THE DAILY PRESS
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Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1862. NUMBER 107

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S THEATER,
Corner Sixth and Vine streets.

Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasurer, C. T. Collins.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 4, 1862,
LAST NIGHT OF MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
GIO, THE ARROBES OF TYRE,
Mr. Proctor as.....Gio
Pea Seul.....Mademoiselle Aubrey
Song—I'd choose to be a daisy.....Mrs. N. Kneass
Scotch Dance.....Miss Stella Mason
To conclude with the Farce called
THE ROBBERS OF THE HEATH.
Monday, January 6, first night of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

Mad. Anna Bishop,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED CANTATRICE,
Who, since her appearance in the United States, has made the circuit of the globe, begs to announce
ONE GRAND CONCERT,
On Tuesday Evening, January 7.

Madame Anna Bishop will be assisted by
MR. EDWARD SEGUIN,
The American Baritone, Eleve du Conservatoire Imperiale de Musique, Paris;
GUSTAVE DE SPIESS,
The eminent Pianist (Pupil of Listz)

TICKETS.....50 CENTS.
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Seats can be secured without extra charge, commencing Monday morning, January 6, at 8 o'clock, at Smith & Nixon's Piano Rooms, in front of the Hall.
The Steinway Grand Piano used is furnished by Smith & Nixon. jan4-tf

GRAND CLASSICAL
SACRED CONCERT,
TO BE GIVEN AT THE
CATHEDRAL,
On Sunday Evening, Jan. 5, '62,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ST. PETER'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,
BY THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR,
Assisted by several Artists and Amateurs, and by a
Full Orchestra of Thirty Performers,
Comprising the celebrated Forty second Psalm, by Mendelssohn, Bartholdy, and a selection of masterpieces by Mozart, Bach, Cherubini and Stradella.

H. G. ANDRES, Leader.
CONCERT COMMENCES AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
TICKETS.....50 CENTS.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Ouverture—Fingal.....Mendelssohn.
2. Ave Verum Corpus Natum, Ex Maria Virgine, &c.....Mozart.
Chorus with accompaniment of String Instruments.
3. Pista Signore—The Celebrated Prayer by.....Stradella.
Barytone Solo.
4. Tantum Ergo Sacramentum.....S. Bach.
Chorale without accompaniment.
5. The One Hundred and Eighteenth Psalm, Cherubini.
Chorus and Orchestra.
6. March Triumphal.....Kroell.
Orchestra.
PART SECOND.
The Forty-second Psalm.....Mendelssohn.
Soli, Chorus and Orchestra.
[ja2-c]

Palace Garden,
Vine-st., between Fourth and Fifth.
W. E. PALMER, TREASURER AND Proprietor; Abe Palmer, Business Manager; G. P. Madden, Stage Manager; Geo. Wallace, Musical Director; A. Smith, Leader of Orchestra.
Admission, 10 cents; Parquette, 20 cents.
MUSIC, WIT AND THE DRAMA.
W. E. Manning,
The Great Western Ethiopian Comedian.
Re-engagement of the favorite Vocalist, Dancer and Comedian,
T. LE FAVOR.
Immense success of the
GREAT JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE
See the names of the unapproachable Quartet:
Johnny Stout, T. Le Favor,
George Wallace, Charley Sanford.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
PART I.
Overture.....Orchestra
Opening Chorus.....Quartet
Gentle Annie.....W. Warrie
Fanny Hall.....W. E. Manning
Seeing Nelly Home.....Johnny Stout
Laughing Darkies.....G. P. Madden
Annie Lisle.....George Wallace
Anvil Chorus—Il Trovatore.....Company
PART II.
Ballad.....Miss Katy Florence
Dance—Cocoanut.....Ballet Troupe
Cambellogians.....Company
PART III.
Ballad.....Johnny Stout
Dance—A la Bayadere.....Misses Carrie and Lillie
Flying Globe.....Signor Costello
PART IV.
Song and Dance—Bob Ridley.....G. P. Madden
Comic Duet.....Misses Louisa and Lillie
Cotton Pad Jig, by the Favorite.....Johnny Stout
TALENT ON A BOAT.
Le Favor, Manning and Sanford.
PART V.
Comic Song.....G. P. Madden
Favorite Dance.....Miss Carrie
Ballad Selected.....Miss Katy Florence
Trained Dog Sanchu.....Introduced by Mr. Madden
PART VI
Equilibrium Scenes.....Signor Costello
Aerial Suspension.....Prof. Adrian
The whole to conclude with a
LAUGHABLE AFTERPIECE.
A Grand Afternoon Performance on New-Year Day, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents. dc31-f

