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Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1862. NUMBER 119

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Porter's Beautiful
PANORAMA OF FAIRY LAND
Will be on exhibition
On Saturday, January 18, 1862.
AFTERNOON.....AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVENING.....AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.
CHILDREN.....15 CENTS.

WOOD'S THEATER,
Corner Sixth and Vine streets.
Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasurer, G. T. Collins.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 18, 1862,
LAST NIGHT OF
Miss Maggie Mitchell,
Who will appear as "Paul," in
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
and as "Mathilde de Merie," "Henri St. Alme" and "Hamet Carmanly," in
THE FRENCH SPY.
Monday evening, January 20, first appearance of the popular actress, Miss JULIA DALY

RAREY!
The Great American Horse-tamer,
MR. JOHN S. RAREY!
Takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity that he will give
TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS
Of his humane and beautful system of
TAMING VICIOUS HORSES,
At Smith & Nixon's Hall,
Friday Evening, Jan. 17, and Saturday Evening, Jan. 18.
EXTREMELY VICIOUS AND DANGEROUS HORSES HAVE BEEN SECURED.
THESE EXHIBITIONS WILL BE the same as those given with so much eclat before the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE, and in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
While teaching a practical lesson of humanity and imparting much valuable instruction of daily application, these exhibitions also give a very exciting demonstration of the power of man over the brute creation, by the subjugation, in the presence of the audience, of some of the most dangerous and ungovernable horses to be found.
The ladies who honor Mr. Rarey with their presence need have nothing to fear, as the stage will be so thoroughly barricaded as to prevent the possibility of the escape of any of the savage horses.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.
SECURED SEAT.....25 CENTS EXTRA.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exhibition to commence at 7½ o'clock.
USHERS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
N. B.—The sale of reserved seats, for either the first or second entertainment, will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, January 16, at 9 o'clock, at Messrs Smith & Nixon's Piano Rooms, adjoining the Hall. jan10-tt

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 365 pounds; the Arctic Rats; millions of Curiosities, too numerous to mention. Admission only ONE DIME to all the show, the Infernal Regions included.
de31-tf WM. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

B. F. BELKNAP, DENTIST.—Teeth extracted in most cases without pain, or the least danger, by a simple process, practiced by no other person. Artificial Teeth made, and all operations pertaining to Dentistry executed with professional skill. Will render entire satisfaction or no charge.
Teeth extracted for the poor free.
OFFICE—137 West Fourth-st., Cin., O. oct

MUSICAL.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S AND WM. KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS.—I am now receiving a large stock of the above unrivaled Pianos, bought for CASH at war prices, and will sell for CASH lower than I ever sold the same quality before; or I will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. Remember the number—72 West Fourth-st. C. M. MURCH.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. jall

PIANOS FOR RENT—NEW AND SECOND HAND.—You will find the largest stock of Pianos in the city for rent, at 72 West Fourth-street, at from $3 to $50 per quarter. Remember the number—72 West Fourth-st. C. M. MURCH.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. jall

NEW MUSIC.
"O KATY, MY DARLING."
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL IRISH BALLAD. Words by Miss Annie Park. Music by William J. Lemon. With a fine lithographic title-page. Price 40 cents. Just published by
JOHN CHURCH, JR.,
Publisher of Music and Importer of Musical Instruments,
jan6 66 WEST FOURTH-STREET.

BUTLER'S PREMIUM BLACKING—Small, New Medium and Large.
Butler's IXL Oil Blacking,
IN EARTHEN POTS.
Factory, 39 Vine-street.
de21-f T. S. BUTLER, Agent.

Book Papers.
ALL THE REGULAR SIZES, FROM the best quality to the cheapest, on hand and for sale by NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
no23 77 and 79 Walnut-st.

Patent Manilla Paper.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF VARIOUS weights and sizes, just received.
NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
no23 77 and 79 Walnut-st.

