THE DAILY PRESS
Published Every Evening,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY
THE CINCINNATI PRESS CO.
OFFICE: VINE-ST., OPP. CUSTOM-HOUSE.
THE CINCINNATI DAILY PRESS is delivered to subscribers in Cincinnati, Covington and surrounding cities and towns, at
Ten Cents a Week
PAYABLE TO THE CARRIER.
PRICE BY MAIL—Single copies, 3 cents; one month, 50c.; three months, $1 25; one year, $5

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S THEATRE, 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 (Friday) EVENING, January 24,
BENEFIT OF,
MISS JULIA DALY,
When she will sustain seven different characters, in two pieces:
Our Female American Cousin,
—AND—
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
With a variety of Singing and Dancing.

WESTERN MUSEUM—SYCAMORE-STREET, near Third—where can be seen over 50,000 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 Bats; 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. oc1

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 this 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

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

Fine Fresh Baltimore Oysters
ARE RECEIVED DAILY BY ADAMS Express Company, at GRANNISS & CO.'S Oyster Depot,
No. 222 Walnut-st.
For sale by the case, half-case, or can. Prices to suit the times. Great inducements offered to dealers and consumers. [au31-cm] I. O. GESNER.

DENTAL.

Duncall & Co.
OFFICE, NO. 92 SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN Vine and Race, Cincinnati, O.—Teeth extracted without pain, by a new method, used only by ourselves. Artificial Teeth inserted in the latest and most approved styles, at the following prices:

Whole Sets of Teeth, Silver-plated	$20 to $30
Whole Sets of Teeth, Gold-plated	70 to 80
Single Teeth, on Silver Plate	1 to 3
Single Teeth, on Gold Plate	2 to 3
Teeth filled	50c. to 1
Teeth extracted	25 cents.

No charge made when new ones are inserted. [oc22-tf]

DR. MEREDITH, DENTIST,—OFFICE on Sixth-st., between Race and Elm—No. 182, near Race-st. Teeth extracted without pain, on a new principle, without the use of drugs or any injurious agent. Positively no humbug. Having had nearly twenty years' experience in the practice of his profession in this city, he can give perfect satisfaction to all who will patronize him. His terms are so reasonable that you will save nearly one-half by calling on him. [de31

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES BOYLE, LAW OFFICE, NO. 8 Railroad Building, north-west corner of Main and Court-sts., Cincinnati, O. Special attention paid to Land cases, examination of Land Titles, to the writing of Deeds, &c., and to Claims of Soldiers. [no18 tf]

J. A. FRAZER. S. G. CHAPMAN.
JAMES A. FRAZER & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 66 and 68 Walnut-st., Cincinnati, O. jy2-tf

BERTRAM & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO Canfield & Bertram,
Dealers in Coal and Coke,
NO. 197 EAST FRONT-STREET,
Have on hand a supply of Youghiogheny, Peach Orchard and Cannel Coal, and City-manufactured and McConnelsville Coke, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. au13

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.

Ernest A. Erlandson,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
Nos. 80 Beaver-street and 127 Pearl-street,
NEW YORK.
CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN AN PRODUCE solicited. Liberal advances made on the same. oc8-tf

MILITARY GOODS!
India Rubber Outfits,
BLANKETS!
MEXICAN PONCHOS FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS,
CINTOSH TAUMAS,
Dark blue (imitation of cloth) for officers
WELLING 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 East 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 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.

Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1862. NUMBER 124

THE DAILY PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY
THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.
FRIDAY.....JANUARY 24

ZOLLICOFFER'S DEFEAT.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

The Fight Took Place at Old Fields.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

We are indebted to Mr. N. Darby, of Sprague & Co., just returned from Somerset, for very interesting particulars of the battle. *Cin. Com.*

The battle-ground was at a place known as Old Fields, in Pulaski County, and not twelve miles west of White Oak, as telegraphed, but eight miles north of the mouth of Fishing Creek. The forces under the command of Gen. Thomas were as follows:

First and Second Tennessee; Fourth, Tenth and Twelfth Kentucky; Ninth and Fourteenth Ohio; Tenth Indiana; Second Minnesota; four Batteries and Wolford's Cavalry.