WESTERN MUSEUM—SYCAMORE-STREET, near Third—where can be seen over 300,000 different Curiosities in the same building; Wax Statuary of the most prominent persons that ever lived; Scenes of all the late Battles, Living Wonders—the African Boa Constrictor, 27 feet in length, weighing 355 pounds; the Arctic Rats; millions of Curiosities, too numerous to mention. Admission only ONE DIME to all the show, the Infernal Regions included.
d-31-tf WM. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

Sundries on Consignment.
25 BRLS. HEMPSEED;
10 brls. Dried Apples;
10 brls Castor Oil;
14 brls. Mess Pork;
Beans, Butter and Eggs.
For sale by JAS. A. FRAZER & CO.,
ja3 66 and 68 Walnut-st.

Rice.
700 BAGS PRIME EAST INDIA Rice. For sale by
JAS. A. FRAZER & CO.,
ja3 Nos. 66 and 68 Walnut-st.

Percussion Caps.
1,000 M PLAIN S. B. CAPS—GREEN; 2,000 M plain S. B. Caps—American. For sale by
JAMES A. FRAZER & CO.,
ja3 66 and 68 Walnut-st.

THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY, containing the News of the Week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Events elsewhere, up to the hour of going to press.
For sale at the Counting-room. Price 3 cents.

THE DAILY PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY
THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.
SATURDAY.....JANUARY 4

VARIETIES.

The Yankee who sells dried snow for salt could soon make a fortune if he would go South.

The schooner *Prince of Wales*, loaded with salt, while attempting to run the blockade at Georgetown, South Caralina, was chased by a Yankee cruiser, beached and burned.

A little Edwina Booth was born to the distinguished American tragedian in Manchester, England—say letters by the last steamer.

Fanny Fern says, to her eye, no statue that the rich man places ostentatiously in his window, is to be compared to the little expectant face pressed against the window-pane, watching for its father, when his day's labor is done.

Daniel S. Dickinson was not far out of the way when he told a client, who tremblingly asked him, in a case of importance, how he thought the jury would "bring in." "My fried," said the illustrious Dan, "don't ask me; if there is any one thing uncertain to God himself, it is what the verdict of a petit jury will be!"

When Dr. Franklin was making his first experiments in electricity, he wished to try its effects on a hen, and while holding the wire to the bird it struggled, and he received the whole charge himself. On recovering from the shock he good naturedly remarked that, instead of killing a hen by electricity, he had nearly killed a goose!

The New Hampshire editor who wrote his editorials with chalk on the soles of his shoes, and went barefoot while the boys set up the copy, has purchased a ream of second-hand envelopes, and engaged a girl to turn them inside.

If all our faults, our little tricks, our petty cozenings, our bo-peep moods with truth and justice, could be sent upon us in the blankets, all embodied in fleas, how many of us with lily skins would get up spotten scarlet.

First Old Codger—"My voice is still for war."

Second Old Codger—"Yes, too all-fired *still*."

The cedars of Lebanon are probably the oldest trees in the world, except the elder trees.

"I tell you, my wife, I have got the plan all in my head."

"Ah, then it is all in a nutshell."

If a man is doomed to the stake, he would generally prefer that it should be beef or venison.

The number of murders committed in New York city during the last year was fourteen, a decrease of six as compared with the previous year. Number of homicides forty-nine, an increase of twenty-one over 1860; suicides thirty-five, a decrease of eighteen.

Mr. Johnstone is erecting a large paper mill at Burnside Farm, near Alva, England, for the manufacture of paper from wood ground to dust. The invention is a French one, and has been patented.

It is believed that we have saltpeter in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, and other parts of the country, which, if properly worked, will render us independent of England.

The debt of Alleghany County, Penn, including Pittsburg and Alleghany City, is nearly $7,700,000, and the value of taxable property is but $28,000,000.

Since the beard and mustache followed the wake of lager and meerschaum, and became Americanized, the number of barber shops in Philadelphia has fallen from over two hundred to about eighty. There are not over one-sixth as many shaving brushes manufactured, and the importation of razors has declined in a corresponding ratio.

A correspondent of the Glosgow *Herald* mentions that in a certain church the other Sunday, the singers might have been heard proclaiming an entymological pursuit in the following line of a hymn:

"And we'll catch the flee,
And we'll catch the flee,
And we'll catch the fleet-ing hours."

LEAD.—The price of lead has advanced to the sum of $34 per thousand, being an increase of $14 since May last.

Almost every young lady is public spirited enough to be willing to have her father's home used as a court house.

The laying on of hands, one of the old forms of healing, some times proves an aggravation in cases of love sickness.