MILITARY GOODS!
India Rubber Outfits,
BLANKETS!
MEXICAN PONCHOS FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS,
CINTOSH TALMAS,
Dark blue (imitation of cloth) for officers
WRLONG TOP AND SHORT BOOTS;
CAPS WITH CAPES;
RIDING LEGGINGS;
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES;
OFFICERS' FINE COATS
HAVELOCKS;
AIR BEDS, PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS;
DRINKING CUPS;
FOLDING COTS AND BEDS;
RUBBER SMOKING PIPES;
CLOAKS AND CAPES;
ELASTIC FILTERS;
Together with a large assortment of other articles suitable for camp purposes.
SUTLERS
Are respectfully invited to give us a call.
All Goods sold at manufacturers' prices.
BART & HICKOX,
INDIA RUBBER DEPOT,
No. 49 est Fourth-st., one door west of Walnut,
de14- CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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 18

Washington News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

MR. STANTON CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day, unanimously confirmed the nomination of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Saturday.

The President stated to-day that General McClellan knew nothing of Stanton's appointment till it was made.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S BAGGAGE.

Twenty-four wagons, designed for the conveyance of the baggage of General McClellan and staff, have been prepared. They all have matched horses, and the words, "Cammander of the United States Army" are painted on the canvas and the wagons.

THE SMALL POX.

The small-pox is beginning to prevail, to an alarming extent, in various parts of the city. It is not confined to any particular class of people. Nearly every person is getting vaccinated. It is thought the disease was introduced into the city by the soldiers from the hospital at Kalorama.

THE LAST REPORT.

It is currently reported this evening that Secretary Seward will resign, and accept the mission to England. This is only one among the many reports which are prevalent in regard to Cabinet changes.

THE LONG BRIDGE RAILROAD.

Notwithstanding the snow and sleet, 500 men were at work to-day preliminary to the construction of a railroad from Washington to Alexandria, over the Long Bridge. There will be a single track, with sufficient turnouts to accommodate the camps in Virginia. It is supposed that the road will be in operation in three weeks. By this arrangement it is designed to supply our army from the North without change of cars.

DESTRUCTION OF LAGER BEER.

Yesterday morning Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., who is in command at the foot of Seventh-street, captured 150 barrels of lager beer, which parties were attempting to smuggle over to Blenker's division. It was destroyed.

Information, believed to be trustworthy, has been received here to the effect that the rebels have twenty-six well constructed forts defending their main position at Manassas Junction.

THE RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the reception at the White House last night was the most brilliant of all the levees that have been held. The display of fashion and beauty excelled the palmiest days of the regency of Miss Harriet Lane, and the attendance of foreign dignitaries was remarkable. An unusual number of military officers of high rank were observed in the throng.

The details of English news have not yet been received here. Enough, however, is known to confirm the opinion entertained at the State Department, that the settlement of the *Trent* imbroglio has proved entirely satisfactory, and that no cause exists at present for any apprehension of hostilities between the United States and any foreign power.

How the Devil Lost.

The following story—we presume it is a story—is too good to be lost. It conveys a moral to those who are ambitious to spread themselves in the newspaper line:

A young man who ardently desired wealth, was visited by his Satanic majesty, who tempted him to promise his soul for eternity, if he could be supplied on this earth with all the money he could use. The bargain was concluded—the devil was to supply the money, and was at last to have the soul, unless the young man could spend more money than the devil could furnish. Years passed away; the man married, was extravagant in his living, built palaces, speculated widely, lost and gave away fortunes—and yet his coffer was always full. He turned politician and bribed his way to power and fame, without reducing his pile of gold. He became a fillibuster, and fitted out ships and armies, but his banker honored all his drafts. He went "cut West" to live, and paid the usual rates of interest for the money he could borrow, but though the devil made wry faces when he came to pay the bill, yet they were all paid. He even ventured to put up a month at a Chicago hotel. One expedient after another failed; the devil counted the time—only two years—that he must wait for the soul, and mocked the efforts of the despairing man. One more trial was resolved upon; the man started a newspaper! The devil growled at the end of the first quarter, was savage in six months, melancholy in nine, and broke—"dead broke"—at the end of the year. So the newspaper went down, but the soul was saved.