The Tenth Indiana were on picket, with Wolford's Cavalry, and received the shock of the advancing enemy. They fought desperately, giving ground slowly, and allowing General Thomas time to come up in good condition. The attack upon them commenced soon after daylight, Sunday morning. It had evidently been the intention of Zollicoffer to commence the attack in the night, but he had been detained by the heavy rains, the hight of the streams and the darkness of the night. Nearly two hours elapsed before the Indiana regiment was supported in force. The Indianians lost eleven killed and forty-nine wounded. The first support received by the Indianians was from the Fourth Kentucky, who lost nine killed and twenty wounded. The Second Minnesota was in the fight next, and lost ten killed and fifteen wounded. The next regiment in the fight was the Ninth Ohio, Colonel R. L. McCook. The loss of this regiment, our informant did not learn, but it was slight.

The Ninth Ohio found the enemy posted behind a rail fence, from which they were firing with deliberation. When within about thirty yards of the fence, Colonel McCook ordered his men to charge bayonets, which they did firmly and with alacrity. The rebels fled at once, throwing down their guns.

General Zollicoffer was attempting a flank movement with two regiments when he was killed. He came out of the bushes on the flank of our forces, close by where Colonel Fry, of Kentucky, was posted, and shouted something to Fry, which was understood to be not to fire upon the men in front, for they were Mississippians. One report of what he said is: "You are firing upon your own men there: they are Mississippians." Seeing his mistake, he discharged his pistol at Fry, striking his horse. Fry instantly returned the fire with his revolver, shooting Zollicoffer through the heart. Zollicoffer was very handsomely dressed. His clothes were taken by the Federal troops as trophies. His corpse is said to have been very beautiful, being white and clear as wax-work, with a little red hole in his left breast, where the messenger of death entered.

The "old fields" where the battle took place were once cultivated, but have been abandoned, and are full of briar bushes and sedge. The Federals and Confederates were at times within twenty yards of each other. Most of the dead rebels were shot through the head. A surprising number were shot in the forehead and eyes. The corpses lay on a hill-side, where the severest fighting took place, thick as a flock of sheep.

The rebels took out but two field-pieces, and left them both. Our artillery was vigorously used in the pursuit of the enemy, hurling shells among them as they ran. The battle was fought in a heavy rain, the mud being very deep, and the little creeks were roaring torrents.

The First and Second Tennessee did not get into the fight, but took the advance in the pursuit, and slept the night after the battle close to the enemy's intrenchments, intending to be foremost of the stormers. But Monday morning they found the enemy had scampered in the night.

The rebels were well provided. They had erected good cabins, and had chinked and plastered the crevices. They had chimneys to their houses, built of sticks, and plastered inside with clay. They had an ample supply of thick, heavy woolen blankets, mostly white, with dark stripes in them. Their clothes were jeans, mostly butternut colored, and were thick and warm, but they had few overcoats. Only two good overcoats were found on the field of battle and the track of the flight. Some of the rebels wore straw hats. Their food seems to have consisted largely of corn pone.

The rebel officers generally had their trunks in camp, containing all their fine clothes, love-letters, trinkets, etc. A large number of heavy leather trunks were taken. Several suits of white duck, such as are worn by gentlemen in the summer, were found in the trunks, showing that the rebel officers had an unmilitary assortment of superfluous baggage.

Colonel R. L. McCook's wound is in the leg. The Brigade Surgeon of the Tennessee regiments relates that he was examining McCook's wound, when an order came to go forward in pursuit of the enemy. McCook's wound was painful, but he compelled the Surgeon to bandage it up temporarily, to stop the blood, and, being helped upon a horse, pressed forward with his men.

The rebel troops were not very well armed, having generally smooth bore muskets, altered from flint-locks, and squirrel rifles. They had no long range rifles. Four of our regiments whipped the enemy, who had boasted that they could whip fifty thousand Yankees. Zollicoffer's attack is said by military men to have been well planned and energetically pushed, but he was mistaken as to the character of the men he had to fight, as well as the strength of the division under General Thomas.

Our informant thinks it will be impossible for General Thomas to pursue the enemy with great effect. The roads are absolutely impassable. There has not been a freeze on the Cumberland this winter. The ground is full of water, and the mud on the roads is up to the knees of the men. The road from Somerset to Stanford is hardly passable. Our informant saw one hundred Government wagons hopelessly stuck in the mud near Stanford. It is a serious question whether it will be possible to transport provisions to our army on the Cumberland. A strong force is, however, at work on the road above Somerset, corduroying the worst places. It would be hardly possible to push an army train through the wild country beyond the Cumberland, where the rebels dispersed. If there should be a freeze there would be movements; but while the weather remains mild we need not expect to hear of such a thing as celerity.

