

Terrible Steamboat Explosion. A terrible steamboat explosion occurred near Marietta, on the Ohio river, on Tuesday night. It appears that the steam tug "Advance" was coming up, having three barges in tow, when one of her boilers exploded, scalding some eight or nine of the hands, and blowing two of them overboard. The boat caught fire immediately after the explosion, and a terrible scene ensued. The crew saved themselves as best they could, and all, save the cook and fireman, who are missing, and supposed to have perished, reached the shore. The following is a list of the persons injured: Capt. Stewart, one hand badly burnt; H. Meador, mate, injured; N. Klinefelter, pilot, injured; Wm. King, 2d engineer, injured; Thomas Bradley, watchman, slightly hurt; J. Irwin, deck-hand, badly scalded; S. Irwin, deck-hand, badly scalded; H. Craig, deck-hand, badly scalded; J. W. Long, deck-hand, badly scalded. There were no persons aboard the boat excepting the officers and crew. The force of the explosion was terrible. The larboard boiler was thrown a distance of about three hundred feet, and fell on the Ohio shore. After the upper works had been burnt, the hull sunk some distance below where the disaster occurred. Captain Stewart was at the wheel when the explosion took place, and the boat was running at the usual rate of speed. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is attributed to a lack of water in the boilers. The "Advance" was some eight years old, and was owned by Mr. Heigh, of this city. A tug boat was dispatched to the scene of the disaster last night, to secure the barges and take charge of the wreck. —Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Two Rebel Soldiers Shot. A serious affair occurred at the depot in Petersburg, Virginia, on the 21st inst. The regiment of Col. Anderson, of Richmond, en route for Norfolk, became very noisy on reaching the depot and intemperate, and it was found that unless they were placed under strict orders, it would be impossible to keep them under any kind of control. Col. Anderson therefore issued orders that none of them should leave the cars; in case any one should disobey the order, he should first be hailed, and should he refuse to hear the summons, he should be shot. Soon after, John George, belonging to Captain Gustavus Wallace's company, of Richmond, Virginia, was noticed by the Captain, just as he was on the point of leaving the car, and warned that if he should dare to do so in disobedience of the Colonel's orders, he would certainly shoot him. The man, who was strongly under the influence of liquor, paused a moment, but, after using very threatening and insulting language towards the Captain, advanced and had placed one foot on the platform of the depot when Captain Wallace drew his pistol, and, true to his word, shot him. The ball entered George's forehead, just above the right eye, and passed out at the back of his head. He fell dead on the spot. Subsequently another soldier named Fred Campbell, on leaving the cars in violation of orders, was shot and mortally wounded.

Refusal of the Rebels to Distribute Clothing—Col. Corcoran Not to be Given Up. PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Specialists to-day's Tribune say that Secretary Chase endorses the idea of making one hundred and fifty million Treasury notes a legal tender, and that prominent bankers endorse it. The rebels have refused to distribute the two thousand suits of clothes sent from the North to our prisoners, to whom they have themselves denied every comfort, because the packages were not addressed to the Confederate States. Colonel Pegram was allowed to go South on his parole, on condition that he should return unless he could secure the exchange of Col. Wilcox, or of some other officer of equal rank. The exchange cannot be effected, and Colonel Corcoran will not be given up in return for Smith, the convicted pirate. The rebels insist that none of the officers whom they hold as hostages for the privateersmen shall be surrendered until rebels captured on the high seas, like those taken on land, are treated as prisoners of war.

