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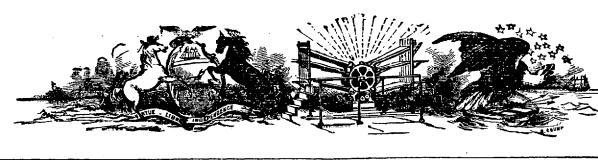
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a a tradi,

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862. VOL. 5.-NO. 176.

The Press THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862.

THE REBELLION

Interesting from Fortress Monroe.

RUMORED DEATH OF FLOYD.

WHAT THE REBELS TRINK OF THE THIEF.

More Incidents of the Fort Donelson Prisoners.

HOW THE REBELS HAVE TREATED THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

REBEL REPORTS ABOUT THE BURN-SIDE EXPEDITION.

LETTERS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

panied by easterly winds.

ondence of The Press.]
FORTRESS MONROE, February 24, 1862. FORGY WEATHER.

This has been a busy day at Old Point Comfort. which, of late, has been sadly be-fogged and be-

darkened by Scotch mists and drizzly rains, accom-

A FLAG OF TRUCE. One of our Baltimore packets, the Adelaide, had her steam up about ten o'clock, a flag of truce mounted at her foretop, and prepared for a voya.

The contrabands, soldiers, sailors, officers, and others along the wharf, were on the ani vive to see Gen. Wool and his staff go on board. Glasses were out on Sewell's Point to discern the rebel steamer coming out to meet our white flag. We soon saw the boat veering round the point like a shadow in the mist, and the Adelaide, with steam up, working her way in a bee line across the channel. The two boats could be distinctly seen to meet, and become stationary. They remained in this position several hours, when the Adelaide was observed to turn her bows towards the fort, and, in due time, make the

into the fortress. THE PROBABLE OBJECT TO EFFECT AN EXCHANGE Various surmises were indulged in as to the nature and objects of this visit. Some said that the General (dressed in full military costume), acompanied by his staff, going in so large a steamer, designed to propose to the Secessionists nothing ices than the surrender of Norfolk. Others suggested-and this seemed to be the most plausible idca-that he was negotiating for the exchange of

numerous and important prisoners. SECOND TRIP OF THE ADELAIDE-ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS. In the afternoon the Adelaide returned from a econd trip to rebeldom, bringing on her crowded deck some four hundred returned prisoners. They were received with the wildest enthusiasm by the officers and men of the fortress. They were composed chiefly of the prisoners taken by the robels ments from Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Large numbers were of the California Regiment, under the Ismented Baker. Among the officers were Colonel Coggswell, Captain Keffer, of Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Wallace, of the New York Tammany Regiment. Colonel C, was received with open arms by his friends of the fortress, and, to our view, looked rather worn from

confinement. APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS. The prisoners generally, however, looked well clothed, well fed, and healthy. When interrogated in reference to the war, they expressed a strong actormination to return, with interest, the blows of the enemy. It was painful to see many of them prering with searching eyes through the crowd for familiar faces, on which to gaze and think of home We observed a few sick men among them, and several were placed on board the boat from the fort ress, to be taken to Baltimore.

Getting alongside of the Georgiana, the prisoners were equally divided between the two boats, and before eight o'clock in the evening both vessels steamed away towards the Monumental City.

LIVELY SCENES. This has become quite a scaport town, and large numbers of vessels, acting as transports for the army, steam-tugs, men-of-war, hospital and storeships, are seen in the channel. The saucy sound of he cannons at Sewell's Point reminds us that we THE MERRIMAC.

are in the vicinity of Secessia. It is also stated that the Merrimac, the rebel iron-plated steamer, is tired of being cooped up in the James river, and designs to stretch her limbs by coming out into the channel and trying her metal with the Minnesota and Roanoke, or perchance with the fort itself. In anticipation of this, our two men-of-war have been prepared for several days and nights to return the compliments of such a visit, should it take place, at any moment. Jefferson Davis' conviction of the inferiority of the race which he opposes may induce him to try the experiment just intimated, and, if so, we have no doubt it will prove entirely satisfactory.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS. The hospitals in and outside of the fortress are admirably arranged for the convenience and comfort of the sick soldiers. The surgeons are well skilled in their profession, attentive to their duties, and patriotic in their devotion to the sick. A part of the Hygeia Hotel, once the resort of wealth and fashion, is now devoted to hospital and hospitable MERCUTIO. purposes. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 25.

OFF FOR ROANOKE.