The following is a verbatim copy of the certificate attached to the return of the postmaster in Shawnee County, Missouri. It would hardly be proper to give the name of the office. This may be some disciple of Artemas Ward; if so, the pupil has beaten the master. Artemas might as well shut up shop: I here By certifiy that the four going A Counte is as neer Rite as I no how to make it if thar is any mistake it is not Dun a Parpers.

What Does it Mean?

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post*, who signs himself "Nor'wester," and who is understood to be a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, gives this doleful account of the condition of the Republican party:

The Republican party is getting into a very bad way, and the indications are numerous that its career will ere long be cut short by internal dissensions of the character of those that carried off Charles Lamb's "much calumniated King Herod"—who we are told was "eaten of worms and gave up the ghost." The model party of 1860 having passed through the tape-worm stage, in which it tried to devour every thing outside of itself, seems now to have fallen a prey to inside enemies of the pine-worm species, whose determined and persistent attacks upon the body at large must sooner or later bring Republicanism into the condition of Dr. Holmes' one-horse shay—which went out in a cloud of dust, all of a sudden, one fine day. Between conservatives and radicals, temporizers and trimmers, emancipationists and forward movement men, Lincoln worshipers and Lincoln haters, Weedites and anti-Weedites, the ins and the outs, the Fremonts and the Blairs, and the various other political antitheses composing modern Republicanism, it is no difficult or doubtful prognostic that the party whose representatives now administer the Government will be soon under the clods of the valley, and even now, while in the midst of life, it is undergoing the throes of death. Here there are unmistakable signs of decay; mortified members are dropping off; sore-heads multiply most gregariously; leaders lose their wonted influence; the scepter slips from the grasp; new combinations are forming; personal revenges are getting gratified; the old war cry is forgotten, and many of the most energetic workers of the party's palmy days are confessedly metamorphosed into political guerrillas, each fighting his individual battles and all treating the once adored party as a common enemy. Out of the ruins—or, in a certain sense, out of the depths, new platforms are evolved, new issues developed and new projects elaborated; not the least important of which is the inauguration of a new party, under the name of Republican Democrats, now organizing in this city.

What Louis Napoleon Wants.

We are disinclined to believe that the hostility shown by England toward this country since the commencement of the war, originated entirely with herself. She has acted under the influence of France throughout, and Louis Napoleon is still trying to make her a cats-paw in America, in order that he may carry out his schemes of aggrandizement in Europe. It would be the most convenient thing in the world for him to get Great Britain involved in a war with the United States at the same time that Spain had her naval and military forces operating in Mexico. With two such naval powers out of the way, and Russia on the verge of revolution, and perhaps insolvency, he could, in alliance with Victor Emmanuel, make war upon Austria, do what he liked with Germany, and succeed in overthrowing the balance of power and establishing the supremacy of France in Europe, which would destroy the greatness and imperil the very existence of England.

It will be well if the British press and government become aware of the objects for which the Inscrutable of the Tuileries is plotting when he urges England to accomplish her own destruction by breaking the blockade, and provoking a war with this country. Let it be remembered, also, that this rebellion can not last very much longer. The army is at all points preparing to strike decisive blows, and the Union victory at Somerset, Ky., which was won on Saturday, is an earnest of what is to come. The war over, we shall be formidable in our strength, and with impulsive spirits ready to direct it into some new channel. It would be well, therefore, in view of the future, for the British press to calm down, and for the British Government to disregard the suggestions of a sovereign anxious only for his own selfish ends, to lead them into a fatal error, which not only England, but the world, would have occasion to deplore.

The Cairo correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, on the 11th January, writes:

THE FLOURISH OF TRUMPETS AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.—You have had a great excitement over this expedition. Your expectation has been very great, and now for a little ice water. The number of troops which have gone from Cairo does not exceed seven thousand. They are not in the rear of Columbus, they are not on their way up the Tennessee River. They are eight miles below Cairo on the Kentucky shore, on the north branch of Mayfield Creek. If your map is a good one, you will see where the little stream joins the river. They have not been reinforced, and no one here knows any thing about reinforcements. No one knows what is gained by the movements, or what was intended.

