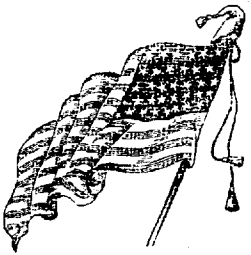


# Vaily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM.  
THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND  
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

THE UNITED STATES LAWS  
ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN  
THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.  
HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, January 21, 1862.

## PEOPLES' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Covey's Hotel, Harrisburg, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1862,  
to determine the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate State candidates, and to transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested.

ALEX. K. MCCLURE, Chairman.  
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, Secretary.  
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

## HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.

The new Secretary of War assumed the portfolio of his department yesterday, and we have no doubt that he will make a popular and efficient officer. Mr. Stanton began the practice of law in Steubenville, Ohio, having studied in the office of Daniel L. Collier, Esq., now a venerable resident of Philadelphia, who has retired from the profession. Mr. Stanton began to practice in partnership with Col. George W. McCook, a brother of Brigadier-General Alexander McCook. After a highly successful career in Steubenville, he removed to Pittsburgh, where he soon took high rank at the bar. He first became well known as a lawyer to the people of this State as counsel in the celebrated Wheeling bridge case, which was tried in Philadelphia ten or twelve years ago. While residing in Pittsburgh, Mr. Stanton was in partnership with Judge Shaler. A few years ago he moved to Washington, where he soon obtained a large and lucrative practice. His honorable connection with the Government, as Attorney-General, during the closing days of President Buchanan's administration, is well known to the public. Mr. Stanton has always been a personal and intimate friend of his predecessor, General Cameron at whose instance he was appointed.

We understand that General Cameron will visit his home to-day or to-morrow, but that his stay is necessarily limited. His mission is considered of the utmost importance at this time, and he will at once embark for Russia.

## COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The Senate passed a resolution unanimously yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Lowry, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the conduct of members and others in procuring the passage of certain bills last winter. We are in favor of the most strict investigation of this subject, but before such investigations are ordered we would have preferred to see charges made against those upon whom and by whom such improper influences are alleged to have been used. The mere idea of passing a preamble and resolutions, alleging that rumors and allegations are in existence, amounts to nothing at all. They are generally made by irresponsible persons, who speak from mere rumor. Still as the Senate has passed a joint resolution on the subject, we hope the House will at once concur, and that the Speakers thereof will appoint the very best men on the committee to institute the enquiries.

The House has also a separate resolution before it, offered some days since by Mr. Hopkins, which has been under discussion for two sessions. Committees will no doubt be appointed on the subject, but we fear that their missions will be fruitless, and that in the end the State will be saddled with a heavy bill of expenses. We have heard of many investigations, and as a general thing they amount to nothing but a useless expense to the State. In this case, however, we hope that the inquiry will be searching, and that the guilty parties will receive their just punishment.

**MORE REBEL TESTIMONY AS TO THE BLOCKADE.**—Rebel testimony to the rigorous efficiency of the blockade of the Southern coast accumulates constantly. The latest is from the Memphis Appeal of the 3d inst., which declares that "the risk of running the blockade at present is too great, and comparatively but few are willing to encounter the losses that are so apt to follow the experiment. It is understood that the rebel authorities have gone to the trouble to prepare a formidable schedule of skiffs, shallops and scows claimed to have evaded the vigilance of our cruisers, which they intend laying on the tables of the members of the French and English Parliaments against their approaching session, in the hope of persuading those Governments to raise the blockade. If evidence is to be offered on this score, it will not be very hard to offset the fraudulent list by an accumulated series of testimonials to its efficiency from the Southern journals themselves—testimonials reluctantly wrung from those who have the best means of knowing its extraordinary rigor.

## THE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Our readers have already read the brief account of the recent engagement in Kentucky. This no doubt is the commencement of the programme of General McClellan. Somerset, the county seat of Pulaski county, Kentucky, a short distance north of Cumberland River, has been the scene of the first conflict of the campaign, and the Federal arms are victorious, after a hard fight of a whole day, with heavy loss on both sides. May we not augur a brilliant termination to a campaign thus fortunately begun?

Felix K. Zollicoffer, the commander of the rebel force, is announced to be killed. This officer was of German descent, but was born in Mowry county, Tennessee, May 19, 1812. He was a printer by trade, and when quite a young man published a newspaper at Paris, Tennessee, and subsequently published the *Columbian Observer*. In 1835 he was elected State printer, and was re-elected in 1837. In 1842 he removed to Nashville and edited the *Banner*. From 1843 to 1849 he was Comptroller of the State Treasury. In 1849 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1853 he was elected to Congress, and continued there for three terms, retiring in 1859.