A Lot of Pennsylvania Army Horses

A Board of Survey, consisting of Captains Bradshaw, Chapman and Hoyt, yesterday inspected a lot of three hundred and twenty-four horses, recently received here from Rock Island. They were sent from Pittsburg, by rail, several months ago, to Davenport, for the Second Iowa Cavalry, but were so poor that Colonel Elliott refused them. Col. Chambers caused them to be taken to Rock Island, where they have been subsisted for a long time at Government expense. Major Allen was advised that these horses were there, and though unfit for cavalry, might answer for transportation service. Accordingly they were brought by rail to St. Louis. In consequence of some dispute between railroad companies, they were nearly or quite three days on the route, in the cars, and whatever the care, they must have arrived here in wretched condition.

The inspection resulted in the condemnation of *every animal* of the whole three hundred and twenty-four. It would be a curious arithmetic "sum" to compute the original cost, the freight from Pittsburg to Davenport, the subsistence at Rock Island, and the freight to St. Louis; then ascertain the market value of the lot, and find the net loss of the adventure. Part of them are said to have been originally bought at the West and shipped to Pittsburg. But, aside from that, they have been transported at least nine hundred and sixty miles by railroad, and are now condemned as utterly unserviceable—worth what they will bring at a sale in a depressed market.—*St. Louis Democrat, January* 16.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON THE PRESS—THE CRISIS AND THE WAR WITH ENGLAND.—In a speech delivered at Buffalo, a few days since, Ex-President Fillmore took occasion to charge the press with involving the country in a war with England. It is an old trick of played-out politicians to attack the press, just as broken down sots abuse their old, best friends. It is acts which create wars, and the press is not at all to blame in the case. The press did not make Captain Wilkes board the *Trent* and seize Mason and Slidell. Ex President Fillmore may consult his mirror if he wishes to see one of the politicians who have brought about the crisis which rendered such an act as that of Captain Wilkes necessary. It was Fillmore who first introduced the slavery question into New York State politics, and thus indirectly aided latent treason. Ex-President Fillmore might as well leave the press alone. It has killed him politically, and dead men should tell no tales, unless they be true ones.—*New York Herald.*

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 1st inst., expresses the opinion that Brownlow's release was a great blunder, and gives the following reasons:

In brief, Brownlow has preached at every church and school-house, made stump speeches at every cross-road, and knows every man, woman and child, and their fathers and grandfathers before them, in East Tennessee. As a Methodist circuit preacher, a political stump speaker, a temperance orator, and the editor of a newspaper, he has been equally successful in our division of the State.

Let him but once reach the confines of Kentucky, with his knowledge of the geography and the population of East Tennessee, and our section will soon feel the effect of his hard blows. From among his own old partisan and religious sectarian parasites, he will find men who will obey him with the fanatical alacrity of those who followed Peter the Hermit in the first Crusade. We repeat again, let us not underrate Brownlow.

PRICE.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, noticing that General Price is set down by some of the papers as a West Pointer, says he owes his success to practical good sense and hard fighting. He never attended a military school in his life—is a *natural soldier*, possessing the unbounded confidence of every Missourian. At the breaking out of the Mexican war General Price raised a regiment of Missourians, and for gallant conduct in several battles on the plains of Mexico, was brevetted to Brigadier-General. Since and before that, and until the breaking out of the present revolution, he has spent his time on his farm in Charlton County, being one of the wealthiest and most successful planters in North Missouri.

There was such a rush at the Bank of Tennessee on the 2d January, the day fixed for the delivery of change notes, that the bank counter was broken down, and when the last five cent bill was paid out several hundred people were unsatisfied. The *Appeal* thinks that half a million notes will be needed to satisfy the wants of the people of Memphis.

The *Appeal* calls the attention of the police to a bar-keeper who paid out three change notes and afterward refused to redeem them.

Peremptory Sale.

The undersigned having drawn, lately, in a Raffle, the BIGGEST KIND of an ELEPHANT, named

THE REBEL EMBASSADORS,

and having no possible use for it, or place to put it in, desires to dispose of it IMMEDIATELY. If any body on earth can find any thing for it to do, or any room for it, or any good of any sort in any way connected with it, now is the time to secure it at a BARGAIN. It *must* be got rid of at all sacrifices.
Address JOHN BULL, England.
Vanity Fair.