Wodsworth cautions a studious friend against "growing double;" but the girls think it is the best thing a nice young man can do.

The cup of patience is carved by angelic hands, set round with diamonds from the mines of Eden, and filled at the eternal font of goodness.

M. Learned, of Oxfordville, N. H, has three twins in the army. Two of them, twenty-thiee years old, are in the Massachusetts Fourteenth. The third, whose mate is a girl, is nineteen years old, and is in the New Hampshire Fifth Regiment.

The *Delta* says that the banks of New Orleans have agreed to lend the State of Louisiana $4,000,000, at the rate of eight per cent. interest, to enable it to pay the Confederate tax and meet its own obligations.

Daniel Hagar, of Wallingford, Vt., has made some maple sugar from sap drawn from his trees on the 10th of December—a case without parallel within the memory of "the oldest inhabitants" of Vermont.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Edward Clark, an insurance agent of Cleveland, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful; and he who knows himself will never be imprudent.

A good man regrets more keenly an injustice he has inflicted on others than any that can be put upon him.

Art is the revelation of man; and not merely that, but likewise the revelation of nature speaking through man.

A pretty girl complained of a cold and chaps on her lips. "Thee should not allow them there," said broadvim.

Children wouldn't cross their parents so often when they are grown up, if they were to cross their parents' knees a little oftener when they were little.

There are times when our souls are restless, and a voice sounds within us like the trumpet of the archangel, and thoughts, long buried, come out of their graves.

There is an affected humanity more unsufferable than downright pride, as hypocrisy is more abominable than libertinism. Take care that your virtue be genuine and unsophisticated.

As it is the sun that ripens, as it is the sun that gives color and flavor, as it is the sun that is required to do all things in the life of a plant; so, in the life of every man the power of God on the soul is indispensible to the development of the higher faculties, and their development in the highest forms.

Conflagrations in Great Cities.

The partial destruction of Charleston recalls the numerous historical examples of a similar fate visited upon other cities. In the fierce and sanguinary conflicts of the olden time, burning cities and towns were among the ordinary and most common incidents of the war. How many times did Jerusalem suffer from the flames, and how numerous are the cities which more modern times have seen destroyed in the embittered border feuds of the middle ages? We have had but little of this in our present strife, and it is a fact which can not escape comment, that the first marked incident is that city of the South which has been so ready to condemn to the flames our Northern homes.

The extent of the conflagration at Charleston, though comparatively great for a city of its size, was trifling in comparison with the destruction which has visited other cities. But six or seven millions of dollars, worth of property was destroyed, while our own great fire of 1835 swept away $18,000,000. The number of houses destroyed were nearly as great, however, which shows that many of those at Charleston were of inferior value.

New York has suffered from other fires of fearful magnitude, but its history in this respect falls far behind that of European capitals, of which many examples are cited in an article on "Fire Doomed Cities," in *Bidwell's Eclectic Magazine* for January, 1862.

Moscow, in Russia, is the most hapless of these fire-doomed cities, having a history of conflagrations without precedent in ancient or modern days. Two thousand persons perished in the flames of its burning dwellings in 1536, and a still more fearful calamity followed in 1571, when it was besieged by the Turks, who set fire to the town, from which its inhabitants could not escape except to die by the sword. The streets were paved with great fir trees, oily and resinous, and the houses of the same material, furnished no obstacle to the flames, which, aided by the furious winds, swept like a storm over the city. Two hundred thousand persons were reported to have perished, but this is an evident exaggeration. Yet thousands of the country people had taken refuge in the city from the public enemy, and the poor creatures ran into the market place, and were "all roasted there, in such a sort that the tallest man seemed a child, so much had the fire contracted their limbs—a thing more hideous and frightful than any can imagine."

A still more fearful conflagration visited Moscow in 1812, when its three hundred thousand inhabitants were ordered to quit the city, which was fired by the Russian authorities. "Thirty thousand houses, seven thousand principal edifices, and fourteen thousand inferior structures, were reduced to ashes. The private loss is supposed to have exceeded £30 000,000 sterling." "Palaces and temples," writes Karamsin, the Russian historian, "monuments of art and miracles of luxury; the remaining of past ages, and those which had been the creation of yesterday; the tombs of ancestors and the cradles of the present generation were indiscriminately destroyed."

London, too, has been the especial mark for the flames, from the days of the great fire in 1666 down to the fire of last June, in Tooley-street, which was one of the most destructive of modern times.

Constantinople has also a prominent place in the list of fire-doomed cities. In 1729 were consumed twelve thousand houses and seven thousand persons; and in 1745, six thousand lives were lost. Other destructive fires occurred in 1751 and 1756, while another in 1791 destroyed thirty thousand dwellings and nearly eight thousand people.