After waiting a tedious week for favorable winds, to start on our voyage to Roanoke, we learned this morning that the winds were fair, and that by elaven o'clock all things would be ready to start A steam tug bore us out into the channel towards our leaf to the fleet were kined. Indeed head that the rebel artillerists. The falling of the shells fired by the gunboats in the woods, in the rear of the fort where Floyd's command was posted, led that officer to imagine that our fleet was above the fort, and he thought that then, if ever, was the golden noment for him to STEAL kimself away. Floyd steam tug bore us out into the channel towards our destined vessel, while the winds, though fair, that is westerly, were like the Frenchman's politeness "a little too strong." The sea tossed and pitched our tugboat in a most unmerciful manner, sickening one half of the passengers and frightening the other. After two hours laborious steaming through the seething waves, totally unable to get on board our vessel, we found ourselves far up the beach near Camp Hamilton, but too happy to reach terra firma, some distance from the fortress. This we attempted to reach by walking along the shore, through a wind mixed with spray and sand, which to us was unpuralleled in violence and severity.

THE CALE SUBSIDES. The day was clear, but continued excessively blustery, so that only one vessel was able to leave the fortress, one of the Baltimore packets. As none arrived from that city to-day, we have neither newspapers nor letters. The flag of truce boat did not go out, and we had nothing from rebel-The boat to Newport News started with Capt. Howard's battery of the Ninth ar-tillery (regulars), without the horses, but was forced to put back on account of the storm. But one vessel arrived from Roanoke. The three vessels mentioned in our last, which were to have sailed to-day for that island, are still here. Several vessels were forced to go out to sea to prevent being ran aground, others dragged their anchors, and still others, several of them, were blown aground; it is expected, however, that they will be easily got

affont again when the wind ceases and the tide returns. A FIRE AT THE CONTRABAND HEADQUARTERS. To add to our misfortunes, in the afternoon about three o'clock, a fire broke out in the headquarters of the contrabands. These were located outside of the fort, and constituted a part of a row of frame buildings, a portion of which was occupied by Kimberly Bros, as a sutler's store. The fire passed rapidly from the negroes' apartments to those of the sutler, and, in less than half an hour, those of the sutler, and, in less than half an hour, roared and blazed with terrific violence. The only fire-engine of the fort, which was a small hand one, was brought out and put into operation with a been in service nine months, during which time great deal of spirit-but with very little effect-by some of the New York and Massachusetts firemen, chiefly from M'Chesney's Zouaves, now commanded by Col. Bendix. The boys went into it with great gusto. They mounted ladders, carrying the hose to the top of the burning buildings, cut away portions to prevent the fire spreading, rolled the barrels out of the store, carried the furniture and other property from the fire, tumbled the little pickaninies out through the windows, and assisted greatly in saving the goods both of contrabands and others. They had a busy time with the "masheen," which they continued to work long after the fire was out. The officers of the garrison seem rather pleased that these frame buildings have been destroyed. The unhoused contrabands were supplied with comfortable quarters by their care-takers before night set in, and the sutlers have time to remove most of their valuable goods to places of safety before dark. The wind had become more moderate by evening, and we now hope that to-morrow at least we'll

have neither mist, nor rain, nor easterly winds, nor

too violent westerly winds to prevent us sailing to

We learn that a deputation of officers from Harlan's Cavairy, now located in Camp Hamilton, will visit Philadelphia in a few days in order to recruit additional men for the regiment. Those whom we have seen of this regiment are fine specimens of soldiers. These, we believe, are the only Pennsylvania troops in this vicinity. SUFFERINGS OF A SOUTHERN UNIONIST.

An instance of the manner in which the Union people of the South have suffered, is seen in the case of Mr. II., of Alexandria, who is now here waiting anxiously for his family to be brought up from Norfolk in the flag-of-truce boat He has been separated from them for more than nine months, and was in daily danger of losing his life in his own home previous to the occupation of Alexandria by the Union forces. His family happening to go to the interior of the State to visit some relatives, was not allowed to return because he was a Union man. After long and fruitless negotiations, he has been enabled, through the influence of Secretary Seward, to get a promise from the Southern authorities that his family should be permitted to return on the condition that a like number of Secessionist should be exchanged for them. They have suffered, he says, for the very necessaries of life, as he could send them neither money nor other things to supply their wants. He has been waiting here for two weeks in hopes each day to be able to meet them. Truly in his case "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." He speaks with indignation of the ruffianly conduct of many of the actors in this MERCUTIO.

