clock on the following day, and orders to that effect were given to the commanders of the different vessels. But the remnants of a fierce northeaster, left from the storm which, for several days, had been prevailing, greatly to the hazard of the fieet, made navigation in and out of this dangerous harbor too perilous for the exact fulfilment of his purpose, and Wednesday passed without the intended movement. To-day, however, thewind has abated, and orders were early signalled from the flag-ship, the S. R. Spaulding, fortinimediately making all preparations for salling at the moment the tide changed, and soon the fleet was brought in the proper order. The intention had-hear to have the sailing vessels go. out merossing the bar, the water on which, even when the tide came in in the afternoon, was shallow enough to make the passage of some of the largest vessels jout sufficiently hazardous to be interesting and exciting, the schooners received orders to make sail without tows, and to lead the way.

They have just safely passed the bar, and are scudding out to the sea with all sails set, and with the prospect, if the present wind continues, of making our unknown harbor soon after the steamers are anchored there. The Cahawba, the flag-ship of General Naglee, leads the steamers, and passes the bar with but the slightest and gentlest touches upon the treacherous sands, and thus demonstrates, as she is one of the largest craft in the harbor, that there is depth of water enough for the remainder to safely make their way out of the confined harbor; and push out to sea. In crossing, however, she comes near giving a tragical 'initiation to the expedition. Just as the pilot is carefully steering her through the narrow channel, the James S. Green, one of the oldest and feeblest of the trans

passage.

The troops are embarked on transports and chartered steamers, the character of the majority of which is, perhaps, above that of those which imperilled the lives of so many in the Banks expedition, but which is still not entirely above suspicion. A large number of schooners are laden with forage, subsistence, artillery, and horses. The entire fleet makes quite an imposing appearance. Though I shall, of course, refrain from mentioning the number of troops embarked, I may, without hazard, say that they are comprised principally of veteran New York and Pennsylvania regiments, with several of the best Massachusetts and Ohio regiments. Amongst the generals with the expedition are Major General Foster, General 'Naglee, General Porter, General Stevenson, the young General Heckman, lately colonel of the 9th New Jersey, and General Ferry; and 'Colonel Davis, of the 10th Pennsylvania, is acting as a brigadler general, and commands a force which has learnt war in all the battles of the Peninsula.

Peninsula.

The sailing of the expedition has been delayed, not only by adverse winds and the slow movements of some officials, but also by the narrow capacity of the harbor into which the feet has been crowded. Every day has had its record of one or more craft aground on the shoals, or detaced in some collision; but at length nearly all have recovered from these mishaps, and the expedition leaves with its full complement of vessels. mishaps, and the expedition leaves with its full complement of vessels.

The troops have eagerly hailed the preparations for moving and arc in the best of spirits, in spite of the fact that most of them have for nearly a week been compelled to endure the hardship of close confinement on shipboard. They are all, officers and men, earnest in the discussion of what is to be our probable destination. Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah have each their advocates, though it is most generally thought, or perhaps hoped, that the great birthplace of Secession is to be the point where they are destined to strike. Let the curious do their guessing now, while the sea is comparatively still, for a few hours out and Neptune will engross their attention with other matters.

The closest secrecy has been observed by the com-

for a few hours out and Neptune will engross their attention with other matters.

The closest secrecy has been observed by the commanding general as to his purposes, and, with the exception, perhaps, of the division commanders under him, none of the officers have been permitted to share with him the possession of the word after which all are eagerly searching. General Naglee promised his men a chance to do a brilliant thing, and win a fame of which they will always be proud, and they are ready to do their best.

Last night the sealed orders were delivered to the commanders of the different vessels, the envelopes bearing the printed direction: "Not to be opened until off Winnington." But this morning the order was changed, and the direction given to open the envelopes when forty miles down the coast.

The expedition is under command of Major General Foster, but General H. M. Naglee has had a leading part in the arrangement of the plans, and will be prominent in carrying them into execution. In case of the success of the expedition in conquering new territory from the rebels, it is understood General Naglee will have command, may be, of a new department, and will use any place we may take as a base of an energetic campaign.

ARRIVAL AT PORT ROYAL.

S.W. corner SECOND and GREEN Streets.

Olive Oil, quarts and pints.

Hemp and Capary Seed Sielly Almonds.

Princess, Borden, and the problem, and the princess.

French and French and French and French Policies, &c.

Tresh Panhas, Elackherries, Cherries.

The Control of Corner SECOND and GREEN Streets.

To DIDE POTASH, CONRAD'S.—4

S.W. corner SECOND and GREEN Streets.

To DIDE POTASH, CONRAD'S.—4

S.W. corner SECOND and GREEN Streets.

The morting of boys, from eight to fourteen years of age, assemble revery Saturday to cut and split wood for the vives and lamiles of volunteers. They parallel the streets.

The parallel speaked Meats, Soups, &c.

S.W. corner SECOND and GREEN Streets.

The morting them cout ruthless and the princes.

To DIDE POTASH, CONRAD'S.—4

S.W. corner SECOND and GREEN Streets.

The morting them cout ruthless and the princes.

The parallel wood for the vives and lamiles of volunteers. They parallel the streets with drum and file, visiting and working for the needly wildows, one-half of them working while the cases for sale by ZIEGLER & SMITH, Druggists, solved in the streets.

The parallel speaked Meats, Soups, &c.

S.W. corner SECOND and GREEN Streets.

The morting them cout ruthless and tamiles of volunteers. They parallel the streets with drum and file, visiting and working for the needly wildows, one-half of them working while the streets with drum and file, visiting and working for the needly wildows, one-half of them working will the sales put on the other half rest, until an ample supply of wood is ready for the stove.

The morting them cout ruthless and the parallel speaked means and the plants and working for the needly wildows, one-half of them working will the sales put on the other faces and lamiles of volunteers. They parallel the streets with drum and file, visiting and working for the needly wildows, one-half of them working will the sales put on the sales put

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. estern Texas and the Rebel Trale in cipation Order Important Arrest The Recent Affairs at Grosse Tete and Frank-lin-More Rebel Reports of the Galviston NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863. CONDITION OF WESTERN TEXAS

Western Texas, if we can believe the lats reports, presents, just now, a fine field for Fideral operations. While the Government is fairly "fiddling away" its energies in this department, by attempting to cover too much surface with too small military and naval forces, there is an opening for a campaign in the Southwest which, considering the small expenditure of men and means, promises hore immediate advantages to the United States than any movement that can now be made in this department. Let me tell you a little more about Let me tell you a little more about

THE CONTRABAND TRADE WITH THE

CONFEDERATES.