A SEQUEL.—Who is responsible for all this flourish? Let me say that the dispatches which have been sent out from here, giving the details of this grand movement up the Tennessee River—the proportions and numbers of the magnificent army of seventy-five thousand men, was dictated to the correspondents by the military authorities. They were not allowed to send the truth. Their dispatches were written for them. Strategy is politic, but what shall we say to such strategy as this, for the Government censor at St. Louis yesterday was allowed to contradict all that part of the story relating to the twenty-five thousand troops on their way from that city. It would be interesting to get at the history of this thing. I make this mention of it in justice to the special correspondents here, who doubtless will be charged with having fabricated sensation dispatches. They are not responsible.

Having taken a look at things here, I see nothing indicative of a great movement at present. But taken all together, the proceedings are totally unaccountable.

FREE NEGROES IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th complains of the management of the city fortifications, and particularly that the Commissary Department is "in the hands of John Hagan, the negro driver." It says:

"In paying off the negroes at work on the fortifications, we understand that most villainous abuses have been practiced. The paymaster requires them to be identified by their overseers, and we are informed that it has been a common practice for some of the overseers to charge these poor creatures ten per cent. of their pay as fees for their identification."

The *Examiner* states that a "brace of Hagan's whippers in" hunt up free negroes in the city, giving them the alternative of paying black mail, or of being carried to the jail and whipped. How whipped, the *Examiner* thus tells:

"One of the most awful and revolting specimens of the barbarity of these creatures was related to Mayor Mayo, in our hearing, yesterday, where a free negro on the fortifications had his back actually cut into a mangle of bleeding flesh, the driver having given him, as we were told by a policeman, five hundred and fifty-one lashes with the whip, until the poor victim sunk exhausted under his fiendish rage. In the name of God, is there no justice to be found in courts of human justice for iniquities like this?"

Said a Sunday school teacher to a playful child, "What would you have been without your pious father and mother?" The little rogue replied, "I suppose, ma'am, I would have been an orphan."

The Mormon Prophet—An Englishman's Interview with Brigham Young.

The following is an extract from Captain Burton's new work, "The City of the Saints," in the press of Harper & Brothers:

The prophet was dressed, as usual, in gray home-spun and home-woven; he wore, like most of the elders, a tall steeple-crowned straw hat, with a broad black ribbon, and he had the rare refinement of black kid gloves. He entered the tribune covered, and sat down, apparently greeting those near him. A man in a fit was carried out pumpward. Bishop Smooth concluded by informing us that we should live for God. Another hymn was sung. Then a great silence, which told us that something was about to happen: *that* old man held his cough; *that* old lady awoke with a start; *that* child ceased to squall. Mr. Brigham Young removed his hat, advanced to the end of the tribune, expectorated, stooping over the spittoon, which was concealed from sight by the boarding, restored the balance of fluid by a glass of water from a well-filled decanter on the stand, and leaning slightly forward upon both hands propped on the green baize of the tribune, addressed his followers.

The discourse began slowly, word crept litubantly after word, and the opening phrases were hardly audible; but as the orator warmed his voice rose high and sonorous, and a fluency so remarkable succeeded falter and hesitation, that—although the phenomenon is not rare in strong speakers—the latter seemed almost to have been a work of art. The manner was pleasing and animated, and the matter fluent, impromptu and well turned, spoken rather than preached; if it had a faut, it was rather rambling and unconnected. Of course colloquialisms of all kinds were introduced, such as "he become," "for you and I," and so fourth. These gestures were easy and rounded, not without a certain grace, though evidently untaught; one, however, must be expected, namely, that of raising and shaking the forefinger; this is often done in the Eastern States, but the rest of the world over it is considered threatening and bullying. The address was long. God is a mechanic. Mormonism is a great fact. Religion had made him (the speaker) the happiest of men. He was ready to dance like a shaker.

At this sentence the prophet, who is a good mimic, and has much of the old New English quaint humor, raised his right arm, and gave to the amusement of the congregation, a droll imitation of Anne Lee's followers. The Gentiles had sent an army to lay waste Zion, and what had they done? Why, hung one of their own tribe!—and that, too, on the Lord's Day! The Saints have a glorious destiny before them, and their morality is remarkable as the beauty of the Promised Land: the soft breeze blowing over the Bowery, and the glorious sunshine outside, made the illusion highly appropriate. The Lamanites or Indians are a religious people. All races know a God, and may be saved.

After a somewhat lengthy string of sentences concerning the tribulation coming on earth—it has been coming for the last eighteen hundred years—he concluded with good wishes to visitors and Gentiles generally, with a solemn blessing upon the President of the United States, the territorial Governor, and all such as be in authority over us, and, with an amen, which was loudly re-echoed by all around, he restored his hat and resumed his seat.