Latest from Fortress Mouroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 25, via Baltimore,-The steamer Spaulding arrived this afternoon, having left Roanoke Island the day before yesterday, and Hatters yesterday. By the Spaulding we learn of the failure of the attempt to lay the telegraph cable across the bay. On the day that the Hohoken sailed, sixteen

miles of the cable were laid in the most successful manner, when operations were stopped for the Yesterday the Hoboken was occupied in taking soundings, when the severe blow of that day struck her at noon. Her steam pipe broke soon after, and she became unmanageable, drifting upon Cape Henry, where she went ashore, and broke in two last night. All hands remained on the wreck until

about eleven o'clock this forenoon, when the Spauld. ing took them off. It is stated that the Hoboken passed within sight of the blocksding steamer Cambridge, but the latter paid her no notice. A couple of other naval vessels also passed ber without offering to render her assistance. The Hoboken is a total loss. The remainder of the cable, about fifteen miles, was destroyed before it was abandoned. About an equal landing, and the General and his staff passed up quantity is laid in the bay, and the end is buoyed up. Mr. Heiss goes to Washington to-night. The steamer R. B. Forbes was seen by the Spaulding ashore hear Nag's Head, this morning.

White flags were displayed on all the houses in the vicibity. The Spaulding brings the mails and passengers, but no news. The flag of truce to-day took about thirty persons to Crancy Island.

Major S. T. Sawyer arrived at Norfolk yesterday, having left Elizabeth City on Sunday at noon. He represents everything quiet in that locality. The entire Federal fleet left the waters of Pasquotank on Saturday morning, but two gurboats returned in the evening. But few inhabitants remain in the place. The Wilmington Journal, of Saturday, says five or six Federal gunboats had ontered Roanoke river.

yesterday and last night. The frigate Cumberland at Newport News dragged her anchors, and several schooners got adrift, and some damage was done by collisions in the roads.

The fire of yesterday continued during the evening, and a guard was kept all night. Great credit is due to Colonel Bendix and the members of the Tenth New York Regiment, who all worked most manfully, and by their efforts prevented a most disastrous confingration, which was threatened in consequence of the high wind. The steemer Express is reported lost on the eastern shore.

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

The Ball that Wounded Com. Foote. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Fort Donelson, says : I have just held a conversation with the injured pilot of the gunboat St. Louis, and in the identipilot of the gunboat St. Louis, and in the identical pilot house into which came the cruel crashing shell that killed the other pilot, and struck down the Commodore, broke the wheel-house and so disabled the flag-boat as to leave it a floating wrock, at the will of the stream, and turn the fortunes of the fleet. A person of ever so impassible an imagination must be heart sick as he stands where I did, and views the scene which is brought to his view. The hole is still there which the death-dealing shell made as directed by the artillerist of Fort Donelson. It struck the pilot house at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, and cut down the flagstaff. This will give the reader some idea of the fort's elevation, and the consequent disadvantage under which the gunboats labored. It was the first ball that entered the pilot-house, which killed the pilot, and bruised and wounded the Commodore. It penetrated the wood, thirteen inches in thickness, and the iron, an inch and a quarter thick, and, while in this position, burst, scattering in every direction, and filling the pilot-house with broken fragments of iron and missiles of destruction. The second ball struck the outer casement of the window of the pilot-house, and, glancing inward, passed over the Commodore's head, through the rear, and in its passage struck a suspended life boat, and throw it between the smoke-stacks across the tiller ropes, thus rendering the St. Louis nunnagashe by the religion teached. cel pilot-house into which came the cruel crashing smoke-stacks across the tiller ropes, thus rendering the St. Louis unmanageable by the relieving tackle, which the pilot relied upon to steer the boat, when hall No. 1 disabled the wheel. The second ball would ball No. I disabled the wheel. The second rail would have instantly killed the Commodore, had it not, in its passage, come in contact with a heavy overcoat hauging in front of the window, and carried it along with it, thus breaking the force of its passage, and covering its ragged, jagged nakedness. The Commodore was but slightly injured. He is now walking with a crutch, but will be all right in a day or two. When the bowt heaven numeroscale and wairing with a critical, but with coall right in a day or two. When the boat became unmanageable, and was compelled to order a retreat, he wept like a child, and the faces of his valiant ters were bedimed with falling tears. This boat received sixty-three shells, and every one of them did some execution with boats and men. Four of the eighteen pilots of the fleet were killed. These facts bear indisputable testimony to the accurate aim and skill

left. Rumored Death of Floyd.

