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CLOTHING.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHI-LADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

A CARD.

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NEW STYLES,

" " Forks.

Napkin Rings.
Butter Knives.

" Butter Dish.
" Molasses Pitcher.

" Drinking Cup.

Gold Plated Vest Chain, all sizes.

11 Sugar Sifter.

" Guard "
" Neck "

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Breast Pin,

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" Finger Rings,

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Püraes, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The attention of the trade respectfully solicited.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

Including Goods suited for

MILITARY PURPOSES.

Now in Store.

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DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

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We invite the attention of the trade to a full line of

BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS,

As also a great variety of

NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,

And other goods in their line, they invite the attend of city and country dealers.

VARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets

Have now open their

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Bought in Europe, by one of the firm.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.

A. H. GIBBS.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

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SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co.

Of CWT. CHOICE WRITE RYE

To which they invite the attention of the trade

CPRING STOCK

mble-tr No. 325 MARKET ST.

Also, a full assortment in

SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, LO

SIBLEY MOLTEN, &

Are now opening and daily receiving a new and

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES

LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

WHITE GOODS, AND

40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

11 \$1.50, now \$1.68. CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks,

531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs.

No. 531 MARKET STREET.

EMBROIDERIES.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

mh19-8m

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

WHITE GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES,

Have open a large variety of freshly-imported

To which, with a handsome assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most

SPRING. 1862

" Pen with Pencil Case

Pin and Drops, all sizes

D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street.

Solitary Sleeve Button, all siges

" Stude and Buttons, "

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.

" Cream

" Castor.

" Goblet

" Desert "
" Knife and Fork.

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It having been next to an impossibility, heretofore, to obtain CUSTOMER MADE CLOTHING, at MODERATE PRICES, and finding that many gentlemen would prefer their Clothing MADE TO ORDER, if they could secure at the same time REALLY FIRST-CLASS STYLES, and at REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, in connection with our extensive Ready-Made Sales-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPART-MENT, in which the prominent features are, 1st. Fine and Medium Materials, made up in

first-class styles; 2d. Unexceptionable Fitting Garments; 3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY; 4th. A corps of the most celebrated cutters in

this country. An extensive assortment of the choicest imported and domestic fabrics from the New York and Philadelphia markets, suitable for Coats, Pants, and Vests, always on hand. In our Ready made Salesrooms can always be

found every variety and style of well-made fashions able clothing. Spring stock now ready. PRICES A visit is solicited.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, "OAK HALL," S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MILLINERY GOODS. 1862. SPRING. M. BERNHEIM,

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the late RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES,

LACES,

AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS. To which he respectfully invites the attention of the TRADE.

PRICES LOW. SPRING.

LOUIS DANNENBAUM. No. 57 North SECOND Street. (Between Market and Arch,) is now prepared to offer a large stock of

RIBBONS, SILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS. Merchants and Milliners will find an admirable

nent of the above Goods, of the newest styles, at low foures, and are invited to call and examine. WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD. mh21-12t* 1862 SPRING.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., NO. 431 MARKET STREET.

Have now open—and to which daily additions are made-USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS. RUCHES.

STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, as ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Perticular attention given to filling orders. THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,

729 CHESTNUT Etreet, below Eighth ▲ Choice Stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS. AT LOW PRICES.

TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES.

LOOKING GLASSES.

OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES, S16 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HATS AND CAPS. SPRING STOCK 1862 COMPLETE. C. H. GARDEN & Co., HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS, FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, Ruches, Feathers, &c.,

SELLING OFF. No. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner of SIXTH Street.

A large and complete stock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are particularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

WM. H. RICHARDSON HAS REMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET, Southwest corner of Fifth,

And offers a beautiful assortment el UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, TENTS, AND CANES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. mh28-6t SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A FRESH ADSUALS.
THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER.
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

PRAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Stoneware prain Pipe, a cheap and indestructible material for drains, either for private use or for city drainage.

PRICE LIST.

PRICE LIST.

2 inch diameter, 25c. per yard.
3 inch " 30c. "
4 inch " 40c. "
5 inch " 50c. "
6 inch " 65c. "
7 inch " 90c. "
8 inch " \$1.10 "
9, 10, 11, and 12 inch diameter.
We warrant this Pipe to be equal to any imported, and puperior to any other manufactured in this country.

S. A. HABEISON,
mh29-tf 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

mh29-tf 1010 CHESTNUT Street. REROSENE LAMPS. WHOLE.

REALE DEFOT AND MANUFAUTOBY, NO. 114
Bouth SECOND Street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 OABTER Street, Philadelphia. In consequence of new imgrovements in machinery and incressed facilities for
general reduced pricinamings of every description at
greatly reduced prices. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are
savited to examine our stock which consists of new styles
and patterns of lamps, and all articles pertaining to the
putness, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

Shis-lim*1p

M. B. DYOTT. SPRING CARDEN Street. and for sale at No. 812



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862. VOL. 5.—NO. 205.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. JEWELRY, &c. A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE. ONE DOLLAR STORE 602 CHESTNUT STREET. OLDDEN & RICKNER, 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH SOUTH SIDE, AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons. " Desert "

Have this day opened their New Stock of CARPETS, of the best English manufacture. The newest Patterns it Velvet, Brussels, Tap. Brussels, 3-Ply Ingrain, and Ve-netians; Oil Cloths in all widths, Canton Matting, Mats. Druggets, &c., bought before the late Myance—the lowest prices for cash. CLEN ECHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,) CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetin of our own and other makes, to which we call the atten-

tion of cash and short-time buyers. **POURTH-STREET** CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of

CARPETINGS. Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTEY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN DOB-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP BKINS.

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIB CARPETINGS.

SCOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COCOA and CANION MATTINGS.

DOB-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,

DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street. MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other SPRING IMPORTATION OF **NEW CARPETINGS:** CROSSLEY'S

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS, INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of 500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., Together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS, BTAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS, BUGS, MATS, &c., All of new, choice selections, a AT MODERATE PRICES J. F. & E. B. ORNE. mh3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE. MARPET STOCK

SELLING OUT CHEAP. BAILY & BROTHER, No. 19 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

CARPETS

OIL CLOTHS At less than WHOLESALE PRICES

Housekeepers or Country Merchants can obtain Bar mh24-mwf6t WHOLESALE HOUSES.