Assumption of the Direct Tax. Mr. Armstrong's bill providing for a direct tax, was called up in the House on Wednesday. It assumes the collection by the State of the direct tax authorized by Congress, and for the purpose of paying and satisfying the same to the Treasury of the United States, the Governor is authorized to release to the United States the whole or any part of the claim of this State against the United States, and to pay any balance of said quota that may remain due after such release, out of any moneys heretofore refunded to this State by the United States on account of expenses incurred by the State in enrolling, substituting, clothing and transporting volunteers, &c. Mr. Williams offered a substitute for Mr. Armstrong's bill, providing for the collection of the amount assessed on the State, and the payment of the same into the Treasury of the United States on or before the 15th of June next. It also empowers the Governor to "execute a release on behalf of the Commonwealth and under its proper seal of any indebtedness or determined claim against the United States, of which amount with any deduction to which the State may be found entitled upon a proper adjustment of the account in conformity with the provisions of this act." Mr. W.'s bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-day.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

An old gentleman, about sixty years of age, named Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been for over six months confined in one of the tobacco warehouses at Richmond, has arrived at Fortress Monroe by the flag of truce, having been released in exchange for a rebel officer. He states that he was visiting the house of a friend in Fairfax county, two days after the battle at Bull Run, for the transaction of some private business, where he was detained by a sprained ankle. He was not connected with the army, was not at the battle of Manassas, and considers himself to have been very harshly and brutally treated, both at the time of his arrest and since, considering his age and physical infirmities. Mr. Taylor left Richmond at five o'clock, a. m., and was accompanied by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or hold any communication with others on his way to Norfolk. He presumes that there must have been something in them, which it was not desirable should cross the lines.

The panic in reference to General Burnside's Expedition was very great at Norfolk and Richmond, the uncertainty of its destination and magnitude of its proportions causing general consternation. The reports from Hatteras represents it to be much larger than it really is. The inauguration of Jeff. Davis as permanent President is to take place at Richmond on the 22d of February, and it is said that he will immediately thereafter take the field in person as commander of the forces at Manassas. With regard to the steamer Merrimac, with her incasement of railroad iron, Mr. Taylor is of the opinion that the report of the contraband as to her efficiency is not reliable. As he came out of Norfolk he saw a vessel in the stream, near the Navy Yard, which he presumed was the Merrimac, but he says that she is regarded in Richmond as a failure.—Her load of iron is said to be too heavy, and that she would not answer her helm during a recent trial trip. As she is intended to be used principally as a "ram," this regarded as a fatal defect. Her draught of water is also so great that she cannot pass the obstructions that have been placed in the Elizabeth river to prevent the ingress of the Federal vessels.

Rebel Views of Gen. McClellan. Mr. Taylor says that whatever may be the estimate of the policy of Gen. McClellan in the loyal States, he is regarded by the rebels as pursuing a policy most destructive to all their hopes and expectations. His "masterly inactivity" for so long a time, which he has used to strengthen, organize and equip his armies, they regard as a stroke of policy that indicates fearful results to themselves.—They admit that time has weakened them, while it has strengthened him, and they look with fearful forebodings to the fact that the term of enlistment of fully one half of the troops they have in the field expires before the 25th of February. They regard his resistance of a demand for a "forward movement," and the silent energy he has evinced, as marks of generalship of the highest order, and of a determination to work out his plan of operations despite the complaints of those who do not comprehend his purposes.

Rebels Dispirited and Loyal Virginians Since the defeat and death of Zollicoffer, in Kentucky, the entrance of Burnside into Pamlico Sound, and the news of the threatened position of Savannah, Mr. Taylor says that there has been a marked and undisputed feeling of despondency among the rebels at Richmond. Their greatest fear rests on the probability that railroad communication will be interrupted by Gen. Burnside in North Carolina, and by Gen. Buell in Tennessee, which they admit will render them helpless, and break the back of rebellion. Up to within the past ten days there has been an abundance of excellent beef furnished to the prisoners at Richmond, and good bread, but lately the beef has been of the most inferior quality and very scarce. The reason given for this is that the roads were too bad to drive cattle, and the railroads are occupied, with the transportation of troops. Mr. Taylor was assured that their troops were faring badly, and that great dissatisfaction prevailed on that account.