The Federal blockade of the ports in the Culf
States is almost useless so long as the Rio Grands is
open. But what can be done to prevent the eformous amount of smuggling carried on by the Onfederates and their friends? And how can theentrance of goods through Mexico be checked? The
United States Government can make no regulations
which will prevent foreign ships from carrying gods
to Matamoros, although it is known that these goods
go directly across the river to Brownsville. Cleaking
cargoes at New York under a bond that the gods
"shall be sold to Mexicana," is simply a falce.
There have been as many as fifteen New York tessels at the mouth of the Rio Grande within a most
—all doing a lively business in taking in goods ind
bringing out cotton.

We have recent information from Matamoros tiat
a cargo of cotton rope: and: bagging lately arrival,
which was cleared from the New York custonhouse. Now Mexico does not raise a pound of cotton, but imports all she needs from Texas. The itference is that this cotton rope and bagging was
used at Matamoros to bale cotton brought over the
river in bulk, or else it was sent to Brownsville.

Tampico, and even Yera Cruz, to some extent, are
equally useful to the Confederates as: ports for the
receipt of supplies. The United States consul at
Monterey says that since the Confederates in avegouing the interior for supplies. Transportation
is expensive; but the consul says it is actually astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods
that go from Monterey and vicinity to Texas.

He writes in a recent letter to an officer in this
city that "millions of dollars' worth of cotton are
sold here, and returns are made in powder, lead, sugar, cloth, coffee, blankets, shoes—indeed everything
needed in the seceded States." When he wrote, an
order was in Monterey for six hundred thousand
blankets are the cheap, home-made ones,
worth usually \$2; apiece, but at the present high
price of THE CONTRABAND TRADE WITH CONFEDERATES.

to be due at that port.

HOW TO PREVENT SMUGGLING THROUGH
MEXICO.

There is one way, and one only. If the Government really desires to cut off the supplies the Confederacy has received by the Rio Grande and through Mexico, it should send a force of, say five thousand infantry and three batteries to Brownsville. It is supposed that there are, at least, five thousand men, including United States regulars, and New Mexico and California volunteers, all of whom are doing nothing (though nominally "in occupation") at El Passo. It is estimated that a force of five thousand more men could be raised in Texas, and on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, within a few weeks. Toward the last five thousand there are now nearly one thousand three hundred men, mostly "Texas Mexicans," on the west bank of the river. Half of these men are mounted and armed, but are short of ammunition. They have been joined by a few Americans, and have recently made one or two raids into Texas. With the five thousand moniton, and accounterments should be sent for those who will will be controlled by the well will will be controlled to the order of these well will will be controlled to the order.

GEN. BANKS' EMANCIPATION ORDER. The following is Gen. Banks' order promulgating the President's Emancipation Proclamation:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, Jan. 29, 1863.

General Orders, No. 12.—The proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1, 1868, is published in general orders for the information and government of the officers and soldiers of this command, and all persons acting under their authority. It designates portions of the State of Louisians which are not to be affected by its provisions. The laws of the United States, however, forbid officers of the army and navy to return slaves to their owners, or to decide upon the claim of any person to the service or labor of another; and the inevitable condition of a state of war unavoidably deprives all classes of citizens of much of that absolute freedom of action and control of property which local law and the continued peace of the country guarantied and secured to them. The forcible seizure of fugitives from service or labor by their owners is inconsistent with these laws and conditions, inasmuch as it leads to personal violence and the disturbance of the public peace, and it cannot be permitted. Officers and soldiers will not encourage or assist slaves to leave their employers, but they cannot come for exempt from this law. Those who leave their employers will be compelled to support themselves and families by labor upon the public works. Under no circumstances whatever can they be maintained in idleness; or allowed to wander through the parishes and cities of the State without employment. Vagrancy and crime will be suppressed by an enforced and constant occupation and employment.

Upon every consideration, labor is entitled to some equitable proportion of the crops it produces. To secure the objects both of capital and labor, the Sequestration Commission is hereby authorized and directed, upon conference with planters and other parties, to propose and establish a yearly, system of negro labor, which shall provide for the food, clothing, prope The following is Gen. Banks' order promulgating the President's Emancipation Proclamation:

the yearly crop, as may be deemed advisable. It should be just, but not exorbitant or onerous. When accepted by the planter or other parties, all the conditions of continuous and faithful service, respectful deportment, correct discipline, and perfect subordination, shall be enforced on the part of the negroes by the officers of the Government. To secure their payment, the wages of labor will constitute a lien upon its products.

This may not be the best, but it is now the only practicable system. Wise men will do what they can, when they cannot do what they would. It is the law of success! In three years from the restoration of peace under this voluntary system of labor, the State of Louisians will produce threefold the product of its most prosperous year in the past.

The quartermaster's department is charged with the duty of harvesting corn on deserted fields, and cultivating abandoned estates. Unemployed negroes will be engaged in this service under the control of suitable agents, or planters, with a just compensation in food, clothing, and money, consistent with the terms agreed upon by the Commission, and under such regulations as will tend to keep familles together, to impart self-supporting habits to the negroes, and protect the best interests of the people and the Government.

By command of Major General Banks.

RICHARD B. IRWIN. AFFAIRS ON THE MEXICAN BURDER.