In the present century Hamburg and Copenhagen, in Europe, and Quebec, Canada, have suffered most severely from the flames.

Let us hope that the old barbaric spectacle of cities given to be burned may not be added to other horrors which are inseparable from civil conflict. If the Charlestonians must consign what is left of their city to the flames, few will regret its self-imposed doom, even though, as at Moscow, where aspen plants sprang up every where among the ruins of the place, the winds should bring the seeding of a forest to forever hide the spot where once stood the city whose pride was its ruin.

Deadness of Prayer-Meetings.

"Why is it," inquired a Christian brother the other day, "that the Fulton-street Prayer-Meetings are so well attended, and so eminently spiritual and interesting, while most of the other meetings are cold and almost deserted?"

"I do not know," was the reply, "unless the admirable five-minute arrangement for prayer and exhortation, under God, has accomplished it."

In this brief dialogue there is much for serious reflection. It is a fact not to be denied, that most of the weekly prayer-meetings connected with the churches in this city, are in a deplorable state of desertion and stupidity. They are cold, and consequently heartless. They are dull, and, of course, almost deserted. They are unattractive, and, of necessity they repel rather than invite worshipers. No five-minute rule exists even by respectable *usage*, but some of the brethren travel the "round world" over in pursuit of topics on which to elaborate and expound, when they rise to lead in the devotions. They exhaust themselves and their hearers, and aid in killing the spirituality of the meeting, if any exists at the time they "take the floor." It was only the other evening, in the prayer meeting of a large and wealthy uptown church, where less than fifty were assembled, that an aged brother went into an extended biographical sketch of a friend, whose burial he had that day attended. Long, wandering prayers are the bane of devotional meetings, and should be discountenanced and abandoned.

The rigidity and formal manner in which many prayer-meetings are conducted, crush out heart freedom, and prevent the rise and glow of spirituality. There is nothing of the kind in Fulton street. No long prayers, no extended, weary exhortations, no singing of hymns of six and eight verses, each one to be read through *entire* by the presiding officer. No calling habitually upon certain brethren to pray, and no weary waiting for somebody to rise, when the "meeting is open for remark or prayer." But ever there is the outgushing of the heart, brief, earnest songs of praise, the fresh religious experience of those who have just caught glimpses of heavenly light, and the short, ardent pleadings of sinners for forgiveness, and gratitude for mercies received. The very atmosphere is redolent with spirituality, and the joy is of that "unspeakable" kind which occasionally is felt in every true Christian heart.—*New York Observer.*

The Empress Eugenie is the possessor of a pearl, found in Patterson, N. J., during the pearl-fishing excitement a few years since, worth $2,500.

Paris Winter Fashions.

[From Le Follet.]

Two distinctly opposite styles will, it is said, meet with equal success this winter. The skirts of dresses will be worn either ornamented to excess, or—for there is no medium—thoroughly simple and void of all ornament. We can hardly realize this extreme of simplicity, especially as we find our elegantes wearing flounces, soutaches, and passementeries of all kinds. It is true that for an in-door dress a variety of ornaments is unnecessary, and even inconvenient. For "robes de ville," of course the case is quite different. One thing is certain, a handsomely trimmed dress will always have a richer appearance than one less so, let the material be what it may. The only difficulty is to choose from the mass offered for our selection; comprising small gauffered flounces, ruches, braidings, passementeries of all kinds, buttons surrounded with lace or fur, colored pipings, tassels, pompons of frayed silk, medallions of velvet or silk embroidered in satin-stitch, lace flounces or insertions, very narrow gauffered frills, bands of velvet or silks *a disposition*, &c.

Flounces are never put to the bottom of the skirt, and are placed together, or in rows with spaces between, according to the fancy of the wearer. Many are placed in twos or three, and each set headed by a rush or band of color. They are seldom put straight round the skirt, but in vandykes or scollops. The flounces are not hemmed—they are either bound or pinked. Many dresses are trimmed *en tunique*, and it is expected that this style, being a becoming one, as it gives hight and grace to the figure, will long remain in fashion. The bodies of dresses are made either round or with two points; if the latter, the points in front open. They are closed to the throat or open encour, according to the style of the material, or the purpose for which the style was designed.