While the Federal prisoners have been badly accommodated, and have undoubtedly suffered very much, Mr. Taylor states that their sufferings have been nothing to compare to those of one hundred and sixty loyal Virginians who were still confined at Richmond. They have been thrown into jail without a hearing, and compelled to prove their innocence of the charges against them. The charge of disloyalty against them has shut them out from all aid from their friends, as any evidence of sympathy with them brings suspicion on those who may evince it. One old man, nearly seventy years of age, both blind and deaf, is said to be amongst them. The expedition of General Jackson to Romney is said to have been without the sanction of his superior officers, and has resulted in great suffering and loss of life to his command. They were caught in the mountains in a heavy snow storm, many were frozen to death, others frost-bitten, and all are reported to be in a deplorable condition. A greater portion of his force had returned to Winchester, broken down with the exposure, fatigue and hardships they had been called upon to endure. The withdrawal of the Federal forces from Romney, on Jackson's approach, is regarded in military circles at Richmond as having been another evidence of Gen. McClellan's military superiority.

REBEL LOSS IN THE LATE BATTLE—THE NUMBER OF DROWNED AND PRISONERS.

From latest letters, &c., from Kentucky, it begins to be manifest that the loss of the rebels in the bloody battle near Somerset was much more severe than was reported in the North. By their own admission, a large number were drowned in attempting to cross over the Cumberland the night after the battle, while those left all along the route to Tennessee were also very numerous.—The panic among them must have been quite as bad as that of Bull Run, and the effects may prove as disastrous. The Louisville Journal says, editorially, (although we do not at all credit that part about pursuing the fugitives twenty-five miles beyond the Tennessee line) as follows: "We glean a few items of interest from our letters. Up to Saturday last our troops had buried two hundred and seventy-eight dead rebels on this side of the river. Upon their retreat they were followed, as far as heard from, twenty-five miles over the Tennessee line, and every day they left numbers of those who had died of their wounds on the route.—They were found by the wayside through Wayne county, sometimes three to six in a heap, covered with blankets, and the entire road was strewn with guns, wagons, and equipments abandoned. Nearly seven hundred prisoners had been secured, and the number will be largely increased. It is supposed that three or four hundred Confederates were drowned in the precipitate rush to the steamboat and coal barges on Sunday night."

On our first page we publish the statement of a Tennesseean partly confirming the above, while a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Columbia, furnishes further evidence of disasters which we have not yet learned. It says: A gentleman, the Pocahontas, an old steamer, was chartered for horses. The pilot stated to the General on board the Spaulding that her owner was utterly opposed to her going on the expedition. The pilot also stated that the boilers leaked, and they drove wooden plugs in the boiler; that the iron grates fell out; and she went ashore because they had no sail.—The Pocahontas lost eighty-nine Rhode Island battery horses, and fifteen staff officers horses. The bark Voltigeur, with a portion of the Eleventh Connecticut, is hard ashore with five hundred troops. The Admiral, who carried General Burnside and the Massachusetts Twenty-Fourth, and which were sent ashore, stuck on the "Swash" three days, is now over.

The Steamer Northerner, the headquarters of Gen. Reno, broke her anchor, and was ashore three days. The Eastern Queen went hard ashore. The Louisiana, a large paddle-wheel steamer, (Herald correspondent says.) broke her back. A schooner went ashore near the light house, with oats for horses, and went to pieces. Another schooner went ashore with coal, and lost six men, four of whom were buried by Col. Stevenson, of the Twenty-Fourth Massachusetts, and two by the Eleventh Connecticut.

The ships purchased for the expedition never could have stood a storm at sea. Old freight boats from Poughkeepsie and Albany were fitted up as gunboats, painted black to look formidable; and two of them, the Lancer and the Pioneer, carried five hundred troops each. When in the trough of the sea they rolled fearfully, and a captain in the navy, who was on board the Lancer, stated that in case of a storm, nothing could prevent her from bilging and going down. The contractor who furnished the water casks for the expedition has committed an outrage upon our soldiers which should only entitle him to John Brown's fate. The casks used to put water in were old whiskey, kerosene and camphine barrels, furnished by the Union city of Baltimore. The sufferings endured from this source was terrible; men could not drink it, it was too nauseous.