THE SENATE ON THE SUTLERS' BILL.—The Senate considered the Sutlers' Bill to-day. During the debate Senator Wilson alluded to some most glaring frauds which had been perpetrated upon the army by sutlers; but, in reply to an inquiry, refused in each instance to give the names of the parties. In one case he knew a man who held the sutlership of five different regiments, making enormous sums, and yet not having a single dollar of capital invested, his position in each case being worth a large consideration. The case of Cyrus Seymour, in Sickles' Brigade, was the only one mentioned, it appearing that he was appointed brigade sutler, in face of the fact that no such office is any where provided for by law. It is quite evident, from the debate to day, that there is a majority in favor of Senator Lane's bill, entirely abolishing the office of sutler.—*World's Correspondence, January* 10.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, who is indorsed by that paper as an experienced *cuisinier*, gives a *recipe* for a partial substitute for coffee, which has proved to be good. It is to cut raw carrots in thin slices, and brown slowly in the oven; then grind or pound them, and mix with coffee in equal portions; or the slices may be put to boil with the coffee without being broken. He says that the carrots can not be detected by the taste of the beverage, and that several gentlemen, at a dinner party where he was, drank each two or three cups of this coffee, who seldom indulged but in one, ignorant of its ingredients, attributing its superior flavor to the excellent quality of the cream.

We have been credibly informed that Sorghum molasses is used as a substitute for coffee. It is boiled down and burned, and then, we suppose, sweetens itself. What will not the hard times drive people to next? *Keokuk Gate City.*

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says, under date of the 15th inst.:

It is now pretty well settled that Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, will take a seat upon the Supreme Bench as soon as the bill for its reorganization passes Congress. Schuyler Colfax will no doubt take his place as the Representative of Indiana in the councils of the nation. The selection will give satisfaction to the people, and add to the confidence now felt in the Administration.

There seems to be no doubt of the departure of Secretary Welles from the Cabinet, and the appointment of Judge Holt, of Ky., in his place.

DON'T READ WITH TIRED EYES.—The moment the eyes feel tired, the very moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle, and take a walk for an hour, or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes. To prevent fatiguing them, rest them frequently for half an hour or so, while reading or sewing, or looking at small objects, by looking at things at a distance or up to the sky.

The Springfield Republican says:—The big ox Hero, owned by John Sanderson, of Bernardstown, has been sold for five hundred dollars to Bryan Lawrance, a New York market man. He is first to be exhibited to the people, and then slaughtered, and his flesh given to the families of volunteers. In size, fatness and handsome proportions this ox exceeds all other animals of the kind in the country. His girth is eleven and a half feet, and his weight is nearly four thousand pounds.

AN AUSTRIAN BRIDE'S OUTFIT.—The *Austrian Gazette* states that Baron de Sina, whose daughter is to be married, in January next, to Prince Ypsilanti, has ordered that the wedding outfit of the bride shall only consist of articles either manufactured or purchased in the Austrian Empire. In order to give an idea of this outfit, it will suffice to say that fifty women have been exclusively employed during the last three months in making the body linen of the bride elect.

"PORTE CRAYON."—Camp Strother, Bulkeley Springs, Va., says a correspondent of the Rockford *Register*, is named in honor of Col. Strother, the father of the celebrated "Porte Crayon," who was the author of "Virginia Illustrated," a series of letters published in *Harper's Magazine* several years ago. "Porte" is an officer in the Union army. His wife lives there, and a stronger Union-loving woman one can not find, North or South.

HOW TO LEAD A CLASS.

BY BISHOP JAMES.