After the secession of Tennessee, Zollicoffer became an active supporter of the rebel government, and was, at an early date, made a Brigadier-General in the rebel army. He has had command of a division in Eastern Kentucky. His first battle was at Camp Wildcat, where he was ingloriously defeated. He has now lost his life at the greater battle of Somerset.

Ballie Peyton, who was also reported to have been killed, was at one time a prominent member of Congress from the State of Mississippi, and an ardent advocate of the Know-Nothing doctrine. After his retirement from Congress he removed to New Orleans, for the purpose of pursuing his profession, that of law. At the outbreak of the present rebellion he became an active and dangerous leader. It appears now that the Peyton reported to have been killed, is a son of the rebel Peyton, being Ballie Peyton, Jr., and who was in every respect as bitter a traitor as his father.

Gen. Schoepf, who lead our forces against the rebels is a Bavarian by birth, and a military man by education. His notions of liberty were not suitable to his native country, and for this reason he was obliged to leave it in his early days. After his arrival here he underwent many hardships, and followed various occupations for the purpose of obtaining an honest livelihood. He joined the army at the commencement of the rebellion, and through his brave conduct he was promoted to a generalship. A day or two since, while conversing with a person direct from their camp, he related to us the following joke upon Gen. Schoepf: A few days before leaving the enemy's camp, the report was current, and believed by the officers there, that Gen. Schoepf had been all over their camps in the disguise of an apple merchant; and had actually peddled apples to them, from a basket on his arm. Well, whether the General has been within their lines or not, they have found that he was pretty familiar with their defences.

We shall wait patiently for a full account of the recent engagement, which we hope to lay before our readers this afternoon.

## GEN. HALLECK ON NEGRO CATCHING.

By the following order to Gen. Asboth, it will be seen that Gen. Halleck is determined that the soldiers of his department shall keep within the Constitution and laws, instead of transcending them to turn themselves into negro catchers. The General is resolved that his soldiers shall devote themselves to the duties of soldiers, and leave the negro police business where the law has placed it, and to those who have a taste for it, and who have undertaken that duty:

[ORDER NO. 3.]  
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,  
St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1861.

Gen. ASBOTH, Rolla, Mo.:  
GENERAL:—It would seem, from the report of Major Waring to you (referred to these headquarters), that he had, in compliance with your instructions, delivered to Capt. Holland a fugitive in his camp, claimed by Capt. H. as the property of his father-in-law.

This is contrary to the intent of General Order No. 3. The object of those orders is to prevent any person in the army from acting in the capacity of negro-catcher or negro stealer. The relation between the slave and his master is not a matter to be determined by military officers, except in the single case provided for by Congress. This matter, in all other cases, must be decided by the civil authorities. One object in keeping fugitive slaves out of our camps is to keep clear of all such questions. Masters, or pretended masters, must establish the rights of property to the negroes as best they may, without our assistance or interference except where the law authorizes such interference.

Order No. 3 does not apply to the authorized private servants of officers, nor to negroes employed by proper authority in camps; it applies only to "fugitive slaves." The prohibition to admit them within our lines does not prevent the exercise of all proper offices of humanity, in giving them food and clothing outside, where such offices are necessary to prevent suffering.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

**A NEW ABSURDITY.**—The newest absurdity that has turned up on the surface of politics in the city of New York, is the programme "for a new party," just put forth by Mr. A. J. H. Duganne, who calls himself a "poet and author of American antecedents." Mr. Duganne invites everybody to join his party, which shall be neither Democratic or Republican, but possess the virtues of both without the vices of either. Don't Dugannees that this is no time to be coddling up new parties or platforms? The place for a real live patriot now-a-days is not in "politics," but in the army, under the Stars and Stripes. Let Mr. Duganne, if he would serve his country, stop talking about a "new party," and open a recruiting party forthwith.

**THE CONTRAST.**—The loyal States pay twenty millions of dollars for schools annually, and have five millions of children at school, while the disloyal do not expend one-fifth of that sum, and have but six hundred thousand children at school. There are more children in Ohio, in school than in all of the eleven disloyal states.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

### SENATE.

Tuesday, January 21, 1862.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Mr. Speaker HALL. Prayer by Rev. Daniel Gans, Pastor of the German Reformed church of Harrisburg. The Journal of yesterday, (Monday,) was read and approved.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. BOUND asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Lycoming (Mr. JOHNSON) for a few days from to-day.

### PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &c., PRESENTED.

The SPEAKER presented the petition of William Cobbett, of Philadelphia, now residing in London, executor of William Cobbett, deceased, praying for an allowance of sixty-seven thousand and one hundred and thirty-four dollars for reimbursement of forfeitures with interest, &c. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia relative to the passage of a law relating to copartners and joint debtors. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CONNELL presented a memorial of the stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' land and building association, asking for an act extending their charter.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Mr. LONDON presented the memorial of Pomeroy & Brothers, bankers of Bradford county, asking for the repeal of the law relative to bankers and brokers.

Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. LOWRY presented a petition of citizens of Erie county, complaining that the Erie plank road is a nuisance, and praying that it may be vacated.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. LAMBERTON presented a petition of citizens of Clarion county, asking for a review of the State road from Reimsburg, Clarion county, to the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Hemlock creek.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. LONDON presented a petition of the school directors of North Eland township, Wyoming county, praying for the repeal of an act of May 1, 1861, creating an independent school district in said township.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Corporations, reported as committed, an act to incorporate an association for the publication and diffusion of religious periodicals in the Lutheran church.

Mr. CLYMER, (same,) as committed, an act to extend the charter of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, of Philadelphia and Bucks county.

Mr. ROBINSON, (same,) as committed, an act to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' land and building association.

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) (same,) as committed, a supplement to an act extending the charter of the Pennsylvania Salt manufacturing company.

Mr. LOWRY, (same,) as committed, a supplement to an act to incorporate the borough of Pottsville.

Mr. MCCLURE, (Railroads,) as committed, an act to incorporate the New Castle and Beaver Railroad.

Mr. WRENCE, (Education,) as committed, an act changing the lines of the borough of Millsboro', Washington county.

Mr. KINSEY, (Compare bills,) presented a report, which was read and journalized.

### BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Mr. KETCHUM read in place a supplement to the several acts relative to courts in this Commonwealth.

Referred to the committee on Judiciary. Mr. LAMBERTON, a supplement to an act to lay out a State road in Venango and Clarion counties, approved April 17, 1861.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Taken up and passed finally. Mr. GLATZ, an act to provide for the recording of inventories made for appraisements of real estate in York county.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to an act to secure to farmers certain rights in the markets of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, &c.

Mr. HIESTAND, an act to incorporate the Continental express company.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Mr. LONDON, an act to repeal an act to establish a new school district in Wyoming county.

Referred to the Committee on Education. Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) an act relating to copartners.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Also, an act supplementary to an act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations. ORIGINAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. MCCLURE offered a resolution, requesting the Auditor General to furnish to the Finance Committee of the Senate a list of all companies or regiments where an arrearage of pay is supposed to be due. Agreed to.

**BILLS CONSIDERED.**  
On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill, entitled "An Act to incorporate the New Castle and Beaver railroad company."

Passed finally. On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate an association for the publication and diffusion of religious periodicals in the Lutheran church."

Passed finally. On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of an act changing the lines of the borough of Millsboro', Washington county.

Passed finally. On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of "a supplement to an act to extend the charter of the Pennsylvania salt manufacturing company."

Passed finally. On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of an act to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' land and building association.

Passed finally. On motion of Mr. CLYMER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of an act to refund to Samuel J. Walker, certain monies erroneously paid by him as collector of a succession tax on the estate of Joseph T. Marshall, deceased.

Mr. CLYMER explained the bill and it passed finally.

**DECREASE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.**  
Mr. CONNELL, MR. SPEAKER, I announce the death of Herman Yerkes, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

Intending to offer a resolution expressive of our regret for the death of Mr. Yerkes, I think it not improper to preface it with a few remarks. There may be no precedent on the journals of the Senate for observing or noticing the death of an officer of this Chamber. If there be none, I think it would be a more fitting occasion for one of a confidential character with whom we have chosen to surround ourselves, should cause us to pause, and should demand at least a passing notice. More especially, when as in the present instance, the conduct of that officer had been such as to challenge our admiration, and his bearing, here and everywhere, such as to command our esteem.

It is proper, therefore, to utter a few truthful words concerning our late sergeant-at-arms.

Those Senators who were present at the last session, all knew how well and faithfully he performed his duty. Attentive, strict, courteous, yet firm when occasion required, he was a model officer, whose superior in the line of his duty never yet occupied that chair, and never will. Our deceased friend, for as such, all who knew him, heartily recognized him, was proud of his position. Why? I remember to have heard falling from your lips, Mr. SPEAKER, "It is the measure of my mean ambition to fill a seat in this chamber." But, sir, no Senator who ever trod this floor—no Speaker, who ever filled your highly prized chair, ever stood here or there, prouder of his place than did our dead sergeant-at-arms, when he grasped that mace in his hands, and in his eye the proof that he enjoyed the confidence, esteem and friendship of the members of the Senate of this great Commonwealth. That was the secret of his desire to be here, and I say it too, was "no mean ambition."