Alpaca is still a favorite material with the Parisians, and seems to be gaining ground with the English. It has the advantage of falling in graceful folds, without so much danger in cutting as exists in many other fabrics. Poplins, either English or Irish, are much worn. Taffetas, antiques and moires still maintain their rank. Velvets are generally trimmed with Astracan, either real or imitated, in Thibet wool or frayed silk. It is a very rich and soft trimming. Foulards are much in favor, despite the winter. The most fashionable are those with brown or gray grounds, and colored flowers. A white foulard with colored patterns, making a very elegant evening dress, and has the advantage over tarlatane in that it will wash. Soutaches and cords are very much worn. The designs in which they are made are very rich and fantastic. The skirts are worn very full and long behind, but rather shorter in front than formerly.

Colored petticoats are as much in favor for out-of door-wear as ever. They are made in wools or drougets, in plain materials, and trimmed with wide bands of velvetor colored merino; in cashmere, with designs printed to imitate laces—this latter is hardly good taste; the most elegant and expensive colored petticoats are in black silk, quilted with white or color in various patterns, in squares or medallions, etc.

The Zouave vest is not superseded by the Garibaldi, but is no longer accompanied by the waistcoat of latute or muslin; the season requires warmer materials, such as cashmere in all colors, embroidered in black and white.

The robes de chambre "Louis XV," are in great favor; the front fits to the body, and the back put in large box-plaits, which fall from the shoulder. The corsage is open to the waist, and the skirt is opened from the fastening at the waist; this style of dress made in velvet and trimmed with Chinchilla or Astracan, has a very rich effect.

Laces of all kinds are much worn, both for dresses, bonnets, trimming, or for articles of out-door apparel. Black lace is much worn in evening dress and often accompanies white materials. The colors most in vogue, perhaps not those most worn, but at all events the most elegant and fashionable, are grays in all shades, the Havana brown, a peculiar shade of green, and a new shade of violet of a very blue tinge; this last color is an expensive one, arising from some difficulty in the preparation.

Ribbons of shaded velvet will be worn this winter for bonnets: black spotted with white, or violet with black cross-bars, seem the favorites at present. Artificial flowers will be in great request for ball-dresses this winter; they should be mixed with lace, Alengon, Chantilly, English blonde, or gold and silver lace. They are placed either in large detached bouquets, or in long branches on the skirt.

The bonnets made by our principal milliners are no longer raised in a high point. They are distinguished from common place bonnets by the fact of their being rather square at the top and very open at the sides; they are still large, but not so large as they were. The top of the cap is full of flowers, or feathers, &c., and the sides of blonde or lace, are very full. The crowns are worn either loose or plain, and the curtain of a moderate depth. Bonnets are generally composed of two different materials—crape and velvet for fall-dress bonnets; silk and terry velvet for those of less dress. The most fashionable colors are claret, green, Capuchin, a new gray, the violet before mentioned, and black mixed with white.

We find the following items in the *Provost Guard*, a new paper published at Paducah:

AN UNFORTUNATE FACT.—A gentleman in this city, who was present at New Madrid last August, tells the following: It will be remembered that one of the Confederate gunboats came up to Columbus and captured the little steamer *Equality*. At that time General Pillow was in command at New Madrid, under General Polk. The latter had just paid a visit to New Madrid when the capture of the *Equality* occurred. As the Confederate gunboat retreated down the Mississippi with her prize, she was followed by the United States gunboats *Lexington* and *A. O. Tylor*. A sharp cannonading took place to within a few miles of New Madrid. General Polk, hearing the cannonading, in his fear, imagined that the United States forces were coming after him, and hastily issuing an order to General Pillow to fall back upon Randolph, himself retreated on board the steamer *Wm. M. Morrison* and left for Memphis! At that time the *Morrison* and *Ohio Belle* were all the steamers at New Madrid, and the cowardice of the act was in taking the largest and swiftest boat for himself and staff, and leaving but the *Ohio Belle* to transport seven thousand troops to Randolph!

The retreat was undertaken, but only one-third of the men were able to be moved, leaving the others apparently at the mercy of the United States forces.

The gentleman informs us that curses loud and deep were showered upon the head of the preacher General, and that hundreds of them swore they never would fight under such a canting coward.

Among the many sad sights that we see, the saddest is that of a fashionable audience in a fashionable church, sitting under the preaching of the Gospel by a popular minister, and no more affected by what they hear than are the sands of Sahara by the rain and dew. In reference to such, we have often thought of the prayer of Dr. Mason, "that God would work them up to a sense of their duty before they woke up amid the fires which burn forever." Is not much good sacrificed simply for the maintenance of a fashionable propriety, and a cold correctness in our worshiping congregations?

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Rebels Obstructing and Destroying the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—The *Journal*, of this city, has information that Johnston and Buckner's forces tore up the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for three-fourths of a mile about four or five miles beyond Green River, piled up cross ties, laid rails upon them and set fire to the whole mass—repeating the same operation at different distances all the way to Glasgow Junction, besides felling as many trees as possible across the track, and were engaged blowing up a tunnel three hundred feet long near the Junction.