The discipline requires a spiritual interview between the leader and each member of his class. If all asemble, the requirement of the Discipline in this respect is fully met; if any are absent at the time of this general interview, it is the duty of the leader to visit them at their homes, to ascertain the cause of their absence, and to minister to them proper instruction, or admonition, or consolation, as the cases may require. In this general interview in the class-meeting, the leader must do two things—he must interest and edify his members. We do not simply say he must try to do this, we say he *must do* it. In order to this:

First: He must remove from them all timidity or restraint. To do this he must be easy and simple in his manner, and affectionate and gentle in his address. A benign look, a kindly tone invite confidence, and soon remove embarrassment, and make even the diffident perfectly at ease and self-possessed.

Second: The devotional exercises must be brief, appropriate, and fervent. The singing of a long hymn and the offering of a long promiscuous prayer, have a most deadening effect upon a meeting.

Third: The other exercises of the meeting must be simple, spiritual and varied. Formality, uniformity and monotony are blighting to all the interests of the interview. Every class meeting must have some speciality, some particular service that gives it a zest, a freshness and a life.

Fourth: The members of the class should be invited to perform the larger part of the services. It is not necessary that the leader shoud address each member of the class personally; he may invite the members alternately with himself to make the opening prayer. Neither is it necessary nor even desirable that he should make a long address to each member of the class after the narrative of his experience. The Discipline does not require or suppose this to be his duty. It requires that he shall in this exercise a sound discretion—"to advise, reprove, comfort, or exhort." How? Not as a matter of course, but as occasion shall require. In some instances, neither may be required, but if the leader judges that either is called for he should administer it in the most appropriate and fewest words he can command. Thus he will leave time for the members to express their feelings, to ask questions on any subject about which they are perplexed, and for special intercessions for any one who may be afflicted. Thus, the leader must be the intelligent, spiritual head of the church, presiding over and directing, but not *engrossing* the exercises of the class-meeting. Nothing will more certainly or more deeply interest the members than this free, general participation in the exercises of the meeting, giving all to feel that they are not mere pupils or catechumens, but fellow Christians met for the interchange of religious experience, congratulations, sympathies, and assistances in the way of life.

Fifth: These interviews must be short, never wearying to the flesh, and never exhausting to the spirit, and never so extended as to interfere with domestic interests at home, and especially with the obligations of the junior members of the class. Such a meeting will be inviting, attractive, and interesting. The class-meeting must not only be pleasurable but also profitable. Happily, whatever edifies a true Christian usually is pleasant to him, so that passing to the profitable we do not leave the pleasing.

Sixthly: To render the class-meeting edifying, instruction should be carefully given on specific sujects. All we have recommended of carefulness in ascertaining the spiritual character and necessities of the members, and ministering to them instruction or encouragement or consolation, as their cases may require, can be attended to faithfully, and yet an opportunity secured for another class of services. In a part of the meetings, perhaps in most of them, a particular subject can be introduced for general conversation, the leader being prepared to direct and control such conversation. For insatnce, at one meeting, the duty of searching the Scriptures, the necessity of it and the manner of it; at other interviews private prayer, family prayer, public worship, Christian benevolence or charity, the whole round of religious duties in turn; then at others the subjects of repentance, justification by faith, regeneration, the witness of the Spirit, and sanctification—the whole circle of experimental theology, each of the articles of religion in the Discipline, and each of the institutions of the Church, so as not only to indoctrinate the members of the class in Bible truth and lead them on to the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel, but also to make them intelligent Methodists.

NEW MUSIC.—"Do the ladies play music at the West, sir?" asked a young lady of a western green looking customer.

"O, very universally, miss," was the reply.

"Indeed! I was not aware of that. Do they use the piano mostly?"

"Never, miss. The instrument that we have out our way is the Swinette, and the girls all play it."

"O, dear, I am sure, positively, that I never heard of that before; do tell what it is and how they play it."

"Well, the instrument is a small pig and each takes one of these under her arm and chews the end of his tail, and that brings the music."

Western *green* was the lion of the show for the balance of that evening.

The story of the New York *Tribune*, that Mrs. Eunice Bradly, residing in Trumbull County, Ohio, had recently been blessed with eight children at a birth, which children had been blessed and visited by Joshua R. Giddings, turns out untrue. It was a literary man that invented the hoax, and not a *literary* woman that gave birth to the brood.