Lieutenant Colonel, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

A week before this reaches you Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, will be in Washington, urging the cause of his State—probably that she may be constituted a separate military department. As you know, he accompanied the expedition of General Banks, hoping and believing that its destination was Texas, and asserting the vital importance of striking at the rebellion there; that it might be isolated, surrounded. He returned to the North disappointed, subsequent to the news of the Galveston disaster reaching us. Since then I have had to chronicle additional evil tidings from the same coast. In illustration of the colonel's mission, and of the Texas question generally, it may be admissible to afford a few particulars, involving the mention of recent facts:

It is known that the rebels obtain by far the greater portion of their supplies through Texas, by way of the Rio Grande, or from the Mexican ports. So long as these sources are available, and they have cotton to pay for powder, lead, blankets cloth, shoes, coffee, sugar, &c., they will never want for them. Mexico produces no cotton, therefore needs it. On the frontier, the Confederates have established regular agents, extending from thence as far into the interior as San Luis Potosi, 1,000 miles from San Antonio, and about 300 north of the City of Mexico. I have, this morning, seen a letter from Mr. M. M. Kimmel, our Consul at Monterey, written to a U. S. officer at this port, in which he states that a rebel order for no less than 600,000 of the hand-loom blankets made at that place is being executed there. At the Mexican ports, to—whether Matamoras, Tampico, or Vera Gruz—our blockade is a miserable inutility, all commercial restrictions being easily evaded. A vessel may clear from New York for Nassau, Havana, Port-au-Prince, and thence sail direct for Mexico. As an illustration of the loose way in which things are managed, I am informed by Mr. Dennison, collector of this port, (himself a Texan, and loyally

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from Donaldsonville against the enemy, who was fortifying at the Park, a place on the Grosse Tete, about twenty miles below Baton Rouge, on the opposite side of the river. The expedition had with it a boat howitzer, and, coming on the enemy unexpectedly to him, soon succeeded in scattering and driving away his forces and capturing ten or twelve prisoners. The rebel fortifications and rifie pits were completely destroyed, as were also the camp and stables, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, blankets, rations, and equipments fell into our hands. On our side there was no loss. The expedition, in fact, accomplished all that was expected, and was a complete success.

Gen. Sibley is in command of the rebels on the Grosse Tete, and is expecting an attack from our forces. Perhaps he will not be disappointed.

forces. Perhaps he will not be disappointed.

EXPEDITION TO FRANKLIN.

On Tuesday night last, the 27th, Captain Goodwin, of the gunboat Diana, started with one company of the 21st Indiana. Regiment on board, for Grand Lakes, to land a force opposite Franklin and destroy the rebel gunboat Hart, a small craft belonging to the fleet of the rebel Captain Fuller, who formerly commanded the Cotton.

The expedition arrived too late to land under cover of the night, as was intended, and returned without accomplishing the object for which it was despatched. ARRIVAL OF CONSORIPT DESERTERS.
Thirteen rebel conscripts have deserted and come within our lines at Brashear City within the last few days. They report that the rebels have constructed numerous rifle-pits, extending along the Atchafalaya river, and are making every effort in their power to prepare to repel a movement on our part, which they evidently regard as imminent.

Two.women, who came within our lines, gave an account of a long conversation, which they had with rebel officers. Among other things, they state that the rebels profess the utmost contempt for the negro regiments of this department, and say they only want a chance to meet them in battle; and, as for the white officers of these regiments, they swear they will hang every one they can catch.

Retugees who have just arrived here from Matamoros bring intelligence that the rebel States' agents in that city are in expectation of the immediate arrival of three cargoes of arms for the rebel service. There were not less than fifty sail at Matamoros, and these vessels were engaged in trade between the rebels and the numerous speculators of every name and nation that warm in the towns on the border. ARRIVAL OF CONSCRIPT DESERTERS. THE GALVESTON AFFAIR THROUGH REBEL SOURCES. We have further particulars relating to the recapture of Galveston, as published in the Houston Telegraph. The officers and crew of the Harriet Lane made a desperate resistance before their capture and every officer on board, down to the acting master was killed. A correspondent of the Telegraph says:

"Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lea defended their ship like brave men. All the crew stood by the ship to the last, and I feel proud to pay this tribute to brave men, although they be our enemy. The funeral of Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lea was attended by a law concurse of stirous ant addicate.

ral of Capt. Walnwright and Lieut. Lea was attended by a large concourse of citizens and soldiers this day, and a soldier's last tribute was paid to the remains of these brave officers."

Major A. M. Lee, engineer in the Confederate service, was in the engagement. He had a son who was a licutenant in the Federal navy, and was on board the Harriet Lane. He was mortally wounded, and only lived long enough to recognize his father, against whom he was fighting, before he died.

One of the Texans who boarded the Harriet Lane, immediately on jumping aboard, grasped a Federal by the collar, exclaiming: "Surrender, or I will blow your brains out!" The other replied: "You had better look at me first!" Recognition was instantaneous; they were brothers!

The Confederates admit a considerable loss in killed and wounded. The cotton-clads engaged in the capture of the Lane were the Bayou City and the Neptune. During the engagement, a shell from the Harriet Lane entered the cabin of the Neptune, exploding and killing thirteen men and wounding exploding and killing thirteen men and wounding many more. The Neptune afterwards sunk on the "The same paper prints a description of the cotton-clads used in the attack, and gives the credit of the plan to General Magruder. The steamboats thus protected are known as MAGRUDER FLEET.

Sharpshooters and swives from bonna ance upper breastworks are enabled in perfect safety to
sweep the decks of the enemy, and thus prepare the
way for boarders.

These boats are armed with rified thirty-twos or
larger guns. Quite likely some of the guns from
the Westfield, of which there are eight splendid
Dahlgren, may be put on some of the boats. These
large guns are a single one in the bow of each boat,
and there are small guns also in the stern. The
boats must be fitted with wrought-iron bowsprits,
very sharp at the end, and furnished with barbs, to
enable them to hook on to the enemy's vessel. A
steel prow, under water also, does its work in soutenable them to hook on to the enemy's vessel. A steel prow, under water also, does its work in soutting the enemy.

The wrought-iron bowsprit with barbs are of more importance than the steel prows, inasmuch as they enable our boats to hang on to the enemy's ships until the crews can board. The crews are generally one hundred and fifty or two hundred men, armed with double-barrel guns, pistols, cutlasses, and bowie knives, and able to slash their way through anything. Once on the enemy's decks, nothing can prevent their taking the ship.

It is claimed that the Confederates have "fished up" every one of the guns of the blown-up Westfield.

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON. Details of the Battle from Rebel Journals Gallant Defence of the frame racy Hold Divine Service as Prisoners of War, &c. We glean the following from the Houston (Texas) Telegraph of January 5: Telegraph of January 5:

The Bayou City arrived this morning (2d inst.) at 6 o'clock. From those on board during the late engagement at Galveston, we learn that three shells passed through the engineer's room, one of which did some damage, and temporarily disabled her; one exploded near the engineer. Only one ball passed through the mess-room and pantry. The Bayou City attempted to strike the Harriet Lane on the larboard side, but missed her, and the Neptune then came to her assistance. Major Leon Smith then made a dash; killed with his own hands Captain Walnwright; of the Harriet Lane, and another man.

by his side killed a negro standing near Captain Waiswright.