Another contrast. Ice would have been a luxury to the soldiers—it was only \$5 a ton. Water was short of coal we were short of—it was only \$3.50 a ton. Stone was worth twenty-five cents. All of these most excellent ballast. Yet would it be believed that we took on board pig iron at \$20 a ton as ballast, knowing when we started we should have to cast it overboard. Yet such is the fact. The gunboat Lancer arrived at Hatteras Inlet short of coal and water, and yet she threw over 75 tons of iron—\$1,750 worth of iron. The Pioneer threw over \$1,500 worth.—In all \$3,600 worth of iron was cast overboard, yet we were short of water.

The pilots, we were told, were all Union. Hatteras Inlet was Union, and New York subscribed \$8,000 for the inhabitants, as they were all Union. Yet one of the pilots hired by us went over to the enemy and informed them of everything; and as for the inhabitants of Hatteras Inlet, they are too ignorant to know the difference between Union and Secession. It is all nonsense; experience teaches us that there are no Union men there; that the 3,000 rifles asked for, if they had been granted, would now be sent to North Carolina for the benefit of the Union men, was all lost to us. The South are in earnest and we are at play. We had to pay \$800 in secret service money to those self-same Union men, to know whether Roanoke Island was occupied or not. Briefly reiterating the facts contained in my first dispatch, and calling attention to the rascalities of these steamboat contractors, and other contractors, and asking the public to pause in the contemplation of a set of scoundrels who have allowed the lives and the health of 18,000 men to be periled by their life boats and their water casks, I will conclude by stating the position of affairs. The naval gunboats have crossed the "swash." One-half of Gen. Burnside's vessels have done likewise.—Seven thousand troops are safely over. These vessels which cannot cross will be relieved of their troops, and will cross on other vessels.—Vessels may be injured. Water was scarce for a time. The rations were

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL RECORD—"NOBODY TO BLAME" OF COURSE.

It now appears that the government dispatch throwing discredit on the first reports which reached us of the Burnside Expedition, and stating that there was only one vessel lost, was further wrong than the "exaggerated" report which it was intended to amend. The person who gave the facts to the Associated Press, as telegraphed, was in a long article in yesterday's Times, the truth of his original statement.—He mentions some facts which add still another chapter to the disgraceful record of the war-management, and which attest the frightful lack of system, economy and common sense with which everything seems to be conducted. No wonder poor Burnside, in the agony of his great disappointment, should have cried out, "the contractors have ruined me." We quote as follows: The city of New York, with 100 kegs of gunpowder, 1,700 Enfield rifles, with bombs, &c., was lost through neglect, and her captain and crew, in full sight of the fleet, remained in the rigging forty hours, exposed to the mercy of the elements. The Zouave gunboat, armed with one 32-pound Parrot gun, two Ward guns, rifled, and another brass piece, and loaded with troops, dragged her anchors, stove a hole in her stern, and sunk. The troops were saved, and so were the guns. The vessel is lost. The Grapeshot, bomb vessel, went down at sea.

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The Somerset correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following additional particulars of the late battle: The direct cause of the 10th Indiana falling back from their first position was lack of ammunition. Col. Manson, seeing five of his companions retiring, rode up to them and asked them where they were going. They replied by holding up their empty cartridge boxes. It was then that the Colonel gave the order for the regiment and section of artillery to fall back. The grandest and most effective charge of the day was made by the 9th Ohio. They loaded their muskets, but charged from the woods without firing. For a moment there was a hand to hand encounter, then the enemy fled, and it was then that the brave Germans poured in their fire.

The battle, unlike the most of the war, grows larger the more that is known of it. One hundred and ninety-two dead bodies of the rebels were buried up to Tuesday night, and they were still found thick in the woods. It was first supposed that the forces engaged were about equal, but it is now known that the enemy outnumbered us two to one. The regiment under General Thomas' command could not bring, at the utmost, over six thousand men into the field. And of these, only about one-half were actually engaged in the combat. The consolidated morning report of the troops at Mill Spring last Friday has been found. Crittenden had under him at that time, and there, one thousand three hundred and twenty-two men sick, and four thousand two hundred and six men fit for duty. Not less than fifteen thousand men marched out to give battle, as they supposed, to three regiments of Union troops.