MR. CAMERON'S FAREWELL.—The officers of the army took leave of ex-Secretary Cameron at Washington on Monday. Mr. Cameron spoke as follows.

Gentlemen: I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me by your presence on this occasion. We have been associated together in a great work. I have had the army grow up under my hands from one of small proportions to be one of the greatest establishments in the world. I have labored to make it worthy of the country and the cause we were defending. In the discharge of my duty, where such vast interests were concerned, so much feeling enlisted, I have, doubtless, in some cases given offense. In cases still fewer, I may have felt offenses given; but they are so few, so slight, that I can not remember one. I dismiss all thought of them. Of all these officers present, there is scarcely one that I have not appointed—scarcely one without my name to his commission. I allude to the fact only to assure you how deep the interest I must feel in you. At all times in life, and wherever I may be, I shall cherish the most earnest wishes for your welfare and success, for the glory of our arms, and for the prosperity of the country.

The London *Examiner* concludes an article on the Mason and Slidell question with the following language:

Behind the *Trent* affair looms black and large the blockade question, *which France is resolved to bring to an issue.* We may be obliged by truth to agree with her as to the principle and facts, precisely as she has agreed with us in the *Trent* affair; but as we proposed to act without her co operation in that instance, so as to the blockade we may leave her to act without ours. For it would have a bad look if we were to raise one cause of contention immediately after another was disposed of, and especially as our conduct might be suspected of being influenced by commercial interests. France can well go alone in this matter, and we have heard it well suggested that with a very good grace she might suggest to the American Government that a truce with the South for a year or so might dispose of the difficulty about the blockade, and give the two parties time to cool, and to consider what is for their real and permanent interests without any prejudice to their respective claims or detriment to their powers, if it should be their final determination to resume hostilities.

DIED IN A DRUNKEN DEBAUCH.—What a terrible end! Yet such is the record of the death of John Bausman, for many years the accomplished editor of the Washington County *Reporter*, one of the ablest of Western Pennsylvania journals. Mr Bausman accumulated a handsome property in the publication of the *Reporter*, was universally respected, had a most interesting family, and was surrounded with all the comforts of life. His social qualities were captivating, and proved his ruin. He yielded step by step to dissipation, and at length sank to the abasement of the common sot. With pain we record it, poor Bausman has just ended his career in a drunken debauch—having been picked up in the streets of Pittsburg and carried to the hospital.

VENERABLE LADIES DEAD.—Mrs. Ruth Croswell, relict of the late Dr. Croswell, died at Catskill, N. Y., on the 17th inst., aged ninety eight years. She often saw General Washington, and had danced with him at evening parties.

Mrs. Jane Richardson died on the 11th inst. in Attleborough, Penn., in her ninety-sixth year. Until the Friday previous she exhibited no signs of failing health, which had been remarkably good.

Sixty-four thousand four hundred of the present population of Canada are natives of the United States.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Important Foreign News.

Russell Predicts Mason and Slidell Will not be given up.

How the News of their Surrender was Received.

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Wm. Huntington, of Washington Territory, to be Marshal of that Territory; Benj. H. Smith, of Virginia, to be Attorney of the Western District of Virginia; James O. Brodhead, of Missouri, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of that State; Robert J. Tucker, of Missouri, Attorney for the Western District of that State; Robert Crosier, of Kansas, Attorney for the District of that State; Samuel D. Howe, of Washington Territory, to be Agent of the Indians of that Territory; James D. Doty, of Wisconsin, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah; Bland Ballard, of Kentucky, Judge of the District Court of that District; Jas. E. Streeter, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Nebraska.

All Quiet at Port Royal.

NEW YORK, January 23.—When the *Atlantic* left Port Royal military affairs were in *statu quo*. No forward movement had taken place.

The British gun-boat *Racer*, arrived here this morning from Bermuda, states that the *Rinaldo* arrived there on the 11th, and sailed for St. Thomas, with Mason and Slidell on board.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from Port Royal on the afternoon of the 20th, has 1,525 bales unginned and 63 bales ginned cotton on board, and a large number of passengers.

