

Daily Telegraph



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. Wednesday Morning, January 23, 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.

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 Whesling bridge case, which was tried in Philadelphia ten or twelve years ago.

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 HOUSE HAS ALSO A SEPARATE RESOLUTION before it, offered some days since by Mr. Hoopes, 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 as to its inefficiency from the Southern States 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, a 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 Columbia 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 1850 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 Caney-Wildcat, where he was gloriously defeated. He has now lost his life at the greater battle of Somerset. Bailie 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 Bailie Peyton, Jr., and who was in every respect as bitter a traitor as his father.

Gen. Schoepf, who leads 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 defenses.

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.

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 the exercise of all proper offices of humanity, in giving them food and clothing outside of where such offices are necessary to prevent suffering.

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. Dugane, who calls himself a "poet and author of American antecedents." Mr. Dugane 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 Duganeance 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. Dugane, 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, P. M., and was called to order by Mr. Speaker HALL, Prayor 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. PATITIONS, 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 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. LAMBERTON presented the memorial of Pomeroy & Brothers, bankers of Bedford 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 Heimerburg, Clarion county, to the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Hemlock creek. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Mr. LAMBERTON presented a petition of the school directors of North Eland township, Wyoming county, praying for the repeal of an act of May 1, 1851, creating an independent school district in that town.

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Committee on Corporations, reported and 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' 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, (Balltown), as committed, an act to incorporate the New Castle and Beaver Railroad. Mr. LAWRENCE, (Education), as committed, an act changing the lines of the borough of Millboro', Washington county. Mr. KINSEY, (Compare bills), presented a report, which was read and journalised.

Mr. KETCHAM, from 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, 1851. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. GLAZ, 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. HLESTAND, an act to incorporate the Continental express company. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. Mr. LAMBERTON, 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.

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 Millboro', Washington county. Passed finally.

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. He was proud of his position, and he was proud to have heard falling from your lips, Mr. SPEAKER, "in the measure of no mean ambition to fill a seat in this chamber." But, ambition who ever trod this floor—no sir, no Senator 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 eyes 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 by 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 assuring him of their warmest 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 rigidity 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 in 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 from Christian domination the Holy Sepulchre for the Moslem, whose wisdom baffled the valor of the *Cour de Leon* and scattered the mail clad 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 for one moment think himself above the lot of mortals, an attendant by his direction, flaunted before his vision a shroud-like banner streaming from a lance bearing the dread inscription

Satan, King of Kings! Satan, Victor of Victors! Sobered and made dead!

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, Douvan, Fuller, Glatz, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Keith, Kinsey, Lambertson, London, Lawrence, Lowry, McCleure, Meredith, Mott, Nichols, Penney, Reilly, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Montgomery), Smith, (Philadelphia), Stein, Wharton, and Hall, Speakers—21.

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. Hoopes, 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. ABBOTT and Mr. ELLIOTT, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Beaver, Blaise, Brown, (Meror), Caldwell, Cochran, Cowan, Crane, Dennis, Dougherty, Duffield, Elliott, Gaskill, Happer, Mc Clellan, Moore, Ritter, Schrock, Smith, (Philadelphia), Twitchell, Yincant, Wilday and Wirtle—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Bates, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Boileau, Brown, (Northumberland), Busbey, Cessna, Craig, Dellove, Divins, Dorley, (Greene), Donnelly, (Philadelphia), Early, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Greenbank, Gross, Hall, Henry, Hess, Hofer, Hoover, Hopkins, (Philadelphia), Hopkins, (Washington), Hutchman, Josephs, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lehman, Lichtenwallner, Neil, Newman, Penning, Peters, Pfeiffer, Quigley, Ramsey, Rees, Rhoads, Ross, (Mifflin), Bayland, Rosell, Ryan, Scott, Tracy, Smith, (Strang), Tate, Thompson, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Warner, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Wolf, Worley, Zeigler and Bows, Speaker—71.

Medical. SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA, PURIFYING THE BLOOD. Mr. SCOTT'S SARSAPARILLA, a speedy cure of the subcutaneous disease: By consent of the Committee, substituted for Mufulous Affection such a communication, Sores, Eruptions, Pennsylvania soldiers' diseases. Virginia Brigade, saying the 6th June, 1862. condition, all rumors to the contrary to be acknowledged. They would be counted. Having troops and be properly provided for. from it. The House then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH. From our Evening Edition of Yesterday. 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. Macdonald 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. Whalen, 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.

CHRONICLE, 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 across the river before daylight. They left behind all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, eighty wagons loaded with quartermaster 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. The surgeon of the Tenth Indiana Regiment telegraphed that his regiment had seventy killed and wounded. Gen. Thomas' division embraces some of the best regiments in this department. As far as learned, the Ninth Ohio, Tenth Indiana, Second Minnesota, Eighteenth Regulars

Medical. "They go right to the Spot." INSTANT RELIEF. PURIFY YOUR BLOOD. SPALDING'S Throat Confections.