It is true a large proportion of Crittenden's force consisted of raw two months' levies recently raised in Tennessee. And they were even further useless, because they had no hearts to fight against the Union. One of them coming near our lines, rushed across to us, exclaiming, "I am a Union man," and immediately commenced firing on his former comrades.—We understand that there are at least ten thousand such troops at Knoxville.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac. Colonel Leonard telegraphs from Frederick to General Banks that the damage to Dam No. 5, on the Potomac, will not exceed four hundred dollars, and that two thousand dollars will repair the injury to the whole line. The freshest does not make a breach in the dam, and the enemy, six thousand strong, have been unable to gain any considerable advantage after three weeks efforts. Fifteen or twenty of their men have been killed or wounded. A mill containing the knapsacks and stores of one of their regiments has been burned, and the whole force driven away. Exaggerated reports of operations have been published, but the rebel Jackson acknowledges that this expedition against the dams has been most unsatisfactory in its results of any he has ever undertaken. All was quiet along the line in that quarter.

rather slight. But the whole army of 15,000 men have confidence in their General. He is ever ready to relieve the wants of a shipwrecked crew of the privations of the soldier. In the storm, in his top boots, his old grey flannel shirt and Kosuth hat, the American Garibaldi is loved by all. They have faith in his bravery—they have confidence in his judgment—and their experience teaches them that Gen. Burnside will never bring back the star on his shoulder dimmed by defeat, but rather that it will shine resplendent in victory.

The Man who Killed Zollicoffer. Colonel Speed Smith Fry, the man who killed Zollicoffer, is now about forty-four years old, having been born in 1818, and is a man of mild, amiable disposition. He is the grandson of old Joshua Fry, of Danville, Ky., who has now been dead about twenty-six years, and the son of Thomas Fry, also of Danville. When the present Colonel was about sixteen years old, his father moved to Crawfordsville, Ind. After his father's death, Speed Fry returned to his native town, where he remained till the beginning of the Mexican war.

During the war he was Captain in the regiment commanded by Col. McKee, and distinguished himself in the battle-field of Buena Vista. It is well known to many that he killed his man in that memorable battle.—The circumstances we reproduce here. A Mexican, detached from his comrades, was seen to load and fire, with great deliberation three or four times at Captain Fry's men. The Captain took a musket from a fallen soldier, and fired, and the Mexican was never seen again. It is useless to tell how that regiment came off the field covered with glory. In that bloody battle Col. McKee was killed, and, if we mistake not, the Lieutenant Colonel also; Major Cary Fry, a cousin of Speed Smith, taking command of the regiment. This incident in Mexico, and the death of Zollicoffer, prove Col. Fry to be a man of coolness, decision, and unflinching bravery.

After his return from Mexico, at the end of the war, he applied himself again to his profession, the law, in which he was eminently successful. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was Judge of the County Court of Boyle county, and while many others were fearful of opening their mouths against secession, he boldly attacked the rebellion on the stump and elsewhere. He was the first to move in raising troops in Kentucky, and camping at Dick Robinson, recruited successfully two regiments, the Third and Fourth Kentucky. All honor to Kentucky's noble sons.

A Few More Incidents. The Somerset correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following additional particulars of the late battle: The direct cause of the 10th Indiana falling back from their first position was lack of ammunition. Col. Manson, seeing five of his companions retiring, rode up to them and asked them where they were going. They replied by holding up their empty cartridge boxes. It was then that the Colonel gave the order for the regiment and section of artillery to fall back. The grandest and most effective charge of the day was made by the 9th Ohio. They loaded their muskets, but charged from the woods without firing. For a moment there was a hand to hand encounter, then the enemy fled, and it was then that the brave Germans poured in their fire.

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Impudent Message from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln—General Scott's Movements.