27 AND 54-INCH SKY-BLUE KERSEYS. SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS, BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do

PRINTED Do, in variety. BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS. YANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS. IN STORM, AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LEA. fe20-tf 128 AND 130 CHESTNUT STREET

MILITARY GOODS. SKY-BLUE KERSEYS,

DARK-BLUE KERSEYS DARK-BLUE INFANTRY CLOTHS, INDIGO-BLUE CAP CLOTHS, SKY-BLUE CASSIMERES, (New Regulation, for Officers' Pants.) WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS.

10oz., 12oz., & 15oz. TENT DUCK. All warranted United States Army standard. FOR SALE BY ALFRED SLADE & CO., 40 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street Philadelphia. fel8-tmyl BASS GROMMETS AND EYELETS for Military Blankets and Leggings. Manufactured and for sale in any quantity at FIFTH and COLUMBIA Avenue. [mh8-lm*] E. IVINS. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS,

433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street PHILADELPHIA. Buyers will find a full Stock of COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN.

TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, COTTON LAPS, TIE YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICE, COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOE THREADS, GILLING AND SEINE TWINES, BED CORDS,

WASH AND PLOUGH LINES, COTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE. Also, a full assortment of FLY NETS, Which he offers at Manufacturers

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., H. FRANCISCUS.

> 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of tubs, bucrets, chubns, measures, brooms, WHISKS.

FANOY BASKETS. WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES. LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER. Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, ROLLING and OLOTHES PINS FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hopby Horses, &c., &c. All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

TORTOISE SHELL.—A few boxes of Tortoise Sholl for sale by JAURETOHE & LAVERGNE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1862.

Greece. "'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." No readers of the newspapers, with the lightest knowledge of the wretched manner in which Greece has long been misgoverned, can be surprised at a revolution in Greece.

seventeen.

On the contrary, the wonderful thing is that it did not take place years ago. There has been disaffection among the Greeks for some time past, which the royal troops were unable to put down, when it broke into insurrection in Nauplia, and were defeated, with great loss in several encounters. Athens, the capital, was threatened, and the King had declared a blockade of the greater part of his coast,paper blockade it must be, seeing (according to the Almanach de Gotha) that his whole navy consists of only thirty vessels,-the largest being a corvette carrying twenty-six guns, with another carrying twenty-two, the remainder consisting of small brigs, cutters, chaloupes, and chebecs, while there are only chaloupes, and chebecs, while there are only force of circumstances," and the keen perceptions seven small steamers, with an aggregate of the gentlemen of "the ravenous little pons," whole naval armament of Greece comprises 154 guns-most of them small pieces. There is news from Greece, that the insurgents at Syra had proclaimed Victor-Emmanuel's second son King of Greece, as Otho the Second. The young gentleman, who wants two months of the ripe age of "sweet seventeen," is really Aosta.* There is a precedent, however, for | to amend it by attaching the minority bill reported giving so very juvenile a monarch to the land | from the House committee by Mr. Cessna, the maof Leonidas and Alexander, of Homer and jority bill, reported by Mr. Armstrong, being the Demosthenes, of Apelles and Phidias, of Sophocles and Æschylus, of Xenophon and Herodotus, of Pericles and Themistocles, of Socrates and Aristides. The present King of cratic Greece was placed on the throne at the age of

Forty years ago, after long endurance, much suffering, no small preparation, and great sympathy from the world,—but more especially from England and the United States-Greece broke into open insurrection, to cast off the chains with which Turkey had bound her for nearly four centuries. The Hellenic race resolved to do or die—to be free or perish. After a struggle, which was carried, with great valor and varying success, through seven years, Greece was declared an independent nation. Mr. Canning, who became Foreign Minister of England soon after the war commenced, induced France and Russia to join England in giving material aid to Greece. The journalmost part, it warmly helped the good cause of good wishes and help,—our orators, Webster and Clay, Seward and Everett, nobly advocated the right of Greece to freedom. Halleck and others invoked the muse of poetry on the same side,-and public and private benevolence sent large presents of money, food, and raiment to the struggling patriots. At the same time, it must be confessed, England acted nobly. Money, arms, ships, and experienced officers were sent from England to Greece, and the poet of the Anglo-Saxon race, next to Shakspeare in the universality of his genius and superior in its passionate expression-Byron, whose earliest love for the old Hellenic land has given pathos to his "Childe Harold," abandoning inglorious ease and lettered luxury, determined to live the poetry which he had written, threw himself into the gaudia cortaminis 6 the vanture of the strife," and died at Missolonghi, in the prime of manhood, too soon for Greece, but to leave a name eternally linked with its best memories from that sad hour. He did not live to witness the consummation of hishopes. The battle of Navarino in October, 1827, virturally ended the strife between Greece and Turkey. In 1828, Capo d'Istrias, a Greek by birth, was made President pro tem., but the assassin's blow deprived Greece of the advantage of his experience, wisdom, and influ-

As early as 1826, the Hellenic Government had memorialized Great Britain to permit Prince Leopold, son-in-law of George IV., to the idle wind, which he regards not." receive the crown of Greece. The proposition, received favorably at first, was not carried out. Leopold actually accepted the position, but, four months later, resigned it, nominally because of a difficulty in adjusting the boundaries of the new Kingdom, but actually because his clear foresight saw the difficulties which must beset him. A more fortunate fate was reserved for him-he was made King of Belgium, by election, and has governed with

great sagacity and success. In 1832, after Leopold was thus disposed of, a proposition was made to give the crown to the Duke de Nemours, second son of Louis-Philippe of France; but that shrewd politician would not allow him to accept the position. Finally, the great European Powers agreed to offer the throne of Greece to Prince Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, and, the public treasury of the new Kingdom being empty, lent it \$12,000,000—scarcely any of which has been repaid. The French troops who occupied the Morea, during the six months' anarchy which followed the murder of Capo d'Istrias, were recalled, and a force of 3,500 Bavarian soldiers was raised, to sustain the German