James Dowland, clerk of Capt. Wharton, A. Q. M., absented himself—plea of sickness—went on the Bayou City, and was the first on the Harriet Lane, and pulled down her pennant, and by so doing withstood the fire of the enemy.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the steamer Lucy Gwinn arrived. She brought Major Dickinson, who was wounded in the eye by a shot, and the remains of Capt. Wells, who is this day buried with Masonic honors. Our boys cut the netting of the Harriet Lane with their long knives.

Only four men were killed on board the Bayou City. These were killed by an explosion.

Major Smith has gone on board of the Harriet Lane with his bag and baggage. He has a right to. Although the enemy thought themselves ready, we fired three shots before they were ready for an engagement. engagement.

Every officer on the Harriet Lane was killed, down to the master. The Neptune, which lies sunk on the flats, was in bad condition before the engagement. down to the master. The Neptune, which lies sunk on the flats, was in bad condition before the engagement.

Capt. Weir was a member of Cook's regiment; so was Lieut. Sherman.

Major A. M. Lea, engineer in the Confederate service, was in the engagement. He had a son who was a lieutenant in the Federal navy, and was on board the Harriet Lane. He was mortally wounded, and only lived long enough to recognize his father, against whom he was fighting before he died.

When our boarding party reached the deck of the Lane, they were met by a boy of fourteen, with a pistol in each hand, both of which he discharged. He was hit in the hand, losing three fingers.

One of the Texans who boarded the Harriet Lane, immediately on jumping aboard, grasped a Federal by the collar, exclaiming, "Surrender, or I will blow your brains out!" The other replied, "You'd better look at me first!" Recognition was instantaneous; they were brothers!

An enormous shell from the Harriet Lane entered the cabin of the Neptune, just as the latter was first passing; exploded in the dense crowd of men gathered there, waiting eagenly for the moment to board, and killed thirteen and wounded many more. thered there, waiting eagerly for the moment to board, and killed thirteen and wounded many more. This terrible disaster, in so narrow a space, did not, however, daunt the spirit of the men for a moment. LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED ON THE HARRIET LANE.

Rection, and with great coolness, amid a storm of shot.

This river expedition was not undertaken in mere bravado. Capt. Sears, U. S. A., the contractor of Fort Clinch, had urged upon the War Department to endeavor the other states are greatly of valuable brick, said to remain at the brick-yards, thirty miles up the St. Mary's, from which Fort Clinch was originally supplied. The War, Department had referred the matter to Col. Hawley, who approved my offer to undertake the enterprise. Apart from this, it was the desire of Lieut. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding United States steamer Mohawk, now lying at Fer

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, The Bombardment of Fort McAllister—The Attack Relinquished for the Present—Our Colored Troops in Action Again—They are Invincible—Colonel Higginson's Report—General Hunter very Active—His Opinion of Jefferson Davis' Retaliatory Proclamation—No More Parole Releases. THE ATTACK ON FORT MOALLISTER. HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 2, 1863.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 2, 1863.

On the Ogeechee river, for the last few days, the Montauk and the rebel batteries of Fort McAllister have been firing at long range, exchanging scores of shot at the distance of seventeen hundred yards.

The gunboats Seneca, Dawn, and Wissahickon, the mortar schooner C. P. Williams and the tug Daffodil, accompanied the Montauk up the river. A reconnoissance was made on Tuesday, January 27, when it was found that the fort could not be approached to within a mile, on account of the obstructions, consisting of sunken vessels, piles, and torpedoes. The Montauk now advanced, and was received by the Montauk; others followed from the fort, and a fight of some three or four hours took place, when, night approaching, the Montauk returned to her convoy.

night approaching, the Montauk fred in all seventy-six shots, and was struck forty-five times, forty striking the turret, making no further impression than an indentation in the iron from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch deep, and shaped like a saucer. The enemy's shells were filled with sand to render them more effective, and when they struck burst like a percussion cap, scattering the iron and sand around. It's said that one shell entered the smokestack of the Montauk, shattering it to pieces. No further injury to the fort was done than the dismounting of one or two guns.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE. IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

On Thursday morning five contrabands are said to have come aboard the Montauk, having deserted from Fort McAllister the night previous, one being the pilot of the Nashville, and another pilot of the tug which removed the obstructions in the channel when the Nashville entered, and afterwardsreplaced them. The former says that he knows every pile and obstruction in the river, also the position of the torpedoes, and that he can remove them all with safety. torpedoes, and that he can remove them all with salety.

The pilot of the Nashville reports that, on the appearance of the vessels ascending the river, the cotton which the Nashville was loaded with, was taken off, and heavy guns placed on board for the purpose of assisting Fort McAllister in repelling them. The torpedoes are placed on the piles about two feet from the top of the water, and a spring trigger falls upon fulminating powder, causing an explosion the moment the vessel touches the pile. The officers of the Montauk say that they can easily pass the batteries after the obstructions are removed.

On Saturday morning, January 31, the Passaic left the harbor of Port Royal for the purpose of joining the Montauk.

FORT M'ALLISTER—STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

Fort McAllister is casemated, and is a strongly-

Fort McAllister is casemated, and is a strongly-built iron-plated fort, mounting thirteen guns. Shells from the Montauk could easily be seen burst Shells from the Montauk could easily be seen burst-ing inside, and the enemy flying into the casemates. It appeared to be very strongly manned. A brigade from Savannah is reported to have reinforced the garrison on Thursday, and the whole country around is alive with cavalry and infantry. A FORTIFICATION THREE MILES LONG. Beyond Fort McAllister a short distance is a ser-pentine fortification three miles long, mounted with powerful batteries. REBEL RAID UPON DAWFUSKIE ISLAND. REBEL RAID UPON DAWFUSKIE ISLAND.

On Thursday night, January 29, a party of the enemy made a raid upon Dawfuskie Island, for the purpose of carrying off the negroes. One of the negroes escaped in a small boat to Fort Pulaski on Friday morning and reported the fact.

On the Tuesday morning previous the steamer George Washington, was fixed upon by a rebel battery opposite Jenkins' Island. The George Washington was on her may from Hilton Head to Fort Pulaski at the time. She returned their fire from her large rified gun, and compelled the enemy to retire.