The Louisville Journal says: It is stated by reliable gentlemen from Fort Donelson and Cairo that it is the general opinion among the rebel prisoners that General John B. Floyd was killed the night he so ingloriously fled from Fort Donelson. The report says that there was great excitement at the time the troops under was great excitement at the time the troops under Floyd and Pillow were attempting to embatk on the steamers, and a fearful scramble as to who should get aboard and escape, as transportation was insufficient. Floyd stood in person at the gangway of one of the beats, and with a drawn sword beat off the troops, permitting his favorites to get aboard. A licutenant, approaching Floyd, made an effort to get aboard, when he was ordered off by the General. The licutenant continued to advance, when Floyd struck him on the shoulder with his sword, inflicting a severe wound. The licutenant promptly drew his pistol and fired upon Floyd, and, the report says, killed him.

What the Rebels Think of the Thief. The Chicago Tribune says:

What the Rebels Think of the Thief. The Chicago Tribune says:

There is not one among the robel prisoners now in this city, who does not loudly denounce Floyd. Says Major Brown, of the Mississippi 20th. "Myself and my officers will sign a paper against Floyd, and if he is not hung by the Confederate Government, it is not fit to live." The ex-Secretary of War has fallen to be the meanest and most despised even among hisfellow-traitors. To treachery he has added a cowardice that has cost him his last hold upon the confidence of the leaders and followers of the rebellion, and for his punishment he might safely be left to them. To hear the ment be might safely be left to them. To hear the indignant rebels under Major Brown detail Floyd's infamous conduct on the Cumberland is convincing on this point. Brown and his men had themselves attempted to join in Floyd's retreat, and brought up the rear, but when Floyd and his body-guard were safely on deck, the lines were east off and the were salely of deca, to these were east or and the chivalrous general and his officers turned and hacked with their swords at the few Mississippians clinging to the guards. Major Brown is indignant because his own retreat was cut off.

The Irish Brigade of Tennessee. The Chicago Times, writing about the rebel prisoners confined at Chicago, says : has been in service muomonins, during which time it has been stationed either at Fort Henry or Fort Donelson. The members of this regiment are most unqualifiedly in favor of the cossation of hostilities and the restoration of the Union. This regiment is represented by six hundred and ninety-seven is represented by six hundred and ninety-seven prisoners, all privates, the commissioned officers having been detained at St. Louis.

During the day a number of our own Irish Brigade gathered around the quarters of the Tennessee Irish-Americans, and jokes were interchanged with one another as though there were no such word as enemy. A few of the latter wanted to enlist with Colonel Mulligan, and begged to be More Incidents of the Fort Donelson

The Caire correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:
The authorities hereabouts seem to be in the ame predicament with respect to the Fort Donel-on prisoners that history relates the bucholic was a with respect to the elephant he won at a raffle. They don't know exactly what to do with them, or if they do they are slow to act upon their knowledge in the premises. Such a large increase in the Union family was unexpected, and therefore the new comors must be content with a less formal reception than is due to invited guests; but it is a

Prisoners.

patriotic, upon the restoration of his son; and we trust that the day is not far distant when they will be able to return to their homes and there exert their elequence to convince their neighbors that the strength of the Union arms will be exerted only for the preservation of the Government, and never used for purposes of aggression upon the vested rights of the South. pitiable sight to see a boat load of men, half clad, left shivering in the cold on such nights as we have ex-perienced here for a week past. On one of these boats, I found not less than one hundred boys

boais, I found not less than one hundred boys under the age of eighteen years, not one of whom appeared to know anything about the object of the war, why it was commenced, or for what purpose it was carried on. They were seduced into the robol army by such men as Governor Harris and thieving Floyd. Several of them really cried this morning to be sent home to their mothers. One poor fellow—a lad not more than seventeen years old, the son of a well-to-do Tennessee farmer—was carried ashore sick with the small pox. One of our regimental physicians took charge of him. His case excited much sympathy. A kind-hearted gentleman approached him, and asked him if he wished anything? His only reply was, "I want to be sent home—mother don't know where I am." One of his comrades told us he had actually been MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. ne sent home—mother don't know where I am."

One of his comrades told us he had actually been fridnepped, and this is not a solitary instance of the kind. Many a father's curse will light upon the leaders of this rebellion in the South. Many amusing illustrations of rural simplicity were witnessed among the prisoners this morning. A newsboy rushed on board the T. L. Magill, just arrived from Donelson, vociterously shouting, "Here's yer mornin' papers." A stalwart Tennessean shouted, "Give me the Appeal." He really believed that he could buy the Memphis and New Orleans papers at Cairo; and when told they were not for sale, earnestly remarked, "Why, the last time I was here I bought all our papers here. Are ye afeard to sell 'em?" Another individual bought a tencent pie from a poor woman, and tendered her in payment ten dolars in Confederate scrip, at the same time stretching forth his hand for \$9 00 in change. The pastry Many amusing illustrations of rural simplicity lars in Confederate scrip, at the same time stretching forth his hand for \$9 90 in change. The pastry merchant declined the proffered "bill," when the Southerner assured her, "I took it fur good as gold. It passes down our way right enough." A third prisoner, having written a letter to his wife, got a Federal officer to "direct it." for him, and, putting a Jeff Davis postage stamp on it, requested a sentinel to mail it for him.