ruler of Greece upon his throne. The great mistake in this monarchical settlement of Greece was the placing a Bavarian youth upon the throne. Of course, this lad knew nothing of the world, of government, or of the brave and peculiar race he was placed over. Without making the slightest objection, Otho went to bed one night a strong Catholic, and rose, next morning, such a sound member of the Greek Church that he was declared its supreme temporal Head. In the summer of 1835, then being twenty years old, he was declared to have attained his majority, and commenced practical Kingship on his own account, governing by a responsible Cabinet and a Council of State. Soon after, marrying a German princess of some talent, great ambition, and decided "legitimate" predilections, King Otho declined gratifying the Greeks by granting them a Constitution. The German system was adhered to, with great strictness, for several years—the leading offices in the State were filled by foreigners—the German and the Grecian elements failed to coalescethe Russian influence pervaded all-but finally. in 1843, a revolution broke out, and eventuated in the grant of the much-needed and long-desired Constitution, which was sanction-

ed by the King in March, 1844. King Otho has never been popular in Greece. His wife, though known to have suggested most of the public measures which have made him much disliked, has more friends in the country than himself. Ambitious and bold, she is suspected of aspiring to become, on the downfall of Turkey, the future Empress of the East, and her political tendencies have always been unequivocally Russian. Meanwhile, after twenty-five years of independence, dating from the Battle of Navarino, it is a lamentable fact that Greece has not at all advanced in the scale of nations. With a superficial area of the most self-sacrificing in the great work, sur-22,500 square miles, the population of Greece is little more than a million. Agriculture is in its infancy. Trade and manufactures exist no where. The land, for the most part, is still a pasturage for sheep and goats. Brigand-formed. a pasturage for sheep and goats. Brigandage flourishes, as an institution. Roads are few and bad—the only ones on which carriages can travel are between Athens and the Fireus, Nauplia and Argos, and Athens and Thebes. The country is so poor that its people have almost abandoned all hope of its prosperity. It has physically degenerated, and is far inferior to what it was three thousand years ago.

The latest news telegraphed from Athens is, that a German General, with a few regiments, had put down the insurrection. But telegrams from Greece are not to be relied on, and the Greeks are not to be subdued quite so

*Another account names Prince Otho, Duke of Montferrat, as the person thus precisimed King of Greece. He is Victor-Emmanuel's third son, and will not be sixteen years old until this day three months.

*Another account names Prince Otho, Duke of Montferrat, as the person thus precisimed King of Greece. He is Victor-Emmanuel's third son, and will not be sixteen years old until this day three months. a pasturage for sheep and goats. Brigand- formed.

easily as is reported. We take the last news with great doubts of its truth. At all events, it is yet too soon to speculate upon the results which may spring from the insurrection

now in progress, which proposes to send King Otho and his too clever wife back to their nathe following details of the advance of General tive Germany. It is not very likely that the Thomas (of General Buell's command) to the town of Columbia, Tennessee: great European Powers, which have hitherto interfered in the affairs of Greece, would permit a son of the King of Italy to wear the crown, should it be vacated by the deposition of Otho I. But they would scarcely object, we believe, to the dismissal of the German rulers, who have so flagrantly failed. It was a great mistake to put the sceptre of Greece into the hands of a Bavarian boy, but it would be a still greater to retain it there, contrary to the wishes of the Hellenists themselves.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG. [Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1862. There are many able men in the House this winter, but it is a mistake to suppose it is altogether composed of Solons and Ciceros, notwithstanding the "alphabetical" puffs so freely bestowed. A half dozen are superior in talent; a dozen more of moderately fair abilities, and the rest, why if they are great men, it is owing to "the motive power equal to 415 horses, the whole who discover wonderful phrenological developarmed with sixteen small guns. In fact, the ments and powers in heads that much astonish the owners thereof.

But two important questions remain to be disposed of between this and the 11th of April, the day fixed for final adjournment—the apportionment bill and the tax bill. The former will be fought bitterly, and it will be a miracle if it passes. The bill reported by Col. McClure is much fairer than the one passed last winter, and will certainly pass the Prince Amadeus-Ferdinand-Maria, Duke of Senate, but in the House an attempt will be made same as the Senato bill. If any bill is adopted, it will be the Senate bill. It gives the Democrats as many districts as they now have under an apportionment made when the Legislature was Demo-

The Fallbrook Railroad charter, about which such an ado has been created, was killed last week in the Senate, after it had passed the House. To judge from what has been said outside, it was "an anaconda," "a serpent," "a snake," "a reptile," which was about to glide through the Senate to the great detriment of the Commonwealth. I am informed by a gentleman from Tioga county, it was really a very harmless charter to construct a railroad twenty-five miles in length, and costing a half million dollars, all of which would have been expended in Pennsylvania, to run to the Fallbrook coal mines. Heretofore the owners of these mines have been compelled to send their coal over the Blossburg Railroad, that corporation charging them the exorbitant rate of two cents per ton per mile for coal transported in the coal companies' cars. This was resisted, but not being able to effect a compromise, a charter was applied for to build a road of istic element was not so potent in Europe, at their own. It would have been built by New York that time, as it has since become, but for the most part, it warmly helped the good cause of million dollars added to the taxable property of the Greek independence. From this country came | State. I am further informed that the Fallbrook Coal Company have, within the past two years, paid the Blossburg Bailroad Company one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for coal transportation, ninety thousand dollars of which was not profit.

The impudence of that portion of the Democrathe traitor Breckinridge is refreshing, to say the least. When the Legislature met, they were anxious to organize the House, for the purpose of securing positions for several scores of hungry candidates, and to this end desired the co-eperation of such men as John Rowe, John Scott, James Chat-Ham, Judge Ross, P. C. Shannon, and Dr. Gross, Democrats, who either were elected irrespective of party, or against the united efforts of the Demoeracy. But at first they arrogantly demanded that these men, in violation of pledges, should meet them in a partisan caucus. Of course they failed, and now they proceed to read these gentlemen out of the party. The Breckinridgers are especially severe in their denunciations of Hon. James Chatham, the Representative from Clinton, because he don't take a partisan course. Let us see how the asse stands. Mr. Chatham voted for a Union Democrat for Speaker - John Rowe, and one of the best men in the Stateand the only position he secured for his district, was given to a Douglas Democrat. He has failed to act with the Democractic party in the House, from the simple fact that it has taken a partisan position on every question of moment. What claims it has upon him, it is hard to understand. He was opposed in Clinton by a straight Democratic ticket, and the Breckinridge organ denounced him more bitterly than it has ever denounced Jeff Davis. But such denunciations are treated by Mr. C. "like

A Piquant Letter-Isaac N. Norris to James Buchanan,

Quincy, Illinois, February 24, 1862. Hon. James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States.