PORT ROYAL, Feb. 3.—We learn from the Ogechee river that the Montauk made another attempt yesterday to reduce Fort McAllister, but that the distance was so great as to render her efforts of no e. The engagement lasted six hours, during which e Montauk was hit forty-six times. Beyond the riddling of her smokestack, the destruction of her flagstaff; and starting one or two bolts in her pilot house, she was uninjured. Commander Worden has come to the conclusion that the iron armor of the fort is as effective as that in which he is himself energed. THE COLORED TROOPS IN ACTION.

you at the earliest moment.

THE COLORED TROOPS IN ACTION.

TERNANDINA; Fla., Feb. 1, 1863.

Colonel T. W. Higginson, with a detachment of his regiment, the 1st South Carolins volunteers, came down from Beaufort last week to attend to the wants of our rebel brethren in Georgia and Florida. At St. Simon and Jekyll islands the expedition captured a quantity of Trailroad iron, valued at \$5,000, live stock and farming utensits of much utility to contrabands, who are exceedingly anxious to make a crop. this season. Arriving at Fernandina, Col. Higginson proceeded up the St. Mary river about twenty-five miles, to a point called Township, where he landed his command, and after marching a few miles from the river, on the Florida side, he met and thoroughly routed a company of mounted Floridians, emptying at the first discharge thirteen saddles and killing and wounding many more, while on the Union side only one man was killed, Mr. Parsons, a private in Company G, and two others were seriously though not dangerously wounded.

Two days after, Col. Higginson ascended with the John Adams as high as Woodstock, Fla. His troops rebel- prisoners were taken, and the expedition brought off forty thousand brick, lumber, livestock, and all the jewels belonging to Madame Aburtis' slave barracoon, or, in chivalry parlance, jail, consisting of iron collars, bracelets for wrists and ankles, for both zexes. The only further essualty to our site was the death of Capt. J. C. Clifton, commanding the John Adams. While engaged in conversation with Major Strong, standing near the pilot-house, a minte ball, fired from the shore, passed through his head, killing him instantly. Two bullets, aimed at Migor Strong, struck in fearful proximity to him, but then, as on several other occasions of extreme danger in face of the enemy, he behaved in the most gallant manner.

Col. Higginson sent Capt. Trowbridge, Company A, 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, from Periandina, to look after the rebel sait works on the Georgian coast. Yesterday Capt. T

Colonel T. W. Higginson:

Colonel: In accordance with instructions, I proceeded yesterday in search of the salt works supposed to be at King's Bay. They have not been rebuilt since they were destroyed on the former expedition.

posed to be at Aing's Bay. They have not been result ince they were destroyed on the former expedition.

Changing our course, we found salt works about five miles up Crooked river, on the main land. After a march of two miles across the marsh, with thirty men, and drawing a boat to enable us to cross an intervening creek, we destroyed them. There were twenty-two large boilers, two store-houses, a large quantity of salt, two canoes, together with barrels, vats, &c., used in manufacturing the salt.

Owing to the bad state of the boilers on the Planter, and lack of water for the troops, I find it necessary to put in at Philadelphia, St. James Island, for repairs and supplies. Will return to this place, if possible, early to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,
CHARLEST. TROWBRIDGE,
Commanding Co. A, 1st Regt. S. C. Vols.

This expedition proved a complete success. Our colored troops are more than a match for any equal number of white rebels which can be brought against them. With a few horse carts to transport ammunition, (for they will provide commissary and quartermaster's stores as they go.) these freedmen are all-sufficient to snuff out the rebellion.

The direct tax commissioners have already assessed a large amount of real estate in Florida. Very soon it will be brought into market, and the title will pass to loyal owners.

Since Major General Hunter took command of the Department of the South, new energy has been infused into every branch of the service. The loyal nhabitants look to him, under the President's proclamation and God's grace, as their deliverer.

OFFIOIAL REPORT OF COL HIGGINSON. OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. HIGGINSON. The following full and explicit official repor of Colonel T. W. Higginson records the gallant conduct of the negroes under fire, and their successful operations in Georgia and Florida: ON BOARD STEAMER BEN DEFORD,

thered there's waiting eagerly for the moment to bond, and thick utilities and woulded many and control to bond, and thick utilities and woulded many and control between, duant the spirit of the mee for a moment. IIST OF KILLEDA AND WOUNDED ON THE JETT OF KILLE

nandina, to obtain information regarding a rebel steamer, the Berosa, said to be lying further up the riven awaiting opportunity to run the blockade. Both objects were accomplished. I brought away all the bricks, and ascertained the Berosa to be worthless. I have the honor to state that I have on board the Ben Deford, 250 bars of the best new railroad iron, valued at \$5,000, and much needed in the department. This was obtained in St. Simon's and Jekyll islands, Georgia, from abandoned rebel forts, a portion of it having been previously blowa up and collected by Capt. Steedman, of the Paul Jones. I have also five large sticks of valuable yellow-pine timber, said to be worth \$700, which came from St. Mary's, Georgia. There is also a quantity of rice, resin, cordage, oars, and other small matters, sultable for army purposes. resin, cordage, oars, and other small matters, sultable for army purposes.

On board the John Adams there is a flock of 25 sheep from Woodstock, Florida. I have turned over to Capt. Sears about 40,000 large sized-bricks, valued at about \$10,000, in view of the present high freights; I have also turned over to Judge Satla, civil provost marshal at Fernandina, 4 horses, 4 steers, and a quantity of agricultural implements suitable for Mr. Helper's operations in that location.

THREE CENTS.

steers, and a quantity of agricultural implements suitable for Mr. Helper's operations in that location.

I have seen with my own eyes, and left behind for want of means of transportation, (and because brick was considered even more valuable) enough of the choicest Southern lumber to load five steamers like the Ben Deford—an amount estimated at more than a million feet; and brebably worth at Hilton Head \$30,000. I also left behind from choice, valuable furniture by the houseful—planos, china; &c., all packed up for transportation, as it was sent inland for safe keeping. Not only were my officers and men forbidden to take any of these things for private use, but nothing was taken for public use save articles strictly contraband of war. No wanton destruction was permitted, nor were any buildings burned, unless in retaliation for being fired upon, according to the usuages of war. Of course, no personal outrage was permitted or desired.

At Woodstock I took six male prisoners, whom I brought down the river as hostages, intending to land part of them before reaching. Fernandina and release them on parole. But in view of the ferocious attacks made upon us from the banks, this would have seemed an absurd stretch of magnanimity, and by the advice of Col. Hawley I have brought them foryour disposal.