Confirmation of Consular Appointments.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The following Consuls have been confirmed: Daniel Evans, of Illinois, at Bilbos; Richard C. Hanna, of Indiana, at Sautander; J. H. McChesney, of Illinois, at New Castle; Isaiah Thomas, of Illinois, at Algiers; George S. Fisher, of California, at Kanawghs; Wm. R. Williams, of Ohio, at Pars; Jos. Vandor, of Wisconsin, at Tahiti; Carl J. C. Craby, of Wisconsin, at Poregrund; Hiram Tuttle, of Wisconsin, at Monte Video.

Discussion of American Affairs by the London and Paris Press.

Some journals argue that a definite answer was not to be expected by the *Europa*, and think the cause of peace loses nothing by delay. Others construe the delay unfavorably.

The *Morning Post* thinks it diminishes the hopes of peace, and that the Washington Government will propose a compromise, which will not be for a moment entertained.

The *Times* asks why should the decision be delayed, if favorable for peace, and says the immediate surrender of Mason and Slidell would have been a greater blow to the Confederates than a victory on the Potomac, and worth millions to the Federal exchequer.

Russell, in his correspondence to the London *Times*, predicts that the Cabinet at Washington would refuse to surrender up Mason and Slidell. He says that victory over the Confederate army has become a political necessity, and that Gen. McClellan is being pressed on all sides to make a forward movement.

The advices by the *Europa* caused an upward tendency in war risks at Lloyd's.

The Paris *Patrie* and the *Pays* say that the Government at Washington offered to restore Mason and Slidell on condition that England would not recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Morning Herald* says that if the Slidell and Mason affair is settled, England and France have an inducement, on commercial grounds, to recognize the well earned indemnity of the Confederate States, and that unless the step is manfully taken by the Ministers at once, it is certain to be taken by Parliament on its assembling.

The *Daily News* says that any recognition of the Confederate States is too abhorrent to English principle to be really a subject for apprehension.

Additional batteries of artillery were under orders to embark.

The privateer *Sumter*, on arriving off Cadiz with the officers and crews of three Federal merchant vessels, solicited permission to enter the port. The American Consul demanded that the request should be refused, but it was granted, on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain, and the *Sumter* then entered the port without being saluted. It was rumored that the American Consul would leave on account of the resolution of Spain.

The British Parliament is summoned to assemble on the 6th of February.

Canton, November 30.—A *coup d'etat* has taken place at Pekin. The Cabinet have been imprisoned, and a new ministry formed.

Reception of the News of the Surrender of Mason and Slidell.

LATEST.

The *City of Washington* and *Jura* arrived on the 9th, and they brought the announcement of the satisfactory adjustment of the *Trent* affair. The rendition of Mason and Slidell to the custody of Lord Lyons was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington cabinet proceeded. Others accord due credit for the act, and the graceful manner with which the settlement was conducted.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns being unsettled, with light transactions.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Flour dull at 29@33s. Wheat very dull. Red Western and Southern 11s. 4d @12s. 8d; white Western and Southern 12@13s. 6d. Corn firm, holders demanding an advance: mixed 32@32s. 6d. Provisions generally quiet and steady. Beef steady, but quiet. Pork unchanged and quiet. Bacon dull, and declined 1@2s. Lard, downward tendency. Tallow dull. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice steady and unaltered.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday.—Cotton sales to day reached 25,000 bales, of which 15,000 were to speculators and exporters. Market slightly excited in consequence of the favorable news from America, and an advance of ½d. has taken place. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet.

London, Thursday.—Consols advanced to 93½ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of minimum discount to 2½ per cent.

Reported Abandonment of Fort Pulaski.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The special correspondence of the *Commercial* has the following:

"HILTON HEAD, January 20.—A report just comes that Fort Pulaski has been abandoned by the rebels. Prudence was considered on their part the better part of valor. It was only a question of a very short time, as the fort was thoroughly invested, and would have been taken in a few days.

"A movement will be soon made in another direction, and you will hear enough to satisfy all croakers, so far at least as this Sherman expedition is concerned."

A Successful Expedition to Lexington, Mo.—Capture of Joe Shelby and Other Rebel Desperadoes.

SEDALIA, Mo., January 23.—Two companies of cavalry, under Major Holderman, of the First Kansas Regiment, left Lexington on a reconnoitering expedition on the night of the 16th, which resulted in the arrest of Captain Whiting, Joe Shelby, and several other notorious rebel desperadoes, and the capture of a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c., taken from Colonel Mulligan's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes, and other articles taken from the steamer *Sunshine* by the rebels some time since, all of which were turned over to the Federal troops at Lexington.