My VERY DEAR SIR: I observed some time ago. in the public journals of the country, a letter purporting to be written by you, in favor of sustaining the Union, and which was doubtless given publicity as a political curiosity. Since then I have noticed in the New York Herald, which was the executive organ during your brilliant Administration, and therefore, I suppose, speaks by authority, an article stating you were engaged in writing a work to be ontitled "Your Life and Times."

New, sir, I avail myself of the liberty of making two or three suggestions, which, if you will adopt, will be found a valuable auxiliary to your forthcoming publication. win be found a variable auxiliary to your loruncoming publication.

In the first place, I advise you not to insert in it
the letter in favor of the Union, to which I have
referred, as it would be inconsistent with the balance of your public acts, and therefore detract
from the harmony of your production.

In the next place, I do advise you to publish in
your "Book" the four speeches I made in the
House of Representatives of the United States,
during the four years of your administration. during the four years of your administration. They are certainly the best, truest, most complete and faithful history of yourself extent. If you cannot find room for them in the body of the work, you had better add them as an appendix. I have no doubt they would greatly contribute to its circulation and sale, and thus enable you to reap greater profits, which, of course, would be exceedible to the contribute of the contrib

greater profits, which, of course, would be exceedingly agreeable to you.

I do not think, if I were in your place, I would say anything about who gave power, vitality, and form, to the Southern rebellion, or who indirectly caused the death of that noble patriot, David C. Broderick. Upon these points the public mind long since settled into a conviction, which it were beet for you not to disturb, as thereby might be revived unpleasant reminiscences. You can, however, with great propriety, record your achievements in the Lecompton controversy. They constitute the crowning glory of your Administration. ments in the Lecompton controversy. They constitute the crowning glory of your Administration. Be sure and give the entire correspondence between yourself, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson, as they were fleeing from the Covernment which they had robbed and betrayed to join the rebellion. You parted with them with so much regret, and paid so many compliments, in your letters of reply, to their patriotic devotion to the country, that it would be very interesting to the paople just at this time to be reminded of the mutual attachment and confidence which existed between you.

I hope, sir, you will receive these suggestions kindly, and helieve me,

Your very obedient servant,

I. N. Morris.

P. S.—If you should come to the conclusion,

I. N. Morris.

P. S.—If you should come to the conclusion, upon looking over them, that the publication of my speeches would cost you too much, I will pay all the expense, and give you all the profit.

M.

A Letter from Seccetary Seward. The following letter was addressed by Secretary Seward to Col. Egloffstein of the One Hundred and Third Regiment of New York Volunteers, gene rally known as the Seward Infantry. Accompanying it was a stand of colors presented to the corps : Washington, March 27, 1862.

To Baron Egloffstein, Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New York Volunteers: Mr DEAR BARON: When this ill-starred insur-Mr DEAR BARON: When this ill-starred insur-rection arose I knew intuitively that native Ameri-cans demoralized and led into disloyalty by an un-due devotion to slavery, would invoke the aid of the enemies of human progress throughout the world for the overthrow of the American Union. The Government determined to oppose that dangerous design by an appeal to the friends of humanity in all lands in behalf of the national cause, which had thus become their own. The appeal has been successful, and the stability of republican institutions is thus guarantied for all time to come.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

ADVANCE OF GEN. THOMAS TO COLUMBIA. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Times gives

of Columbia, Tennessee:

On the evening of the 18th, Thomas' division was ordered to provide themselves with eight days' rations, and to be in readiness by seven o'clock on the next morning to take up the line of march. The morning of the 19th opened (as usual on such occasions, at least so far as our division is concerned) with centinued and copious falls of rain, intermixed with snow and hail, attended with high winds and sudden squalls. Some of the regiments winds and sudden squalls. Some of the regiments were filed into the road in front of headquarters, with wagons packed, ready for the march; others had all packed and wagons loaded, with the exception of striking tents, and all now remained waiting for further orders. The rains continued to fall without intermission when, at 9 o'clock, orders came to those already in the road to repair to camp, and the whole division to remain in their present quarters until the next morning. Accordingly, the boys were again soon snugly stowed away in their comfortable tents, all well pleased with the decision of the commanding general in not forcing them on the march in such horrid and life-extinguishing weather.

On the Move. The morn of the 20th opened bright and beautiful. At 7 o'clock A. M., the hour appointed, the first brigade of the division. Gen. Schoepf's, was in line in front of the General's quarters, in waiting for the word of command. After being reviewed by the General, the word "forward" was given, and the alphan ward of the line in the school of the school

by the General, the word "forward" was given, and the column moved off at a lively pace, keeping time with the enlivening notes of the music from the different bands.

The remaining brigades forming the division followed in their respective order, the whole line reaching miles in extent. Our line of march brought us back to the city of Nashville, and led through some of the principal streets of the place, bearing us to the Franklin pike. A marked improvement in the conduct and attentions of the citizens was everywhere manifest as the troops passed provement in the conduct and attentions of the citizens was everywhere manifest as the troops passed along. Windows and doors of dwellings were thrown open, and pleasant and smiling faces were there to be seen, where silence and despondency had of late borne its way.

At the distance of twelve miles from Nashville, coming upon a good camping place, we were ordered into camp for the night. Tents were soon pitched, and fires quickly kindled, at which the boys were soon gathered around, cooking their evening's need and telling tales of love and romance. After finishing their repest, the bands enlivened the camp with music, after which, at taps, all retired to their couches of straw to obtain a good night's rest for the morrow.

Again on the Way. Again on the Way.

On the morn of the 21st the division was again in line at seven e'clock. The column moved on quite rapidly, from the chilliness of the air, it being quite coll. At moon we arrived at the neat little town of Franklin A short distance beyond I noticed on the sidewalk the good-natured phis of Brigade Surgeon Cliffe, formerly of Gen. Zollicoffer's staff; and who was captured at the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, and afterwards sont to the enemy's lines with the remains of Zollicoffer and young Bailie Peyton. The doctor was subsequently exchanged, and returned to his home at Franklin. Riding up to him, I found him accompanied by Dr. Strew, of Gen. Schoepff's brigade. Dr. Cliffe expressed great pleasure in again meeting me. I was really quite happy in thus meeting him.