At the same place we obtained a cannon and a flag, which I respectfully ask permission for the regiment to retain. We obtained also some trophies of a different description from a slave jail, which I shall offer for your personal acceptance: three sets of stocks, of different structure; the chains and staples used for confining prisoners to the floor, and the key of the building. They furnish good illustra-

staples used for confining prisoners to the floor, and the key of the building. They furnish good illustra-tions of the infernal barbarism against which we the key of the building. They furnish good illustrations of the infernal barbarism against which we contend.

We return at the appointed time, though there are many other objects which I wish to effect, and our rations are not easily exhausted. But the Ben Deford is crowded with freight, and the ammunition of the John Adams is running low. Capt. Hallet has been devoted to our interest, as was also, until his lamentable death, the brave Capt. Clifton. Of the Planter I have hitherto said nothing, as her wornout machinery would have been perfectly valueless but for the laborious efforts of Capt. Eldridge and her engineer, Mr. Baker, aided by the unconquerable energy of Capt. Trowbridge, of Company A, who had the command on board. Thanks to this they were enabled, during our absence up the St. Mary's river, to pay attention to the salt works along the coast. Finding that the works at King's bay, formerly destroyed by this regiment, had never been rebuilt, they proceeded five miles up Crooked river, where salt works were seen. Captain Trowbridge, with Captain Rogers, of Company F, and thirty, men, then marched two miles across a march, drawing about with them, and then sailed up a creek and destroyed the works. There were twenty-two large boilers, two storehouses, a large quantity of salt, two canoes, with barrels, and all things appertaining.

I desire to make honorable mention, not only of

ining.
I desire to make honorable mention, not only of the above officers, but of Major Strong, Captains James, Co. B., Randolph, Co. C., Metcalf, Co. G., and Doley, Co. H. Indeed every officer did himself credit, so far as he had opportunity, while the cheerfulness and enthuslasm of the men made it a chectrumess and enthusiasm of the men made it a pleasure to command them.

We found no large numbers of slaves anywhere, yet we brought away several whole families and ob-tained by their means the most reliable information. I was interested to observe that the news of the President's proclamation produced a marked effect upon them, and in one case: it was, of the greatest service to us in securing the hearty aid of a guide, who was timid and distrustful till he heard that he

who was timid and distrustful till he heard that he was legally free, after which he aided us gladly and came away with us.

My thanks are due, for advice and information, to Capt. Steedman. U. S. N., of the steamer Paul Jones; to Acting Master Moses, U. S. N., of the bark Fernandina; to Acting Lieut. Budd, U. S. N., of the steamer Potomska, for information and counsel, and especially to Lieutenant Commanding Hughes, U. S. N., of the steamer Mohawk, for twenty tons of coal, without which we could not have gone up the river.

I may state, in conclusion, that I obtained much valuable information, not necessary to make public, in regard to the location of supplies of lumber, iron, rice, resin, turpentine, and cotton; and it would afford the officers and men of this regiment great pleament to be constantly employed in obtaining these supplies for the Government from rebel sources. But they would like still better to be permitted to occupy, some advanced point in the interior, with a steamer or two like the John Adams, and an adequate supply of ammunition. We could obtain to a great extent our own, provisions, and rapidly enlarge our numbers, and could have information in advance of every movement against us. A chain of such posts would completely after the whole aspect of the war in the seaboard slave States, and would accomplish what no accumulation of Northern regiments can so easily effect.

No officer in this regiment now doubts that the

seatont stripe States, and would accomplish what no accumulation of Northern regiments can so easily effect.

No officer in this regiment now doubts that the key to the successful prosecution of this war lies in the unlimited employment of black troops. Their superiority lies simply in the fact that they know position, and motive, which belong to them alone. Instead of leaving their homes and families to fight they are fighting for their homes and families, and they show the resolution and sagasity which a personal purpose gives. It would have been madness to attempt with the bravest white troops what I have successfully accomplished with black ones.

Everything, even to the piloting of the vessel, and the selection of the proper points for cannonading, was done by my own soldiers; indeed, the real conductor of the whole expedition at the St. Mary's was Corporal Robert Sutton, of Company G, formerly a slave upon the St. Mary's River—a man of extraordinary qualities, who needs nothing but a knowledge of the alphabet to entitle him to the most signal promotion. In every instance where I followed his advice the predicted result followed, and I never departed from it, however slightly, without having reason for subsequent regret.

I have the honor to be &c.

reason for subsequent regret.

I have the honor to be &c.,

T. W. HIGGINSON;

Col. Comd'g 1st Regiment S. C. Vols-A FLAG OF TRUCE—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. The following letters explain themselves. It will be seen therefrom that General Hunter is determined to gratify the enemy in his inclinations to conduct the war after Sioux instead of civilized usage. The correspondence passed by flag of truce on Saturday: HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT GEORGIA; SAVANNAH, Jan. 21, 1863. Major General David Hunter, Commanding, &c., Hillon-Hood S. C.

Mojor General David Hunter, Commanding, \$c., Hillon Head, S. C.:
GENERAL: I beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the case of Mr. D. McDonald, of McIntosh county, in this State.

Nr. McDonald is a non-combatant, and has never been in military service. He was taken from his own residence, and made no resistance of any kind whatever. He was conveyed, it is now understood, to Hillon Head, and is retained as a prisoner by you. I must request that you will take the case into consideration, and trust that you will at once release Mr. McDonald, so that he may return to his family, who are much in need of his attention.

I am, General, very respectfully, &c.,
H. N. MERCER,
Brigadier General Commanding, Official.]
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant General, 16th Army Corps.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Jan. 30, 1863.
Gen. Mercer, Commanding, Sc., District of Georgia:
CHYNNIL I. Library the Department assignments of the content of th

Headquaters Department of the South, Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 30, 1863. Gen. Mercer, Commanding, Sc., District of Georgia:

General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated January 21, 1863, calling attention to the case of Mr. D. McDonald, of Michosh county, Ga., claimed by you to be a non-combatant, who has never been in military service, now held as a prisoner of war at this post, and asking that I take Mr. McDonald's case into consideration, and that he be released and returned to his family.