At the close of the last session, he was tendered an unusual compliment for his fidelity, one perhaps which no other officer of this Senate ever before received—a letter signed by all the Senators of his party holding over, urging him to return and assuming him of their earnest support; and I know well, that those of our Democratic friends, who were here last winter, and who know his worth, regretted that the unbending rules of party organization denied them the privilege of joining in the compliment we recently gave him of a re-election, when on his dying bed.

"He was deeply affected by the kindness of the Senate," writes one who saw him lately. Who that knew his own kindness of heart can doubt it?

Though he has gone to the fullness of a ripe old age, the lesson that his departure conveys to us may be but little less striking than if a Senator had been taken from our midst. This time the arrow of the fatal archer has fallen by the very door of our chamber; vain is it to suppose that the next shot may not fall within the charmed circle of this floor.

The impression that the death of any of our fellow-men, however near to us, makes upon us is at most but brief. So engrossed are we in the pursuits of every day life, that we grow almost insensible to the certainty of our own inevitable departure.

I have read on the enchanting pages of eastern story, a tradition of that mighty monarch, the wisest after Solomon, who swayed the destinies of the oldest quarter of the world, the same whose prowess regained for the Christian domination the Holy Sepulchre from the Moslem, whose wisdom baffled the valor of the *Cour de Leon* and scattered the mailed crusaders to the four winds. When he appeared at the head of his armies, covering by their multitude one of the vast plains which overlook the Mediterranean, surrounded by a throng of princes and warriors, the most celebrated of their time, all obedient to his will; whose tumultuous acclaim louder than the roar of ocean, seemed to rend the vaulted sky, as their tread shook the solid earth beneath their feet, lest he might feel himself a God, and at one moment think himself a slave, a lot of mortals, an attendant by his direction, haunted before his vision a shroud-like banner streaming from a lance bearing the dread inscription

*Soldan, King of Kings!  
Soldan, Victor of Victors!  
Soldan must die!*

I trust the brief moment we now devote to the memory of our late friend, will not be without a proper influence; and I am sure that I but express the sentiment of the Senate in offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret, the announcement of the death of Herman Yerkes, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; and that, as a token of their sincere regret for his courteous and faithful discharge of his duty while an officer, and as a mark of respect for his memory, do order that this resolution be entered on the Journal.

On agreeing to the resolution, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. MCCLURE and Mr. CONNELL, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Bound, Clymer, Conell, Crawford, Donovan, Fuller, Glatz, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Ketcham, Kinsey, Lambertson, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, McClure, Meredith, Mott, Nichols, Penney, Reilly, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Montgomery), Smith, (Philadelphia), Stein, Wharton, and Hall, Speaker—31.

NAYS—None.  
So the resolution was adopted unanimously.  
On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the Senate then Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

The House was called to order at eleven o'clock A. M.

**THE PUBLIC LOAN.**  
A communication from the Auditor General, on the subject of the public loan authorized at the extra session of the Legislature, was read and laid on the table.

Joint resolution from the Senate, relative to the alleged corruptions in the last Legislature, was read and laid on the table.

**THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION IN THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.**

The House proceeded to consider the joint resolution presented by Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, last Friday, providing for an inquiry into alleged corrupt influences brought to bear upon the last session of the Legislature for the passage of an act entitled "An Act for the commutation of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania railroad."

Mr. ELLIOTT stated that the Senate had passed a similar resolution, and therefore moved the postponement of the one under consideration.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. ABOTT and Mr. ELLIOTT, and were as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Beaver, Bliss, Brown, (Mercer,) Caldwell, Cochran, Cowan, Crane, Dennis, Dougherty, Duffield, Elliott, Heckill, Happer, McClellan, Moore, Ritter, Schrook, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Twichell, Vincent, Wilder and Wilde—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Bates, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Boileau, Brown, (Northumberland,) Busby, Cessna, Craig, Dellone, Divins, Downey, (Greene,) Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Early, Freeland Gamble, Graham, Grant, Greenback, Gross, Hall, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Hopkins, (Washington,) Hutchenman, Josephs, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lehman, Lichtenwalner, McCoy, McCulloch, McKim, M'Manus, Myers, Neiman, Pershing, Peters, Potteiger, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Ross, (Mifflin,) Rowland, Russell, Ryan, Scott, Shannon, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Strang, Tate, Thompson, Tracy, Wakefield, Warner, Weidner, Williamson, Wimley, Wolf, Worley, Zeigler and Rowe, Speaker—71.