A Town Without a Name. A Town Without a Name.

A Town Without a Name.

During the afternoon, as we were passing through a small town, some of our boys, wishing to learn the name of it, and seeing a crowd of "last-ditch candidates" standing grouped together, and who were sourly gazing at us, inquired of them to know the name of the place. "Jeff Davis," answered one of the surly "last ditchers." "Quite a poetical name," answered the inquisitor, "but you should add to it his Satanic Majesty." Another answered "Beauregard." One of the boys suggested the name of Zollieoffer or Buckner. But, as it was, we passed along without learning the name of the place. Arriving in the Vicinity of Other Troops.

During the afternoon, we passed several large encampments of troops. Proceeding on, we encamped a short distance beyond the division of General Crittenden. Our march to-day was a long and quite a tedious one. Sore feet became quite a prevalent disease with the boys. The division was marched to-day the distance of twenty-three miles, which was rather too hard on the boys. But Gen. Thomas is not the man to impose a too heavy task upon his troops. In making long marches, he was governed by circumstances or limited by or-

General McCook Shelling the Town of After our arrival here we learned that the division under General McCook was engaged in repairing the bridge lately destroyed by the rebels at Columbia. The first day they commenced work upon the bridge, parties of civizens came down to the river, on the opposite side, and hiding themselves, would fire upon his men at work. General McCook sent word to them that if his men were again fired upon he would immediately commence shelling the town. But these deluded people, having been so leniently dealt with of late, paid no attention to the threat, doubtless thinking that it would not be executed. Columbia that it would not be executed.

On the next morning, shortly after the men commenced work, they were again fired upon. Gen. McCook, on being advised of the fact, immediately recalled all the workmen from the bridge, and ordered the artillery into position, when he commenced to shell the town, which was continued for two or three hours without intermission, battering down their dwellings, and creating quite a din and clatter about their ears. Concluding that they were then learned a lesson, he ordered the firing to cease, and again sent the workmen to the bridge, since which time they have not been molested in that it would not be executed. since which time they have not been molested in their labors. Nothing like bringing the war to the doors of the Greeks, to teach them a lesson of civilidoors of the creeks, to teach them a lesson of civili-ty and good manners. There has been entirely too much of a milk-and-water policy extended to these deluded fanatics to effect any beneficial results. We are now (March 22d) lying encamped at this point, awaiting further orders. The division under Gen. Crittenden passed by our camp to-day, on the advance into Dixie. When we shall again move forward, I do not at present know, but it will not be long. I am sure.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10. FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS

The correspondent of the Chicago Post gives the following account of Friday's operations at Island

A NEW REBEL BATTERY. A sudden impulse has been given to affairs to-day. A new battery has been opened upon us. About noon a puff of smoke burst forth from a gun located at least one-half mile below any yet fired which was soon after followed by a second and yet others until seven shots had been expended. The others until seven shots had been expended. The position of this new battery is far in the rear of the island, nearly half a mile below the batteries upon the head of No. 10, and its shots were thrown completely over the latter works. They were directed at the Mound City, still lying at Donaldson's Point, and fell almost eighty rods short of that gunboat, and almost in direct range. The distance overcome by the newly discovered rebelg gun was at least two and three quarter miles. Whether at least two and three-quarter miles. Whether this is a newly-erected work or one not heretofore discovered is difficult to determine. In either case it is new to us, and its operations to-day, so far as unnamed is concerned, were jentirely satisfactory.
The range is nearly as great as that of our mortars.
The gun is probably a 128-pounder rifled, and how
many of them are to be found in this new battery
can only be determined when we are so successful stance is concerned, were entirely satisfactory THE OBSTACLES IN OUR WAY

As day after day passes away, obstacles in our pathway multiply. Our forces are as yet undaunted, and fear not to encounter anything yet discovered upon the opposite side, but what new defences are to be opened upon us when the contest is renewed is a question frequently asked, but never satisfactorily answered. The whole Kentucky shore in this vicinity is but a succession of carthworks and ordnance. The one made manifest to day is the fifth distinct battery now known to be located on that side of the river. A REBEL BATTERY ABANDONED.

Two days ago the first battery was reported abandoned, by a negro brought in by our pickets. Since then not a gun has been fired from it, but today the rebels were seen to re-enter it and commence repairs with timber and earth. The laborers were numerous, but whether white men or negroes it was impossible to determine. Several shells were directed towards them, and they were forced for a time to desist. They soon, however, recommenced operations, and were a second time admonished that a regard for their own personal safety rendered it injudicious for them to tarry longer. During the remainder of the day they were not seen. It is presumed, as I intimated might be the case, that the evacuation of this position was a temporary one, or was designed as a trap. Possibly the work will be resumed in the night. As I write, the mortars are pitching a semi-occasional shell in that direction.

AN OBSERVATORY IN THE RIVER. AN OSSERVATORY IN THE RIVER.

The steamer Warrington, which was sunk in the Missouri channel around the island, has for several nights past bean made the place of rendezvous for rebel spies, who have endeavored to gain some knowledge of our resources and strength from that point. Last night they lingered a little too long. They were discovered at daybreak this morning, and fired upon by our pickets. Two were either slain outright or badly wounded, as they were borne away by their companions in a skiff. This point of observation will be dangerous hereafter. COOLNESS OF AN EGG-VENDOR

COOLNESS OF AN EGG-VENDOR.

The tow-boat Alps yesterday dropped down to a position alongside of the Carondeles, for the purpose of taking in tow a barge of coal and removing it farther up the stream. It presented a fair mark to the rebels, and they, unable to resist the temptation, blazed away. Some half dozen shell flew around her in a manner not calculated to give those on board assurance of personal safety. A day or two previous the boat had been to Cairo, and a cabin boy on board had purchased several dozen eggs. He regarded the opportunity as an excellent one to offer the "hen fruit" for sale to the men on the gunboat. Selzing his basket, he boarded the miniature man-of-war. As he reached the spar dock, a shot struck close beside the boat. The boy heeded it not, but hailing the first sailor who chanced to be on dech, drawlingly inquired, "Do you want any eggs?" "Get out of this," was the reply, "don't you sae they are shooting at us?" "Do you want any eggs?" was the only notice the boy gave the timely warning. "D—— your eggs, I tell you no; don't you see they are shooting at us?" "Let 'em shoot," said the imperturbable youth, "do you want any eggs?" At this critical momenta mortar beside the gunboat was discharged. The concussion broke every egg in the basket. For the first time he was moved. "Confound their pictures!" he ejaculated, "there's a dollar and a half gone to smash, any how."