Without pausing to enter upon the merits of this particular (case, I would most respectfully inform you that, by the same flag of truce conveying your letter, I received notification that Lieut. Virgil Cate, Co. C, 7th Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, recently captured in the vicinity of St. Augustine, Fla., is held as a prisoner in Charleston jail, Gen. Beauregard having notified him that, "being a commissioned officer, he is not subject to exchange, but that he will probably be turned over to the local authorities of the State of Florida for trial, under the statutes made and provided in that State for the punishment of persons engaged in exciting negro slaves to insurrection."

This action is doubtless based on the declaration made in the recent message of Mr. Jefferson Davis, that "hereafter, unless Congress (meaning the Confederate Congress) think some other course more expedient," he will cause all commissioned officers of the United States, taken prisoners of war, to be turned over for punishment, as before recited, to the authorities of the several States in which they may have been taken.

Under these circumstances, and until this policy, in violation of all the rules of war among civilized nations, be distinctly and practically repudiated, I announce to you that all commissioned officers of your service, now prisoners, or hereafter to become ro, in my hands, will be kept in close confinement, and be held answerable with their lives for the safety of my officers

CROPS IN KANSAS.—A Kansas paper says:
Information from different parts of the State in regard to crops is before us. Our Topeka correspondent writes that wheat in Jefferson and Shawnee counties generally looks fair, and in some instances exceedingly fine. Northern members of the Legislature report that in Brown, Nemaha, Doniphan, and other counties, very little is expected, while in some cases the fields will probably be ploughed up and planted to corn. In the South a great deal has been sown, and the prospect is fair for a good crop in Lian, Lyon, and Bourbon counties. From the West we have no intelligence.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPLIED WITH ties. From the West we have no intelligence.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPLIED WITH
GOLD.—As the speculation in gold is largely based
on the idea that the Government will have to make
large purchases of gold to pay its current interest,
it may not be improper to state that the Government has bought no gold for the past six months,
and has a sufficient supply now on hand for all its
necessities for the next payments.—N. Y. Times.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.—It is said the owners of
the bark. Parker Cook, of Boston, burnt by the
Alabama, have made a claim on the United States the bark Parker Cook, of Boston, burnt by the Alabama, have made a claim on the United States Government for \$9,000 damages for the loss occa-sioned by the destruction of that vessel. THE SCOFFING DRAMATISTS.—Rev. Arthur Bedford, who flourished in the latter part of the seventeenth century, found 7,000 instances and 1400 texts of Scripture ridiculed upon the stage. He wrote a work on the "Evils and Dangers of Stage Plays." Plays."

REBEL PRISONERS.—The Chicago Tribune says upwards of one thousand of the rebel prisoners taken in Arkansas are now sick and under medical treatment. Eight of them died on Friday night.

MORE MONEY WANTED.—The Commissioner THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WREKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at this same rate, \$1.60 per copy. ce can these terms be deviated from aford very little more than the cost of the paper. By Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of a Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

STATES IN REBELLION. Business of Running the Blockade—Its Dangers and Profits—Rebel Correspondence Captured on the Huntress—More British Sympathy with the Rebels—The Sufferings of the "Chivalry," &c.

The rebel steamer Tropic, formerly the Huntress, was recently captured by a United States vessel, and all her papers were seized. We give the following

all her papers were seized. We give the following CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

John B. Lefille, Esq., Nassau:

DEAR SIR: We beg to introduce you to Mr. Thos. Steers, steamer Tropic, who will hand this letter in person. Mr. Steers visits Nassau with his steamer and cargo (320 bales cotton), to place his business in your hands; and we hope he will arrive safely, and do so; assured you will take pleasure in promoting his interest in your vessel in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Yours truly,

JNO. FRASER & CO. - CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

CHARLESTON, January 14, 1863.

Geo. Wigg, Esq., Nassau:

DEAR Sin: The Leopold is still here; not been able to get out—weather too calm, or too many blockaders. She goos with very little coal. Let me call your attention to this. You cannot get any here, and even wood is difficult at \$20 a 26 per cord; so allow sufficient in any vessel you have to do with, to make the run in and out. There is a report on the streets that the Yankees are bombarding Fort Caswell, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, the entrance to Wilmington. If they make a serious demonstration, I fear they will take it. We shall doubtless know more about this by the time the boat leaves. At all events, I think, taking all the chances into consideration, thus bar is safer than that of Wilmington until we know the result.

Yours truly, THOS. B. POWER.

The Leopard has all my documents on board that I expected Barker to take over with him; also several letters for you. I sent you over a pilot, Mr. Ed. Morse, for the Wave Queen. I look for her every day now. No change in blockaders.

Mr. Webber goes over in the Leopard. He may try to make some arrangement with you about getting goods over for him. The Hero still here, and no telling when, or if ever; she will get out.

I wrote you, asking you to give a preference to Government freight over private, so as to secure their good will in getting produce down to the coast All railroads are monopolized by the Government and it requires some interest to get down at a moment what you may require. I have about a load for the Wave Queen here, and Webber has 36500 bales here, which I have the refusal whenever I want them. CHARLESTON, January 14, 1863.

THOS. B. POWER. Yours truly, RICHMOND, Dec. 15, 1852.

How. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Sin: I beg leave to refer to my communication relative to the transfer of the General Clinch to us. She is chartered at, I believe, \$175 or \$200 per day, and valued at \$40,000. I would here suggest that, in order to save the charter money, she be purchased by the Government, and we will pay for her whea she returns with the cargo proposed, if not damaged, her valuation, &c., should the Government desire to discontinue the adventure.

Permit me to say, that there is very little prospect of the Government receiving on private enterprise certain classes of goods, owing to their weight and price, and dangers of capture. These goods are as follows, and are very much needed by all ordnance, engineer, and navy departments, and also by private parties under Government contracts, viz: Steel, iron, pig iron, copper, zinc, ordnance of all kinds, munitions of war, chemicals and acids in particular, boiler iron, engines, &c., &c.

The freight per ton in Nassau, payable in advance, is \$500 to a Confederate port. This is equal to \$1,500 here; therefore, it is self-evident that such classes of goods as above, cannot be imported on private account because many articles pay much better, and take up less room. For instance, we take the article salt, worth \$7.50 per ton in Nassau, and will bring \$17 here; coffee is worth \$240 per ton in Nassau, and will bring \$17 here; coffee is worth \$240 per ton in Nassau and here \$5,500, &c., &c.