New York, Feb. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says the flag of truce from rebeldom covered an impudent demand, such as should not be countenanced in honorable warfare.—The message is said to have been from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln announcing that if the Federal Government permit the rebel bridge burners to be hung under the order of Gen. Halleck, that the federal prisoners, Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Wilcox and others, held as hostages for the safety of the pirates, shall be immediately hung in retaliation. A cabinet meeting was called to consider the subject, but I am requested not to announce the result. Jeff. Davis will learn it soon enough. It is probable that the news of the recent order of the War Department, directing the privateersman to be regarded as prisoners of war, had not reached rebeldom when this last message was sent from Richmond.—The sentiment expressed by those who know the purport of the message is that the officer who brought it, thereby disgracing the flag of truce, should have been retained and hung with the bridgeburners.

From Banks' Command. FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 1.—The recent report of the amount required to repair the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is officially contradicted, as is also the reported number of sick of General Lander's command at Cumberland. The figures in both cases are pronounced to be exaggerations. A report has reached here to-day that Jackson was, night before last, at Winchester with his main body.—Another rumor says that he has been ordered to report at Richmond with his command. I place no reliance on the latter report. Private intelligence from Bath states that Hon. J. Strother died there about ten days ago, and his death is attributed to the treatment he experienced from the Confederates, who sometime previous made a descent upon his estate, destroying and carrying off property amounting to many thousand dollars, and treating him with great indignity. His last moments were soled by many relatives, including the wife of his son, D. J. Strother, (Porte Crayon).

National Cemetery—Telegraph Earnings. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—So vast an army has marshalled in this District that no proper arrangements have been made for even a decent interment of those who died in our hospitals. Their bodies have been often hurried to the nearest place of sepulture, where they have been promiscuously buried. Many relatives and friends have consequently made fruitless visits to the Army on the Potomac to recover the bodies of their deceased friends. This state of things has arrested attention in Congress through the exertions of Representative Dawes, and a committee is now charged with the duty of considering the subject of providing a National Cemetery for soldiers in this neighborhood, where all our fellow citizens who die in the National cause may find a resting place, their graves become a matter of record, and leave no doubt about the identity of the individuals. From the general disposition manifested there seems to be no doubt that an act for the purpose indicated will be passed. The result of an examination recently by the telegraph interest is that the number of messages over all the lines during the past year was 2,800,000. Should Congress in the new tax bill impose three cents on each message, an income of a little over \$84,000 would be realized from that source, or 5 1/2 per centum on the aggregate amount on business.

Latest from Cheat Mountain. A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati papers says: Two prisoners, just released from confinement at Staunton, Va., have arrived at Cheat Mountain, and state that the rebel loss in the Allegheny fight was three hundred by their own admissions, and had our forces continued the fight one hour longer, the rebels would have retreated, which they were preparing to do when the forces under Gen. Milroy retired. The rebels at Staunton are anticipating an attack. Gen. Milroy offers to take Staunton if five Western regiments are placed under his command.

Gen. Scott Envoys to Mexico. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The N. Y. Times' Washington correspondent intimates the probability that General Scott will proceed to Mexico, as a special envoy from the Government. The sloop-of-war Richmond is now being fitted out for his accommodation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—Her destination being announced as Key West. From Key West to Vera Cruz, however, is but a brief journey. [It has been stated for some days past that the cabin of the Richmond is being fitted up in a very elegant and comfortable manner for General Scott, but the above is the first guess we have had on the destination.—CHRON.]

JUST APPROPRIATION.—The War Department has ordered that, henceforward, all Union soldiers released from rebel dungeons shall, upon their arrival at Washington, receive, in addition to full pay, commutation of rations for the whole time of imprisonment. A soldier will lose nothing pecuniarily by falling into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Madegan, of Euclid, Ohio, during sleep recently swallowed a partial set of teeth, with the gold plate to which they were attached.—It was in his stomach, and causing excruciating pain at last dates. No surgical operation can be performed, and the case is one of extreme difficulty.

Shocking Casualty from Book Oil.