The crew of the *Pink Varble* have returned from Nashville. They say that at the great fire at Nashville, which consumed seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of property on the 22d ult., C. Armstrong's pork-house (formerly of this city) contributed materially to the progress of the flames, and that stored shells exploded terrifically in every direction. The rebels have promised to pay for the boat, as it was engaged in bringing them machinery under a permit from Secretary Chase.

Benham's Case Only Postponed.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The reporter for the Associated Press did not, as is alleged, report or circulate the report that General McClellan had dismissed the charges brought by Brigadier-General Rosecrans against General Benham, nor has he until now said a single word upon the subject. The facts are briefly these:

The charges involve the conduct of General Benham as to the pursuit of General Floyd, and the cause of the escape of the latter with his army. General Benham has denied the truth of the charges, and asked for a court-martial, but this was refused at the present time, from the fact that the chief witnesses are attached to the army of Western Virginia, and are now serving in Kentucky, and can not be even temporarily withdrawn. In other words, the trial is postponed to await the convenience of their attendance without detriment to the public interest.

Premises of Forward Movements.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Advices from Port Royal indicate that Commodore Dupont is preparing for a new naval demonstration. Gunboats are concentrating and a large number of armed launches are practicing to assist the landing of troops. About 10,000 troops could be spared from Hilton Head, in addition to General Stevens' Brigade, to operate against Charleston, Savannah or the rebel force at Coosansatchie—the latter most likely.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says orders are given for a movement by way of Occoquan; also that General Burnside will ascend the Rappahannock.

No More Trouble with England Expected—Cotton to be Planted at the West.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The rumors current in the newspapers that further trouble may be expected with England, rising out of our blockade of Charleston and Savannah with stone hulks, are regarded here as entirely without foundation.

General McClellan's health continues to improve.

The Government has taken measures to obtain cotton seed from Port Royal, in order that it may be planted in Illinois and other Western States.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, January 3.—An extra session of the Michigan Legislature convened at Lansing yesterday. The Governor's Message suggests a liquidation of the direct Federal tax by relessing the Federal Government from reimbursing the State, on account of war expenses, to an equal amount.

Twenty-four thousand men have been furnished by Michigan for the war, of which ten regiments for three years, one battery of artillery, and one regiment of three-months volunteers, have been raised at the expense of the State, costing $539,000, of which $92,000 have been refunded by the United States Government.

In view of the manifest disposition of foreign powers to intermeddle in our domestic affairs, he recommends that provisions be made for the organization and uniform of the militia to constitute an active force and the speedy enrollment, to be subject to draft at any time, and while not favoring the erection of extensive fortifications, he advises the Legislature to urge upon Congress the immediate necessity of establishing, at some convenient point in the North-west, an arsenal and manufactory of arms and munitions of war, and also a naval station, to be located in Michigan, as being most advantageous, both from extent of her coast and unrivaled resources for ship building.

In alluding to national affairs, he attributes our complications abroad and trouble at home to inactivity of the army, and says the people will not tamely submit to see our armies used to protect slave property of rebels when the most active means should be taken to suppress the rebellion, sparing nothing and apologizing to nobody for our actions.

Decision of an Important Land Case—Mileage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The long contested land claim between James H. Lane and Gaius Jenkins, involving the title to a valuable quarter section of land adjoining Lawrence, Kansas, has been finally decided by the Commissioner of the Land Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, unequivocally in favor of General Lane.

The merits of the case have been exhaustibly presented on both sides by eminent legal advisers, and involved the original parties in all personal conflict on the claim, resulting in the wounding of General Lane and the death of Gaius Jenkins. The case has excited great interest throughout legal circles, the various departments and the country at large. The decision vindicating General Lane in his right to the property was rendered on the last day of December.

At the commencement of this year General Lane presented to the attorney of Mrs. Jackson the sum of $1,500, as a free-will New-year's offering of kindness and sympathy.

The opinion of Controller Whittlesey, acquiesced in by Secretary Chase, is that, according to the present law regulating the compensation of members of Congress, they can receive mileage only for the regular session; therefore, mileage for the July extra session remains to be provided for by future regulations. It may be stated that several Senators were paid their mileage before the opinion was officially furnished for ministerial guidance.

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Harrington has been absent from the department for a week or ten days past, on account of sickness.

It appears, by the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, John D. Defrees, that the Government Printing Bureau has been conducted with the utmost efficiency and satisfaction. The wisdom of Congress in suppressing the former arrangements by the present establishment is fully vindicated as compared to the prices formerly paid public printers. There has, during the past seven months, been an actual saving to the Government of $60,000.