May not our habit of lamenting and bewailing the woes of life and the difficulty of living be traced, in part, to the melancholy songs and stories with which we are entertained in childhood? If they who have the care of the young would take pains to place before them only cheerful views of existence, grown people might be happier.

A monument in Ashcombe churchyard bears the following inscription: "'No more' is a weeping angel, 'Too late' is a mocking fiend: sorrow is the concomitant of the one, remorse that of the other."

An English paper says that the seamstress is expert who can make a shirt in a day. How expert must she be, then, to get a living out of such work for which she receives but threepence?

Mr. Spurgeon lately delivered a lecture in his church on the subject of "Shrews, and How to Tame Them," illustrating it by extracts from Shakspeare and the Life of Socrates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Privateer Sumter at Mischief.

Governor Dawson of Utah Robbed and Whipped.

Matters at and Below Cairo.

CHICAGO, January 17.—A special to the *Times*, dated 12 miles from Columbus, 16th, says: An additional force, with General Grant and staff, left Cairo yesterday at 10 o'clock, and overtook McClernand's, Paine's and Cook's columns during the afternoon. We are not permitted to state where we are going or what troops we have. Heavy pickets are placed in all directions. No skirmish yet.

Governor Dawson Mobbed at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, January 17.—Governor Dawson left here on December 30, on account of a personal difficulty. He was pursued, whipped, and robbed, twelve miles east of this by seven desperadoes who committed the assault; they have been arrested; three of them, in endeavoring to escape from officers, were killed.

Financial—The Sutlers.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Committee of Ways and Means is busily engaged to day in the consideration of financial plans. The committee is understood to adhere to the project of an income tax, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition which that measure has encountered. The general banking law was discussed by the committee this morning. The result of the deliberations has not been announced. It is believed that the new tariff bill will reduce the free list and greatly increase the duties on spices, pepper and similar articles.

Senator Wilson, this morning, introduced into the Senate a new bill in relation to the office of Army Sutler. It abolishes the office in all cases, with the exception of military posts, and proposes that the Commissariat of the general army shall furnish thirty different articles to regiments at ten per cent. profit.

The City of Savannah to be Attacked.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Robert S. Oakley, President of the National Bank Note Company, died yesterday.

Advices from Port Royal state that an expedition toward Savannah was supposed to be in progress. Reconnoitering parties have proceeded beyond Tybee Island, with apparatus for removing obstructions from rivers and creeks south of Savannah River.

It is understood that the land forces would consist of 10,000 men, and Warsaw Inlet would be the best destination of the expedition. The railroad is progressing across Hilton Head Island.

Major Doubleday a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON January 17.—The President, upon the application of the delegation from New York, to-day, appointed Major A. Doubleday a Brigadier-General.

The Postoffice Committee of the Senate will report an amendment to the bill abolishing the franking privilege, so as to retain the right of franking for the Departments of the Government.

From the Upper Potomac.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A Harrisburg letter, of the 16th, states that Gen. Williams is in command of four Union Regiments, and three 12-pounder Parrott guns. Small bodies are scattered along the river thence to Cumberland. At New Creek, near Cumberland, are four regiments, while 7,000 or 8,000 are at Patterson's Creek, eight miles below Cumberland. Gen. Kelley is at Cumberland. He has three field batteries, besides heavy pieces in position.

The Rebel Gen. Jackson is near Bath, with 15,000 men and 29 cannon.

The Ohio and Indiana troops express a warm desire for Rosecrans to be put in command at Cumberland, and say that with 30,000 men he would whip Jackson, take Winchester, and turn the right flank of Manassas within a fortnight.

The Sumter in European Waters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17th.—Hiram Barney, Collector of New York, received a despatch per the *Arabia*, dated London Jan. 4, as follows: "The *Sumter* has arrived at Cadiz, having burned three vessels."

"[Signed] C. F. ADAMS,
U. S. Minister.

Movements in Central Missouri.

ROLLA, Jan. 17.—The brigade which has left here for the West within the past three days, is composed of the 35th and 36th Illinois, 25th and 44th Missouri, and Bachoff's and Hoffman's batteries, under command of Gen. Osterhaus.