On Thursday morning last, near Gorry station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a woman named Costello, when kindling the fire in the morning, dipped a handful of shavings into a basket of crude petroleum, and then set fire to them, causing such a great flame that she pulled the bucket and fired the inflammable oil by dropping the shavings into it. The husband and children were lying in bed in the same room. Her screams attracted the attention of people outside, who dared not venture into the fire, and they called upon her to come out. She replied that she would not come without her children, and seizing one of them—the eldest aged two years—in her arms, she attempted to make her escape, but by this time was overcome by strangulation, and had to remain and be burned with the building, which was soon in ruins.—The husband somehow managed to escape, but so badly burned in his efforts to save his family that he cannot survive. The mother was taken from the ruins a blackened, charred mass, with the remains of her child still in her arms, both bodies burned to the bone, the cooked flesh quivering in detached portions from the trunks, the extremities almost entirely consumed. The young child, aged one year, was burned to a coked-like mass, with scarcely the semblance of the human being left.

Gov. Letcher on a Bender. The Richmond Examiner, of January 23d, says a scene of indecency, drunken or sober, occurred in the House of Delegates, yesterday, while the body was occupied with the question of the election of Confederate Senators, notifying to the hundreds who witnessed it. In the midst of the debate John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, came into the Legislative chamber drunk, and sat on the steps leading to the Speaker's chair for the full space of half an hour, with a cigar in his mouth, making himself a spectacle for the whole house, and a butt for the jokes of the gallery. The apparition occurred just as both parties seemed to be in a deadlock as to who should be Senator. The occurrence might naturally have originated in a drunken imagination that a display so dramatically made at the nick of time might suggest a compromise to both parties, and inspire a sudden enthusiasm for John Letcher and his republican gig.

Important Relief Bill. In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Judge Shannon, from the Committee on the Militia System, reported a supplement to "An act to create a loan and provide for arming the State." It provides that the several boards of relief appointed by the fourteenth section of said act, are hereby authorized to extend support and relief to the families and dependents of all such volunteers, residents of this State, as are now in active service of the United States in any volunteer organization of another State, the same to all intents and purposes as if the said volunteers had been originally enrolled and mustered into service by the Government of this Commonwealth. The bill was passed, and goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Movement of Troops. St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Advices received last night by train on the Pacific Railroad report that the brigade of General Davis was at Versailles, Morgan county, Wednesday, proceeding, it is conjectured, to join General Curtis at Lebanon.—General Palmer's brigade is at Lamine, reported under marching orders for Kentucky. General Sigel left Rolla yesterday, for Lebanon, and the balance of his division will follow.

Casualty and Death. On Saturday last, a lad named Robert Edwards Drake, an orphan, aged nearly thirteen years, residing in Youngstown, Ohio, met with an accident which resulted in his death soon after. He was standing near an old derrick that was being taken to pieces, when a descending plank struck him on the head, crushing in his skull, and causing his death in half an hour after.

Death of a Rebel Captain, &c. LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Capt. H. M. Fogg, of Nashville, a correspondent's staff, wounded near Somerset, is dead. Major Cliff, Surgeon of Zollicoffer's brigade, taken prisoner at Somerset, is here, and will be sent to Bowling Green on Tuesday, to be exchanged. It is thought that Gen. Buell will arrange for the exemption of all surgeons from arrest hereafter.

The dispatch in a New York paper to-day that General Scott is about to proceed to Mexico as special agent of this Government, is nothing but speculation.—I am authorized to say that Mr. Corwin will continue in Mexico with full and exclusive powers to act for this Government. General Scott's movements point in another direction.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—There is more activity in flour; sales of 6000 bbls. at \$5.75@6.00 for low grades and good extra family; \$5.62 1/2 for extra, and \$5.25 for superfine. Bye Flour is steady at 3.50, and Corn Meal at \$3.00. The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and it is in demand; 5,000 bush of red sold at \$1.34@1.36, and some white at \$1.45. Corn is in good request, and 5,000 bush new yellow sold at \$0.57c.—Oats are steady at \$3.00@3.25. Provisions are quiet; sales of 500 bbls mace pork at \$12.50@12.75. Dressed hogs 4c. Sales of 200 bbls. Lard at 8c. NEW YORK MARKET. New York, Feb. 8.—Flour quiet; sales of 11,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales unimportant. Corn unsettled; sales of 25,000 bush at 65 1/2c. Best sugar. Lard dull at 7 1/2c.