Rumored Loss of a British Transport with 1,100 Troops.

HALIFAX, January 3.—A painful rumor is current in this city of the loss of the steamship *Parana*, with 1,100 troops on board, in the St. Lawrence River, but it can not be traced to any reliable source.

A large war steamer, supposed American, is cruising off this port.

Naval Movement of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, January 3.—A Richmond dispatch of the 31st says the rebel war steamer *Jamestown* had joined her consort, the *Yorktown*, below in James River. The gun-boat *Teaser* would soon be ready for active service.

The strike at the Navy-yard has ended. The men returned to work to day.

More Troops for Canada.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 3.—The steamship *Bohemian*, with British troops on board, passed Cape Race this morning.

Last Hours of Prince Albert.

The London *Times* of Monday, the 16th ult, in its obituary notice of Prince Albert, says:

The Prince himself had for some days a melancholy conviction that his end was at hand. The recent death of his relative, the King of Portugal, from a similar disorder, is understood to have had an unfortunate influence upon him, and possibly assisted the progress of the malady. It is said that as early as Wednesday morning the Prince expressed his belief that he should not recover. Thursday no material change took place in his condition, and on Friday morning the Queen took a drive, having at that time no suspicion of immediate danger. When, however, her Majesty returned to the Castle, the extremities of the patient were already cold, so sudden had been the fresh access of the disorder. The alarming bulletin of Friday was then published. From that time the state of the Prince was one of the greatest danger. On Friday evening it was thought probable that he would not survive the night, and the Prince of Wales, who had been telegraphed for to Cambridge, arrived at the Castle by special train about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. All night the Prince continued very ill, but in the forenoon of Saturday a change for the better took place. Unhappily, it was only the rally which so often precedes dissolution; but it gave great hopes to the eminent physicians in attendance, and was communicated to the public as soon as possible. The ray of hope was fated soon to be quenched. About four o'clock in the afternoon a relapse took place, and the Prince, who, from the time of his severe seizure on Friday, had been sustained by stimulants, began gradually to sink. It was half past four when the last bulletin was issued, announcing that the patient was in a critical state. From that time there was no hope. When the improvement took place on Saturday, it was agreed by the medical men that, if the patient could be carried over one more night, his life would in all probability be saved. But the sudden failure of vital power, which occurred in the afternoon, frustrated these hopes. Congestion of the lungs, the result of complete exhaustion, set in, the Prince's breathing became continually shorter and feebler, and he expired without pain at a few minutes before eleven o'clock. He was sensible, and knew the Queen to the last. The Duke of Cambridge and the following gentlemen connected with the Court were present: General Bruce, Sir Charles Phipps, General Grey, General Bentinck, Lord Alfred Paget, Major Du Plat, General Seymour, Colonel Elphinstone, and the Dean of Windsor. It must have cheered the last moments of the illustrious patient to see his wife and nearly all his children round his bed.

[For the Daily Press.]

The Soul.

The soul is the rational part of man, and by its powers of thought and reason is distinguished from the body, and from plants, and trees, and brutes. And this soul is immortal. Your body will die; your wife and children and all the dear objects around you will sink to the grave; your house will crumble down; the earth will grow old and decay, like a moth-eaten garment; the sun will go down to rise no more; and all the stars of heaven will be put out—but the soul will live for ever.

And do you ask the worth of a soul that will never die? Oh, could you carry this question into heaven, you might receive an answer that would reach its mighty import. God would tell you that he preserves the world for the sake of souls; Christ would tell you that he laid down his life and poured out his blood for the salvation of souls; and the redeemed saint would tell you to read the worth of his soul in that "far more exceeding weight of glory" which he there enjoys. Oh, could you carry this question into hell, and ask in that dark world what a soul is worth, you would be answered in hopeless tears and killing groans. Let not your own unhappy experience teach you in that world what you have lost by losing your soul. A. L. F.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

CAMP KING, December 29, 1861.

EDITOR PRESS—*Sir*: We beg leave, through the medium of your excellent journal, to make known to your Newport readers and our friends there a few facts regarding our regiment, the Twenty-third Kentucky, heretofore called the Tenth. We wish to state, for the information of the public, that we have, over and over, called the attention of our chief commanders to the wretched food we are supplied with, in the shape of bread made of the most inferior flour, and baked wretchedly; the meat also being very often the refuse of the market, or, to speak more proper, what the butcher has left after his day's sale. Another grievance which we complain of, and which we condemn in the most unequivocal terms, is the exclusiveness and partiality of some of our officers. Their conduct in this form is as mean as it is wretched, as miserable as it is impolitic; for, if persisted in, it will become a fruitful source of demoralization of the men. It is a notorious fact that there are instances of premiums being bestowed upon rowdyism. And let an ordinarily quiet man commit a like offense, and he is punished instanter. Such is the rule in our too truly characterized speculating, money-making regiment. W. A.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Take It Coolly.