Another brigade, under Gen. Sigel, will probably leave in a day or two, and he will doubtless assume command of the entire division at the proper time.

Navigation Suspended at St. Louis

ST LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Navigation is entirely suspended here in consequence of the gorging of the ice twenty miles below this city, extending to a point some distance above town.

Troops are now being sent to Cairo by railroad, but their advance is materially retarded by the inadequate means of crossing the river here, the ferry-boats not being able to run, and the ice not yet sufficiently strong to bear heavy weights. The weather is moderating again, however, and prospects of the speedy opening of the river are fair.

Gen. Price, member elect from the Fifth Congressional District, left for Washington to-day.

No person will hereafter be allowed to leave the city until his baggage has been searched by the officer appointed for that purpose, and trunks sealed.

Some of our papers are ventilating the antecedents of the newly appointed Senator from Missouri.

News from the Cairo Expedition.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—Advices from Cape Girardeau state that the expedition which left here for Dallas and Bloomfield, returned this morning, bringing twenty-three prisoners, among them Capt. Day, of Jeff Thompson's army.

Reports from Paducah say heavy cannonading was heard up the Tennessee river this morning.

Gen. Grant sent instructions to all hospitals here, to-day, to be in readiness at short notice.

Nothing of importance from the expedition.

Cameron Confirmed Minister to Russia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate, after Executive session of three hours, confirmed Cameron Minister to Russia.

Mrs. Hepsibah Adams Fairbanks is still living at Petersborough, New Hampshire, at the age of one hundred years. She celebrated her birthday a few days since by greeting forty-six of her seventy seven descendants now living. Mrs. Fairbanks was married in Dublin in 1784, seventy-seven years ago. Her husband died in 1819. She is now in the enjoyment of good health and a happy old age. Her memory of early days is remarkably clear for a person of her years, and, although considerably deaf, she converses upon the past with all the familiarity and interest of a once active participator of its scenes.

Burial and Burial Place of Prince Albert.

We take the following interesting details from late English papers, relating to the burial of Prince Albert's remains in St. George's Chapel, Windsor:

At five minutes to one the coffin was lowered into the vault, amid the deep and silent emotion of all present. Minute guns were fired during the whole of the ceremony, which concluded at ten minutes after one.

The following is from the *Express:*

The chief mourner, the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, the sons, the Prince of Prussia, the son-in-law of the deceased Prince, were the objects of sympathy to all. They went through the trying scenes with as much composure and resolution as was possible under the circumstances; but neither rank nor pomp gives any exemption from the sorrows that attend upon the bursting asunder of the sweetest and tenderest of human ties, and this feeling was quite manifest as the remains of the late Prince were lowered into the royal vault.

The most remarkable features of the proceedings were their extreme simplicity and the entire absence of pomp or display within the chapel.

With scarcely an exception, the mourners were dressed in black and white cravats.

The procession was picturesque. Only two or three hundred privileged persons were addmitted within the Castle walls, while scarcely one thousand persons assembled outside.

Prince Arthur was dressed in Highland costume, and his tears and sobs excited the greatest sympathy.

When all was over, and the last of the long, lingering train of mourners had departed, the attendants descended the entrance to the grave with lights, and moved the bier and coffin along the narrow passage which leads to the entrance to the royal vault. At the bottom of the grave down which the bier was lowered is a stone passage, about six feet broad and some eight or nine feet high. On the right, in a little niche, stands the very simple machinery used for lowering the biers, and a little beyond this, in another niche, a row of very tall, black, gaunt looking, two-armed wooden candelabra, employed for torches when the royal vault itself is opened. For some twelve or fifteen feet beyond this the passage continues descending, and turning a little to the left, till further ingress is cut of by two plain, rusty, wide barred iron gates. This is the entrance to the royal vault. It is difficult, without strong lights, to pierce the intense gloom which always envelops this last resting place of royalty, and even when its somber contents are revealed, there is, after all, but little to be seen. It is a very plain, wide, lofty stone vault, with a groined roof springing from stone columns. On either side, supported by these columns, are four tiers of marble shelves; in the center are three very wide and massive slabs of marble raised some two feet from the ground. The side shelves are destined for the members of the royal family—the center marble biers for the coffins of monarchs only.