TWO CENTS.

A SENSATION AT HICKMAN. Hickman had its sensation night before last. The report reached the town that fifteen hundred The report reached the town that fifteen hundred rables were marching upon it, and the Union troops were drawn up and held in readiness to meet them. But they didn't arrive. The inhabitants of the town were greatly alarmed lest the Federal soldiers were about to leave them, and men besought them earnessly to remain, while women shed tears at the thought of being abandoned to the rule of Spoession again. Their alarm was soon quieted by the assurance that the troops had no thought of taking their departure. The town now presents a comparatively lively appearance. Soveral places of husiness have departure. The town now presents a comparatively lively appearance. Several places of business have been reopened. Confederate scrip is still in circulation in abundance, and is the only circulating medium the inhabitants have handled for months. The gunboat Louisville, which was a few days ago at Columbus, has dropped down the river, and now lies anchored off the town. Its presence alone is a sufficient safeguard against the approach of rebels. CAPTURE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

A captain of the rebel cavalry and two lieutenants were captured at Hickman a few nights ago by members of the first battery in the Second Regiment of Illinois artillery. When the troops were landed at that place, the company of which the captain was in command was located in rear of the town. At the sight of the Union troops they precipitately fled, but the refractory horse upon which the captain was mounted threw him to the ground, and he was left behind. He secreted himself in the closet of a house, where he was found and captured. When taken he had in his possession a revolver, with which he threatened to usefronte. a revolver, with which he threatened to perforate the first who dared lay hands upon him. His threats-were disregarded, and the valiant individual was the next day forwarded to Cairo. PROBABLE REDUCTION OF THE ISLAND:

The attention of the mortars, which, during the past week, has been directed almost exclusively to the island, will now find a new object upon which to practise at long range, in the battery opened upon us to day. In order to reach it the mostars located farther up the river must project a shell a distance of at least three miles, if not exceeding that range. If it can be done, none need doubt that the reduction of the enemy's position here is certain when ence it has been begun. The mortar practice, from day to day, has developed some excellent exhibitions of skill, and the evidences of their efficiency, which are positively known to have been accomplished, are by no means insignificant even when compared with the immensa expenditure which has been necessary to perfect them. The attention of the mortars, which, during the FLOATING FARM HOUSES.

Three farm houses have floated past the transports in the river to day. They were of the logicable species, such as are usually exhibited by the settlers in this section. Scarcely a dwelling remains between this point and Cairo, the ground-floors of which are not covered by the flood. Dead hogs and entile float past us daily, and the destruction of property all along the river seems to be general. During the two weeks the flotilla has been stationed here the water has risen three feet. INDISCRETIONS AND BLUNDERS OF CORRESPOND-

Many of the newspapers of the country are much complained of for the indiscretion they have manifested in divulging contemplated movements of the flotilla, contrary to the express directions of the head of the military departments, and violating the confidence reposed in their representations when permission was granted them to accompany the expedition. One or two important plans have been permission was granted them to accompany the expedition. One or two important plans have been developed and criticized prior to being carried into execution, and fair warning given the enamy if by any means they can obtain possession of Northern journals. This breach of good faith, while it works incalculable injury to our cause, has been accompanied by several gross misrepresentations. One in particular states that the mortar boats are left nightly without a guard, and that the enemy might easily capture them in the darkness and convert them to their own use. Such an assertion is simply ridiculous. The mortar rafts darkness and convert them to their own use. Such an assertion is simply ridiculous. The mortar rafts are under the watch each night of a special guard detailed for that service alone. Added to this, they are completely surrounded on the river side by gunboats, and Colonel Buford's pick-ots are thrown out in such a manner as to effectually prevent any approach to them from the land. No scheme, save the capture of the entire flottila, can wreat them from our recreation. The ideal are wrest them from our possession. The idea is ren-dered peculiarly luminous when it is known that the banks are completely under water, and the only approach to them is through a thick wood and by means of a small skiff!

Gen. Sigel—An Incident at Pea Ridge. Mr. J. A. Cleaveland, attached to the quartermaster's department of the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, furnished to the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier a description of the battle at Pea Ridge, in which he was an active participant. He mentions the following incident:

At a council of war, in which Curtis, Jeff. C. Davis, and Sigel participated, the commanding general spoke despondingly of the prospect, and intimated that a surrender was inevitable, whereupon Sigel remarked, with startling emphasis: "Minafriend! mine friend! give me Davis and de command, and I will show you who has de field in three nand, and I will show you who has de field in three

hours."

Davis was earnest for fight to the bitter end, and
Curtis gave to understand that Gen. Sigel should
have it all his own way. The responsibility of the
subsequent movements, and the glory of the next
achievements, really belong to him. Another correspondent gives the following anecdote of the same general: On the return of General Fremont's army from the Southwest, Sigel commanded the division that same by Lebanon to Rolla. A few miles this side came by Lebanon to Rolla. A few miles this side of Lebanon the army encamped over night on the farm of a man who was in sympathy with the rebellion, and his fence-rails were all burned for firewood, and his farm stripped of whatever was useful and necessary to subsist the troops and horses of the train. In the morning the farmer came with a large bill of damages, and asked for payment. The quartermaster came to General Sigel to know what should be done about it. Colonel Warmoth was present and the General asked him whether was present, and the General asked him whether the man was a loyal citizen. The Colonel replied that he was a conditional Union man at first, but that he had afterward sympathized with the rebel-lion. Turning to the quartermaster general, Sigel then replied, "Mr. Quartermaster, then you sym-pathize with the Government." It is hardly nemy to add that the Secesh farmer did not obtain what he came for.