Organization of a New Military Department. REGULATIONS FOR THE REBELS' SERVICE. IMPORTANT FROM MANASSAS. THE REBELS EVACUATING THEIR POSITIONS. THE KENTUCKY VICTORY. The Assault on Gen. Montgomery. PRESENTS FROM THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. According to General Order No. 11, issued from the Adjutant General's office, a new military department, to be known as the Department of Key West, is constituted with the following mainland on the west coast, viz: Litchicola and Cape Canaveral on the east coast; Brigadier-General J. N. Brannon, of Louisiana, is assigned to the command.

It is also reported that citizens of this State volunteer recruiting service under General Order No. 105, of 1861, are to recruit for the army respectively and not for the navy or marine service. They will, however, be in the direction of the general superintendent. The full number of officers authorized for recruiting service need not be detailed, but a number will suffice to fill up the several regiments; the selections will be made by the commander of Departments or corporations. Information has been received, by express directly from Manassas, that the rebels have evacuated that point, taking their position further south. The effect of this movement is supposed to counteract an apparent movement of our troops for the recovery of the news from Kentucky, which was sent to headquarters, and communicated to the public this forenoon. The great defeat is manifest in every circle, and the victory is regarded as opening the ball in the grand series of triumphs, which only await the elements for their consummation.

Capt. Chapman and Lieut. McHenry, who committed the murderous assault on Gen. Montgomery at Alexandria, on Saturday, to be tried by court martial immediately. It was supposed the death penalty, if meted through the intervention of Gen. McClellan, McHenry is well known in Philadelphia, and has a recruiting station in the neighborhood of Fourth and Chesnut streets some time since.

The government received to-day a present from the Emperor of Japan, two elegant brass eight feet in length, a sword laid with gold pearls, and other articles of minor value, including a brief address or letter to the President.

LATEST FROM CAIRO. Return of the Federal Troops from the Grand Reconnoissance to Columbus. CAIRO, Jan. 20.—(Special despatch to the Chicago Journal.)—General Grant and his staff arrived in town yesterday morning. General Paine's Brigade reached Fort Johnson yesterday, and General McClellan's Brigade will arrive to-morrow.

The object of the Expedition, it is supposed, was a reconnaissance in force of all that portion of Kentucky in which a portion of the operations against Columbus will necessarily be performed, and a demonstration to aid General Buell's right wing. Our forces have been eminently successful, and the engineer corps under Colonel Westcott have a full and accurate knowledge of the country. It is understood that General Sherman has taken a camp equipage at a warehouse near left in Camp Beauregard, the rebels having fled to Columbus.

General McClellan's brigade went to within seven miles of Columbus, and on Thursday night in sight of the rebel works. He afterwards visited the towns of Millersburg, Lovelaceville and Blandville, surveying the roads as he went. A part of General Sherman's command will return to Paducah to-day. CAIRO, Jan. 20.—Gen. McClellan's brigade has returned from the expedition, and taken its old quarters. The Twentieth Illinois regiment, which has been encamped at the mouth of the Mississippi creek, since the expedition started, will be to-night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21. Flour is dull, and selling only in small quantities at \$5 25 for super, \$5 50 and \$5 75 for extra quality. Bye flour is dull, at \$3 75, and common at \$3. The offerings of wheat were rather light, and the article is dull, and prices have fallen to 22¢. 2,000 bushels red sold at \$1 31 1/2 @ 34. Bye 2,000 bushels red sold at 72¢ @ 73¢. Corn is in fair demand, and 4,000 bushels of yellow sold at 68¢. Oats are steady, and 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania brought 88¢. Groceries are quiet, and 100 lbs of Rio coffee at 10¢ @ 11¢, and 100 lbs of Java at 12¢. Provisions dull—saies of Meal, 10¢ @ 11¢. 500 dead hogs sold 56¢ bushels sold at \$4 00 @ 5 05. 300 bbls. whisky sold at 20¢.

New York, Jan. 21. Flour quiet—sales of 10,000 lbs at \$5 25 @ 5 50 for State, \$5 90 @ 5 95 for Country, \$5 25 @ 6 10 for Southern. Wheat dull. Select Schools for Boys and Girls. FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST. THE Fall term of ROBERT F. WELLES' School for boys, will open on the first Monday of September. The room is well ventilated, and the school furnished, and in every respect adapted for the purpose. CATHARINE WELLES' School for girls, will open at the same building, will open for the Fall term on the first Monday of September. The room has been elegantly fitted up to promote the health and comfort of scholars.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR! 4,500 LBS FAMILY BUCKWHEAT FLOUR (extra) in 12 and 25 lb barrels. The quality is very superior, having been selected expressly for our retail trade. For sale by election expressly for our retail trade. W. DICK, No. 1111