As the light slowly penetrates this dismal chamber, two purple coffins, looking almost black in the gloom, can be distinctly seen, at the farthest end, brightly reflecting back the rays of the light as the beams fall upon their richly-gilded ornaments, which shine as though affixed but yesterday. These are the coffins of George III and Queen Charlotte. Above their heads, but shining out warmly with a bright crimson glow, are the coffins of three of their children, who died young. At their feet, but some distance apart, and quite alone, lies the gorgeous coffin of George IV. On the center slab, and nearest to the gates, the coffins of William IV and Queen Adelaide rest side by side, the Queen being on the left. The light distinctly shows these coffins, and the velvet is as soft and rich, and the gilded plates and handles as bright, as on the day when they were first laid there, many years ago. Not even dust seems to have soiled their funeral grandeur; and, except a few stray bits of gravel on and around the center plates, where the earth was thrown at that solemn passage which commits the body to the ground, and tells us how we are all alike before the sight of God, there is nothing to show that all the remains had not been carefully watched and tended since the day of their interment.

There are no coffins on the right side of the vault, but on the left are those of the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge. Strangely enough, the coffin nearest to the gate is that of the Princess of Wales. It is a crimson coffin, close in view, and, like the rest, as bright as that which, alas! has been so lately laid there. Along the passage we have described, the bier of the late Prince was wheeled till the foot of the coffin was at the gates of the royal vault. There it remains, though it was not left to the gloom of its dark and narrow home till some dear memorials of love and fond regret from the bereaved Queen and children, whom he has so untimely left, were deposited by kindred hands upon the coffin. On Monday, a Queen's messenger brought from Osborne to Windsor three little wreaths and a bouquet. The wreaths were simple chaplets of moss and violets, with a white camellia in the center, was sent by the widowed Queen. Between the heraldic insignia these last tributes from his widow and orphan daughters were laid upon the coffin, and the royal vault was then closed.

MOORE'S PATENT FORTY-SHOOTER.—A rifle capable of firing forty shots in as many seconds, has lately been invented by the Rev. J. D. Moore, of Birmingham, Iowa. Mr. Moore is very fond of hunting and is an excellent marksman, and contrived the rifle above mentioned for his own use, in hunting sports. The rifle is intended for hunting game of all kinds, from a squirrel to a deer, and the specimen, which was the first one made, will kill with accuracy at a distance of three hundred yards. Its caliber is ninety-five balls to a pound, and it has the Maynard primer attached. The powder and balls are put into two tubes, which extend from the chamber about one foot up the barrel, parallel with each other, and both can be filled with ammunition in a few seconds. These serve the purpose of a cartridge box, and the rifle is charged from them by a partial revolution of the stock, which is quickly reversed, and the gun is ready for firing. The ball is rammed into the chamber with a sliding rammer, by the movement of returning the stock to its place. The manner of handling it may be learned thoroughly in a few minutes.

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES IN A NEW CHARACTER.—A rather remarkable occurrence has taken place recently in Italy, of which the Queen of Naples is the heroine. She has, it appears, quite a passion for the photographic art, and has had her likeness taken in at least twenty different costumes. Suddenly an entirely new one appeared in which the Queen was represented in all the beauty of the old Greek models, with no other costume than her loveliness. This reproduction, which was made by parting her head, it is said, on an acedemic image, succeeded so well that it is impossible to declare that the likeness has not been taken directly from nature. The artiste has been arrested and the *cartes* seized. The trouble is now to find whether the body belongs to the head.

The practice of making public pledges to do or to refrain from doing certain acts, while it is in a high degree beneficial to those, in general, who are deficient in ability to keep resolutions made to themselves, has, perhaps, the disadvantage of tending to beget a feeling of self distrust in the naturally self-reliant.

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Giving the meat a flavor equal to roasting, instead of baking in greasy, foul, burnt air.
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