The Number of Rebel Troops Killed and Wounded at Fort Donelson.____ The Nashville Patriot says that the following is correct list of the killed and wounded rebel

oldiers at the battle of Fort Donelson; Rogt. 48 Tenn Quarbs, Abernathy, Bailey, Head, Palmer Heiman, Lillards, Farquahars Cooks, Brown, Clark, s., Simonton, Lt. Col. Hamilton Davidson, Lieut. Col. Wells, Drake, Baldwin, Major Doss, Russell, Major Brown, Renolds, Lieut. Col. Boon, Major Thornburg, Wharton Tenn. Battalion, Major Coloman, " Cavalry Capt. Milto Forest, Murray's, Artillery, Porter, Graves, Maury, Jackson,

18,829 237 1,007 Tax on Coal. The Committee of Ways and Means, in preparing he tax bill, exempted coal from the payment of any duty While under debate in the House, Mr. Noble offered an amendment as follows: "On anhracite coal, twenty-five cents per ton; on bituninous coal, one-half of one cent per bushel." In the course of the debate, Mr. Lehman, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment, and said ! Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment, and said!

I move to amend the amendment so as to reduce the tax to twenty cents. I do so for the purpose of opposing the pending amendment. I have no doubt that this subject has been carefully considered by the Committee of Ways and Means, and that, as was staked by a member of that committee, it was not for the purpose of exempting Pennsylvania or any other State that there was a discrimination in the imposition of these taxes or duties. Pennsylvania, not only in herself, but in all her products, is willing and able to pay any tax that may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on this war and supporting the Government. But I have no doubt that the reason which actuated the Committee of Ways and Means was one which will be received favorably by this House. There has been

Committee of Ways and Means was one which will be received favorably by this House. There has been a general complaint made by members from every section of the country that manufacturers have been largely and unnecessarily taxed, and in some cases unjustly. But it should be considered by this House that, in manufacturing almost every article upon which a tax is laid, coal is essentially an article which comes into general use, and, if you make it a costly article to the manufacturer, you impose an additional duty upon the articles he manufactures. a costly article to the manufacturer, you impose an additional duty upon the articles he manufactures. I do not think that it was with any view of disoriminating favorably for Pennsylvania that the article of coal was left untaxed, but, inasmuch as it enters into use in every private house and every factory, and every place where manufacturing is carried on, it was thought proper to exempt it. We would be willing to pay any tax which it may be necessary to impose upon coal, or any other product of Pennsylvania, but I think that this reason, if it didenter into the mind of the Committee of Ways and Means, is certainly a just one, and a sufficient reason for exempting this article of coal from taxation.

SKIEMISH NEAR HUNTERSVILLE.—General Milroy writes to a friend as follows:

I sent out a party of scouts of the Third Virginia, at the beginning of last week, to go to the visinity of Huntersville to see how matters are. When within about seven miles of that place they were surrounded by a body of two hundred and fifty rebels. My boys pitched into them for a while, but finding themselves entirely surrounded, they out their way through and got off with the loss of one man, killing eleven of the rebels. The escape of my boys is almost miraculous. They were fired on from all sides, and most of them had their clothing out by bullets. Some were grazed and several slightly wounded. SKIRMISH NEAR HUNTERSVILLE. - General Mil-

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS WIll be said to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. ** Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

copies \$120.

The Defences of New Orleans.

As the operations of our land and naval forces in the in mediate vicinity of New Orleans attract great attention at the present time, a description of the defences our forces are expected to meet may be interesting. It will be seen that many difficulties must be oversome, and obstacles surmounted before our lorces will have possession of the Crescent City. but we have irrelicit confidence that our brave soldiers and sailors in that quarter will do the work allotted to them in a manner satisfactory to all loyal

THE APPRIDACH BY WAY OF MISSISSUPP SOUND In approaching New Orleans from Mississippi Sound, versels drawing nine feet and under may pass through Lake Bergne, thence by the Gordon river into Lake Pontaburtuals to the Regolets, on the south side of which, at the end of the bayon, is situated Fort Pike. Thir is a small brick fortifica-tion, mounting one tier of easemate guns, and a few pieces on barbeits. The work is built on the marsh, preces cet barbeits. The work is built on the marsh, and is entirely unapproachable from the land side. It stands on the edge of the bayou, and vessels of light draught may approach close under its walls: The fort may be exceitly shelled by the heavy mortars of Commander Porter's flotilla.

After passing Fort Pike, the Federal forces will encounter batteries at Lakevilla, the terminus of a railroad and canal connecting take Postelaria. railroad and canal connecting Lake Pontchartrain and New Orleans

BY WAY OF PROCTORSTILLE. A second approach to the Createst City is at Prostorsville, on the southern border of Lake Borgne. Here is the terminus of the New-Orleans and Gulf Railroad, which may be approached within shelling distance by vessels drawing nine feet. Prootorsville is a port of entry, and consists of a small village, and an old sand fort. The land in the neighborhood is low and marshy, and the place cannot be approached by land forces:

BY WAY OF THE CANAL.

The next accessible point in approaching New Orleans is a canal connecting Back bay with the Mississippi river, just below the "English Turn." On this canal, five miles from the mouth, is situated Fort Dupree. This is one of the old forts, built in the last ways and against the last ways and can arrive as assessable in the case. Fort Dupree. This is one of the old forts, built in the last war, and can only be approached by vessels drawing less than five feet. This is at least fifty miles above, and in the rear of, the principal forts on the Mississippi.

Proceeding to the southward, we come to a narrow canal flux miles below Forts Phillip and Jacksom, connecting the waters in the rear of Bird islands with the Mississippi. The canal was built for the purpose of supplying the salt ponds in that neighborhood with salt water, and is surrounded by land sufficiently hard to admit of the passage of land forces on foot. Artillery and cavalry cannot pass except in a dry season. The bomb fleet can operate here.

BY WAY OF THE PASSES, We next come to the mouths of the Mississippi, which must be too familiarly known to require description. At Pass à l'Outre, the principal entrance to the river, eighteen feet may be carried over the bar; at Southeast Pass vessels drawing nime and ten feet may enter; at South Pass there is usually five feet of water on the bar, and at the Southwest Pass fourteen feet. All the passes come together at the Head of the Passes, so-called. From this point unward, the eastern shore of the river is use. at the Head of the Pusses, so-called. From this point upward, the eastern shore of the river is sufficiently solld to allow an army to march. Temmiles higher up is a bayou on the west side of the river, called the Jumps. Vessels drawing six feet may be taken from the Gulf, through West Bay, and this bayou into the river at this point, but the ground in the neighborhood is so marshy that ha goodhold can be obtained for even infantry. This approach is also below Forts Philip and Jackson. To the westward of the passes on the coast of Louisiana is Bastian Bay, which is connected with the Mississippi by a small bayou, passable only to