By the arrangement we propose the Government will get 75 tons in weight or measurement of this class of goods for a risk of \$40,000—the usual freight being \$37,500 in Nassau, equal to at least \$100,000 here, and at the same time we will receive facilities which will enable us to import in other ships the necessary goods contracted for.

We will pay all expenses of the outward and in-ward trito, except the officers, which the Hon. Secre-RICHMOND, Dec. 15, 1862. ships the necessary goods contracted for.
We will pay all expenses of the outward and inward trip, except the omecus, when any of the Navy has promised to detail, i.e. an engineer and some other men.

If we can leave Charleston on the 1st of January, we can return about the 15th. Our other ship will be here about the same time with "army supplies,"

be here about the same acceptance of the transfer of the transfer of the transfer of the subject will meet your approval, and that an order be given accordingly, and that the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology for so long a letter.

I have the honor to remain, your very ob't servant, J. M. VERNON, of Vernon & Co., Forrest in the Green Room.

Government Contractors, &c.
P. S.—I desire to leave for Charleston as soon as Forrest in the Green Room.

Some months since I called upon Mr. Wheatley, the present lesse-and-manager of Niblo's Grarden. My visit was one, half of pleasure and half of business. It, however, seemed that my pleasure must be brief, and my business be deferred. He had business of more importance to his individual self upon that morning. He had accepted the part of the light comedy scoundrel in the "Broker of Bogola," and Edwin Forrest was this morning to read it. "Where?"

In the green room of course, was the reply. Now this play had not been performed for some eight years, and when performed I had never seen it, years, and when performed I had never seen it, years, and when performed I had never seen it, years, and when he fashion amongst many of our sucking critics. But I had never, yet heard him read, and, what is more, as he now eschews the bringing out of new. plays, never expected to have the chance of hearing him. Here was one. I determined, if possible deference—that deference which dramatic authors invariably exhibit to those who may buy their pieces—did I beg the permission to volunteer my unlicensed attendance. Here, however, I met with difficulty at the first start.

"What right had I in the green-room?" was the by no means unnatural question. "Would Mr. Forrest like the presence of a stranger?"

"But I was no stranger to Mr. Forrest."

"That was certainly a point that might be urged in my favor—yet." "That was certainly a point that might be urged in my favor—yet—"
And so for some ten minutes or more, I was treated to every specimen of the disjunctive conjunction, hinted at in Lindley Murray. At length pertinacity gained the day, and impudence enjoyed its righteous reward by being admitted, with the help of Mr. W. spasskey; into the interior of Niblo's Garden.
The green-room of this establishment is somewhat narrow, and by no means too long. In fact, it cannot be considered the ne plus ultra of green rooms. I have seen, in the course of my theatrical experience, far more commodious and stylish ones. Indeed, when the whole company, summoned for the reading, had been packed into it, I must confess that it put me strongly in mind of a barrel of Dutch herrings when its head hassfirst been knocked off by the purchaser. This was, however, a subsequent i effection, as the members of a theatrical company are not at all times the most punctual of business men, and Mr. Forrest himself, who is rarely if ever behind the hour of an engagement, was there some fifteen minutes before his endiance are company are not at all times the most punctual of business men, and his Forrest himself, who is rarely if ever behind the hour of an engagement, was there some fifteen minutes before his endiance are completed.

tion, as the members of a theatrical company are not at all times the most punctual of business men, and Mr. Forrest himself, who is rarely if ever behind the hour of an engagement, was there some fifteen minutes before his audience was complete. After youch-safing me a bow which eased my soul as regarded Mr. Wheatley's faith in the moral interrity of my memory, he interchanged a few words with him and then looked at his watch. Contrary to my expectation, however, he demonstrated no particular impatience. Mr. McOullough had come in at the same time he did. Madame Ponisi arrived almost immediately after. So did Mr. Shewell. Although not impatient, Mr. Forrest very evidently appreciated the virtue of punctuality, for he returned their salntations with one of those more than agreeable smiles which sometimes, although rarely, play over his grand, yet somewhat stern features. Then he advanced to a small table in the far corner of the room, and occupied himself in arranging his books and papers. Finally, when the quarter of an hour previously alluded to had passed, and the whole of the audience had arrived and packed themselves closely and uncomfortably—there was not an inch of space left for me, and I had to lean-against the doorway—into that twenty feet by eight of space, he addressed them a few explanatory words, and the reading commenced.

Let me candidly admit I have seldom been so much astonished in my life.

Presupposing that Edwin Forrest's style of dramatic reading must necessarily in some degree approximate to the passionate fervor and marvellous power of his acting, I had entered the penetralia of Niblo's Garden with a voluntary induction upon my mental body of my well-worn if decently fitting critical surtout. In other words, I was disposed to weigh and balance his merits as a reader, with a sufficiency of that acid dislike to display which is not uncommon among literary men. The "Broker of Bogota" was undoubtelly a fine play, and one written by a genuine poet, although scarcely, perhaps, by a poet of alt Bogota" was uncountently a rane play, and one written by a genuine poet, although scarcely, perhaps, by a poet of altogether the first class. It afforded pienty of scope for the artist, had he so willed it, to have developed the whole capacity of his voice and This, however, with a singular self-denial, he seemed to shrink from doing.

Was I disappointed that this should be so? As a critic I most certainly was, for Mr. Forrest offered me but scanty room for critical judgment. There were other points which nevertheless amply repaid me for any degree of disappointment.

Edwin Forrest specifically reads more as a gentleman output to be able to read than any protessional artist I have ever listened to. He does not read as if he were modelling his reading to procure the appliance of a general: audience. There is not the slightest pretence in his manner, nor affectation in hissityle and accent, as is far too commonly the case with histrionic readers. He does not seem to have the shadow of a desire to display the exquisite variety of one of the most marvellous voices which have ever been heard upon the steep, and which, none the more delicate passages, while of its power he appeared to be so chary that the listener might almost lang he was endeavoring to veil its capabilities. Occasionally a suspicion of the strength of his organ was indicated, but only occasionally. Once or wice his delivery of a passage was literally steeped in sadness, and moved me as I have rarely been moved by any reading. But these were momentary chances only. He was endeavoring to verificate the would once more go over the lines in which it occurred, while the artist would except for display. He was here not bent upon touching the emotions, but simply upon being transparently clear to the understanding of those who were listening to him.

Had the copyist made any error in any one of the parts which were in the hands of the company, he would once more go over the lines in which it occurred, while the artist would accept a draw and halfs enjoyed