Colonel Ditzler, of the Kansas First, in command at Lexington, announces by General order, that rebel assassins lurk in ambush and fire upon soldiers. He has, therefore, ordered to be arrested a large number of wealthy and influential Secessionists, who give aid and comfort to Price's army, whom he holds responsible for the good behavior of their hirelings, and says the assassination of one man of his command in this manner, will be followed by the shooting or hanging of five of these wealthy rebels.

General Hindman Arrested—Reported Resignation of Buckner.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—The *Journal* learns that General Hardee had arrested General Hindman for burning houses at Cave City and other places on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

It also learns, and credits the rumor, that General Buckner has resigned his commission.

The rebels at Bowling Green are suffering terribly for the want of money, and it is reported that Buckner's children are running about there barefooted. Hardee, second in command, could not pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the Confederate lines, as the only means he had of liquidating the demand.

There have been no further particulars from General Thomas. All is quiet below.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—The following correspondence has taken place between Generals Price and Halleck. The material points of Price's letters are as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, SPRINGFIELD, January 12.

GENERAL: I have received information that, as Major-General commanding this department, you have either ordered or allowed the arrest of citizens in the pursuit of their usual and peaceful avocations; that men, officers and privates, belonging to this army, have been taken prisoners on the Kansas border and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth; and as such, and for no other established offense or crime, have been shot. In some cases I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been seized whenever and wherever they have shown themselves, and that they have been, by military coercion, forced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usage in such cases. I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men especially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroads, culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court-martial, for alleged crimes which all the laws of warfare heretofore recognized by the civilized world have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful. I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of the offense or offenses as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment. These statements I can not believe to be correct; but let us understand each other on this subject. Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary peaceful pursuits, and treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make exchanges with me for such as I may or will make for similar causes? Do you intend to regard members of this army as persons deserving death, whenever or wherever they may be captured, or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war by the code of the civilized world? Do you regard the destruction of important roads, transportation facilities for military purposes, as the legal right of a belligerent power? Do you intend to regard men whom I have specially dispatched to destroy roads, burn bridges, tear up culverts, etc., as amenable to the enemy's court martial, or will you have them tried as usual by proper civil authorities according to the statutes of the State?

[Signed] STERLING PRICE,
Major-General Commanding M. S. G.

The following embraces the main portions of General Halleck's reply:

HEAD QUARTERS DEP'T OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22, 1862.

General Sterling Price, commanding, &c.:

GENERAL—Your letter, dated Springfield, January 12, is received. The troops of which you complain on the Kansas frontier and at Fort Leavenworth, are not under my command. In regard to them I respectfully refer you to Major-General David Hunter, Commanding Department of Kansas, head-quarters Fort Leavenworth. You also complain that individuals and parties of men specially appointed and instructed by you to destroy railroads, culverts and bridges, by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to a general court-martial for alleged crimes. This statement is in the main correct. These individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war; they will be tried, and if found guilty, will certainly be punished, whether acting under your special appointment and instructions or not. You must be aware, General, that no orders of yours can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, &c., who violate the laws of war. You can not give immunity to crime; but let us fully understand each other on this point. If you send armed forces wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents, to destroy railroads, bridges, &c., as a military act, we shall kill them if possible in open warfare, or if we capture them, we will treat them as prisoners of war.

But it is well understood that you have sent numbers of your adherents in the garb of peaceful citizens and under false pretenses through our lines into Northern Missouri to rob and destroy the property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering the lives of thousands, and this too without any military necessity or possible military advantage. Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms, have been instigated by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob, plunder and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiers, but under false pretenses, and in the guise of peaceful citizens.

You certainly will not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and instructed by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war. If you do, will you refer me to a single authority on the laws of war which recognizes such a claim? I am daily expecting instructions respecting the exchange of prisoners of war, which I will communicate with you on that subject as soon as they are received.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding Dep't.

A New Tax Bill Incubating.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—A new tax bill is in the hands of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means. Several weeks will probably elapse before it is presented.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed Brigadier-Generals Schoepf and Ord for meritorious conduct in the field.

The President has nominated for Assistant Secretaries of War, John Tucker, of Pennsylvania, and P. H. Watson, of this city.

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	2 50

Larger advertisements inserted at the following rates per square of ten lines:

One insertion	$ 50	12 insertions	$3 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 due 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 no 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.
EWM. SUMNER & CO., Ag