the Mississippi by a small bayou, passable only to Still further to the westward is Barrataria bay, the entrance to which is defended by Fort Livingston, a brick fortification, consisting of one tier of casemate guns, and a battery mounted en barbette. The fort is in good condition, well manned, but still it may be approached from the land side, and at the same time vessels drawing as much as eighteen feet may approach to within two and a half miles, or easy range of the work. Vessels drawing nine feet may enter the Barrataria bay, which is fifteen miles long. Seven feet of water may be carried to the upper end of the bay, which connects with the lifesissippi in the rear of New Orleans, by means of the Bayou Dennis and a canal which passes through BY WAY OF BARRATARIA BAY. dississippi in the rear of New Orleans, by mans of
the Bayou Dennis, and a canal which passes through
marshy land, the water being six feet deep. This
is the passage out of which small cotton-laden ves
sels in great numbers have escaped from New Orleans. It is used principally by oystermen in supjalying the New Orleans market with bivalves. The
shore on either side is marshy, save where the surface is broken by clumps of bushes, and land forces
would not be sure of a footing by this route.

At Bayou La Fourche, still further to the westward, there was no fort one year ago, and none has
been reported there. The water course runs from
the Gulf of Mexico in a northwest direction, and
connects with the Mississippi river at Donaldsonville, seventy miles above the city of New Orleans.
This bayou is navigated by steamers employed in
transporting the produce from the rich sugar region to New Orleans. There are many valuable
plantations on its shores. ntations on its shores.

BY WAY OF ATCHAFALAYA, BAY. The westernmost approach to the great cotton port of the Gulf is at Atohafalaya Bay, the entrance to which is defended by batteries at Belle Isle, Point av Per, and Deer Island, the latter being at the mouth of the Atohafalaya river, to which point nine feet may with great care be carried. Fifteen will a play They Island is the head of Raywick's nine feet may with great care be carried. Fitteen miles above Deer Island is the head of Berwick's miles above Deer Island is the head of Berwick's Bny, above which passes the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad. Steamers of five feet draft and under go from Berwick's Bay through Bayou Plaquemine into Mississippi river, at the village of Plaquemine, or through the Atchafalaya river to Red river, and thence through a canal into the Mississippi at a point one hundred and sixty miles above New Grieans. Both routes pass through a rich country, and are constantly used for the transportation of produce.

Mr. Mason in London.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated London, March 17th, 1862. The writer says:

"A curious incident occurred the other night, during the debate in the Commons on the American blockade. When Mr. Lindsay, in the course of his speech, made some remarks not complimentary to Mr. Seward, they were received with some applause in one part of the House, as was natural enough; but a member on the non-applausive benches was a little surprised to hear an isolated loud exclamation of approval. Turning instantly, he said that it proceeded from an excited gentleman in the gallery. On inquiry, he learned that the excited claqueur of Mr. Lindsay was Mr. Mason, commissioner-in-waiting of the Confounded States of America. That a foreigner, admitted to the House by courtesy, should so far have forgotten the decencies and proprieties, has excited net more surprise than indignation among the members, as the story spreads. But, I guess the gross impropriety of his rowdyism will be overlooked, if we suffer Jeff Davis to remain at Richmond. A few more victories on our part, and he will doubtless retire of his own accord, to 'hide his diminished cheek.'" dated London, March 17th, 1862. The writer says:

The Congressional Apportionment For The Press. The bill to divide the State into Congressional districts, which passed the Senate by a small majority a few days ago, is so unjust that it is to be hoped that it will meet with no favor in the House of Representatives. The districts should average about 121,300 persons to each. The Senate bill makes Berks county a district with only 93,819 persons, and the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventh, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards, of Philasons. Berks county is about 27,481 below the average, and the Philadelphia Third district is about 34,543 above it. The difference between the two districts is 62,024, or more than half of the proper number for a district. Gross as this inequality is at present, it will every year grow greater, since Philadelphia is increasing about twice as fast as Berks county.

The district comprising the counties from Adams to Somerset, both inclusive, is about 120 miles from east to west, and is intersected by three or four ranges of mountains.
One of the Harrisburg papers predicts what will

be the political result of this apportionment; namely, that each party will elect twelve members of ongress; but this is a question with which the Legislature has nothing to do. They are to form districts of territory that is contiguous, and to contaln, as near as may be, the same population. That is their whole duty.

Dramatic Items.

- Miss Lucille Western is still at the Holiday-street Theatre, Baltimore. - Kunkel's Minstrels opened at the Odd Fellows Hall, Washington, on Monday evening.

— At New York the amusements are generally wall atronized. At Niblo's, Jarret's comb any are engaged for twelve nights. At Wallack's o'-day " is still on the boards at Laura Keene's. At the Winter Garden the principal attraction is Miss Matilda Beron, who is playing Camille. J. Wilker Booth is at Mary Provest's The - George Christy's Minstrels open at Rochester, New Opera Troupe are at the Metropolitan Theatre, in the

- Campbell's Minstrels are in Nashville, Tennessee -The Glassblowers are in Buffalo — Miss Annie Scuter is the chief attraction at the Pro-vidence (R. I.) Theatre.

= Van Amburgh's Menagerie opens in New York on Thursday night. — John Brougham is playing in Dublin. Saunders'
News Letter says of his Sir Patrick O'Plenipo, in the
"Irish Ambassador:" Mr. Brougham made Sir Plenips what he was intended to be an Irlah gentleman; and by means the most natural and legitimate kept the audience the term, Mr. Brougham is an actor who has brought into his profession refined taste, keen perceptive qualities, and the art of thoroughly identifying himself with the character he represents on the stage.

— Mies Ada Isaacs Menken is playing Pip, in "Great Expectations," at the Louisville (Ky.) Theatre.

The Old Folks opened in Cincinnati on Monday

evening. Miss Annetta Ince is at Wood's Theatre in the same city. J. B. Roberts played Belphegor for his benefit at the National Theatre, on Friday night last COLONEL JENNISON'S regiment has been ordered to Lawrence, where it will be paid off and go with the Second in the expedition to New Mexico.—

Leavenworth Conservative.

REBELLION FINANCED DOWN .-

Poor Beauregard for three-months soldiers prays,
For which he bounty promises and thanks;
But Louisians drafts at streety days
Can't meet the checks on Mississippi banks t