So the question was determined in the negative.

The amendment to the amendment, viz: to strike out "five" as the number of the proposed committee, and insert "seven," it was disagreed to.

An amendment to strike out "three" and insert "five," finally prevailed, and the question recurring on the resolution as amended, it was debated at some length; when

The hour of 12 o'clock, A. M., having arrived, the House proceeded to select a committee to try and determine the case of the contested election of JOHN M. MAKIN, the sitting member from the Sixth Legislative district, Philadelphia; whose following named members were selected:

MESSRS. ARMSTRONG, WORLEY, CHATHAM, GROSS, SCOTT, GRAHAM, RAMSEY, BANKS, and ROSS, (Luzerne).

Mr. SCOTT made the affidavit in the form required by law, that he could not serve on the committee, without great inconvenience.

By consent of the parties, Mr. STRANG, was substituted for Mr. SCOTT.

A communication was received from the Governor in reply to an inquiry, relative to the Pennsylvania soldiers serving in Col. Lamon's Virginia Brigade, saying that they were in good condition, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. They would be counted as State troops and be properly provided for.

The House then adjourned.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### 2D EDITION.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No News Received from the Burnside Expedition.

Condition of Released Wounded Prisoners

### LATER NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

### DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

A Naval Fleet Reported off Hatteras.

### Great Excitement at Wilmington, N. C.

The Rebel Congress Prohibits the Publication of War News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20.

via BALTIMORE.

No news has been received here from the Burnside expedition, which sailed over a week since. Southern papers say nothing about it, although if landing has been made the news ought to have reached Richmond and Norfolk before this.

No anxiety is felt, however, on the subject. Although it is highly probable that the first news from the expedition will be received at this point, yet, as Gen. Burnside's despatches would be sent to Washington direct, they might possibly reach their destination earlier if sent via Annapolis, since they might have to wait here nearly a whole day for the Baltimore boat.

Capt. Mendenhall of the Fourth artillery leaves us to-night to join his company, which is now in Louisville, Kentucky. He has been at this post two years and a half, and has lately been busy drilling new batteries just organized here.

The wounded prisoners who came down from Richmond the other day, and were taken to the hospital here, are all doing as well as could be expected. None are thought to be in a dangerous condition, and a few have so far recovered that they will be sent north by to-night's boat.

The troops on board the Constitution were disembarked this morning and marched and counter-marched up and down the beach within certain limits fixed by General Wool nearly all day. They have been on board more than two weeks, and enjoy very much the pleasure of stretching their legs. They were favored with summer weather. In the meantime the Constitution underwent a thorough cleansing which was needed. Nothing is known of the destination of the vessel, or the time when she sails. No orders have yet been read on the subject. Gen. Butler is expected here to personally order her sailing.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island this morning, under command of Lieut. Clinton, of General Wool's staff. The boat brought back the captain and crew of the ship York, of Dublin, Capt. Whittell, from Valencia, for Lewistown, Del., which was wrecked near Swanston, N. C., a week since.

### LATEST.

Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond on Friday night, after a very brief illness.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 18.—A letter received here from a reliable source at Newborn, on the 17th, says that 43 Federal vessels are at Hatteras.

An official despatch received at Wilmington, on the 19th, from Commodore Goldsboro, of the 16th, says that 34 small steamers and 16 sail vessels were inside, and 7 large steamers were outside of Hatteras. More are reported in Pamlico Sound.

The above may be relied on as it comes from an officer in Hyde county.

A law recently passed by Congress prohibits the publication of war news in newspapers.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

### Later Particulars of the Battle of Somerset.

### A DECISIVE VICTORY.

### INGLORIOUS RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

### Capture of all their Artillery, Ammunition, Horses, Wagons, &c.,

### TWO HUNDRED DEAD REBELS FOUND ON THE FIELD.

### Zollicoffer's Body Found in a Wagon.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.

A special Louisville dispatch to the *Commercial*, says that despatches received at Headquarters announce that the battle took place on Sunday morning, and that General Thomas continued the pursuit until night. Our forces followed the rebels who ran before them like a flock of frightened sheep close up to their entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night expecting to storm them in the morning, but with the aid of their boats and barges the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight. They left behind all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagons loaded with quarter master and medical stores which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of the intrenchments yesterday morning.

After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in every direction. Two hundred dead and wounded rebels were picked up on the field.

Gen. Zollicoffer was found in a wagon mortally wounded.

Our loss has not yet been definitely ascertained, but it must have been considerable.