EDITOR PRESS: Can not you, who appear to be almost alone at this time in taking the question of a foreign war coolly, advise the hot heads of our press to "wait a little."

Daily your cotemporaries come out with head-lines of extraordinary length, strength and vigor on "The Attitude of the British Press," "War with England Inevitable," &c., quite forgetting that while we know that Mason and Slidell have been given up, and, consequently, the chief complaint of the British press dismissed, the news has not yet reached the other side, and they are still writing and talking, and acting under the impression produced by the public dinners given to Captain Wilkes, the commendation bestowed upon his conduct and the resolutions of Congress approving of his action in this matter that our Government has now condemned. Please tell these gentlemen to "wait a little"—to hold their hands and their tongues till the action of our Government is known in Great Britain, and the way in which it is received by the *British Government* be made known to us. Two or three weeks will give us this information; till then, WAIT.

The number of bones in the frame-work of the human body is two hundred and sixty; one hundred and eight of which are in the feet and hands—there being in each twenty-seven.

ADVERTISEMENTS
INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:
TERMS, CASH.
Advertisements, not exceeding five lines (agate)
One insertion.....$ 25 | 6 insertions.....$1 00
12 insertions.....1 50 | 24 insertions.....1 25
Larger advertisements inserted at the following rates per square of ten lines:
One insertion.....$ 50 | 12 insertions.....$7 00
Each additional.....25 | 18 insertions.....4 00
6 insertions.....1 75 | 24 insertions.....5 00

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing-Machines
PRICES REDUCED!
THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, having gained all their suits at law with infringing manufacturers, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have accordingly REDUCED THE PRICES of their Sewing-machines.
Having made, for over seven years, the most popular Family Sewing-machine in the country, and now employing $1,000,000 in their business, and making ONE HUNDRED MACHINES per day they are prepared with such extraordinary facilities and experience to guarantee to the purchaser entire satisfaction. All our Machines are made equally well, and are
WARRANTED THREE YEARS.
The difference in price being merely a difference in finish.
91,305 Machines sold in 1859, being double the sales of any other company in the Union.
Awarded the First Premium in the
U. S. FAIRS OF 1855, 1859 AND 1860,
And at the Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute for FOUR SUCCESSIVE YEARS we have taken the First Premium over all competitors as the best
BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
It uses a shuttle, makes the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the goods, leaving no chain or ridge on the under-side of the seam; and uses but half as much thread as the chain-stitch machines.
Send or call for a Circular, containing prices, testimonials, etc.
C. WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents,
77 West Fourth-st.
PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE,
de18 CINCINNATI

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE
Great Reduction in Prices!
SINGER'S No. 2 Standard Shuttle Machine, Reduced from $100 to $75 cash.
SINGER'S No. 1 Standard Shuttle Machine, Reduced from $90 to $70 cash.
SINGER'S Letter A Machine is the best in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.
Price, with Hemmer, &c., $50 cash.
CINCINNATI OFFICE:
Commercial-office Building,
Corner of Fourth and Race-sts.
au11 JAMES SEARDON, Agent.

OYSTER TRADE.
C. S. MALTBY,
DEALER IN
OYSTERS!
FRESH CAN OYSTERS,
COVE OYSTERS,
Spiced Oysters.
The subscriber is receiving daily, by the Adams Express, MALTBY'S unrivaled and celebrated choice
PLANTED OYSTERS, IN CANS.
A constant daily supply always on hand, so that dealers and families can obtain at any time, during the season, those superior Oysters in cans and half cans, warranted fresh and sweet.
Always on hand, a full assortment of MALTBY'S putting up of hermetically-sealed Cove and Spiced Oysters.
FOR SALE CHEAP.
ROBERT ORR,
Depot, 11 West Fifth-street.
P. S.—A liberal discount allowed to the trade and parties. Terms cash. au29 x

L. B. PLATT & CO., DEALERS IN OYSTERS, are now receiving daily by the Adams Express their CELEBRATED FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, in cans and half-cans, which we offer for sale at the lowest cash price
L. B. PLATT & CO.,
se3-cm S. E. corner Sycamore and Third.

Fine Fresh Baltimore Oysters
ARE RECEIVED DAILY BY ADA