GENERAL BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Energy of Gen. Mitchell. A Bowling Green correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has the following complimentary no-tice of Gen. Mitchell, whose division was at first to enter Bowling Green and also Nashville. The cor-

You have had the fullest descriptions of the narch of General Mitchell's division to this place, march of General Mitchell's division to this place, fuller than I can give you, for I came in the rear. I knew nothing of the intention to move from Cava City, and I am inclined to think that Gen. Buell was as ignorant as myself; not that General Mitchell disobeyed orders, but because he believes that men can stand forced marches, if towards the enemy, and can do without regular and full rations if they can get a "telly full of fight?" General Mitthey can get a "belly full of fight." General Mitchell may be a "star-gazer," and "a philosopher of the Utopian school;" but there is no doubt he is a man of energy. He made the forced march from Cave City to this place, I am pretty certain, without orders. He could not confer with General Buell by telegraph and on information of General Buell by telegraph, and on information of interest he pushed on with the intention of taking Bowling Green and getting the order afterwards. The consequence of his rapid march has been—I Cancot tell the whole—hundreds of dwellings along the road have been saved from destruction by fire; the road have been saved from destruction by fire families have been preserved from destruction and robbery. Five locomotives and numerous cars were the couls which the bursting of a few shells compelled the roads to yanquish. Instead of destroying the whole city, only the depots and bridges at this point were burned. For this regard much thanks to the energetic star-gazer, who makes forced marches as if his men were perpetual motion machines, the secret of whose movements was the hidden and mysterious spring of military ardor that inspires the patriot marching on the foe.

How the Rebels Trented Kentucky.

How the Rebels Treated Kentucky. The Louisville Democrat, of Sunday, contains the following editorial. No doubt every word is true, for some scenes, so vividly painted by the Kentucky editor, are all in unison with the doings of the rebels in Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, and whorever else they have a footbold. The Democrat says: The people of Kentucky have had the opportu-

nity of trying two Governments. While the regular authority has been carried on at Frankfort, we have had a little stern-whool machine at Russellville, paddling about Barron and Cumberland rivers as a Government. It was a shallow-water concern, with shallow-water pilots—a sort of dredge-boat, that soraped to the bottom of the people's pockets. If in one sense it was contumptible, in another it was terribly serious. Wherever it put its feet down, there was a desolation. Its line of power is marked by the ashes of farm houses, and the debris of desocrated churches. It traced its boundaries with a finger of fire, and marked its outposts by depopulated villages. Its marked its outposts by depopulated villages. Its avant couriers were exiled women and children, fleeing for their lives. It laid its hand upon populous villages, peaceful and happy homes, and they were cursed with the desolation of Sodom. Its laws were cursed with the desolation of Sodom. Its laws were the sword and the bayonet—its prants of tritimph the wallings of women, and the voice of Rashel crying for her children. Every living thing was blusted by it Widefields, spreading in beauty, were the camps for destroying armies; fine buildings the barracks for soldiers. A brutal soldiery had no law but their own lusts; no God but their own passions. Everything valuable, that they wished was sions. Everything valuable that they wished was seized, and what they could not carry off they destroyed. Commissions of plander were issued, and armed bands searched and stole under the authority of law. No place within the narrow oircuit was safe from devastation. Commerce and trade were destroyed, for they had no need of them. Everything they touched withered. In their flight they destroyed, with indiscriminate outrage, what-ever was most valuable. It made no difference whether it was the property of Union or Secession, the fell spirit of organized mob struck it. The mere fact of its being property was enough to demand its destruction.

It may be supposed that we exaggerate in this picture of desolation, but we do not. From accounts of those who suffered under its dreadful rough it is impossible to exeggerate. The rebel army behaved as if it was in a hostile country, the people of which could only be crushed by the wildest deviltry of destruction and annihilation. They seemed to live in an ever present fear of the people. No arms were allowed them. Every bowie knife, fowling were allowed them. Every bowle knife, fowling piece, and pistol, was seized. Thus, while they shamelessly refused to protect the citizens, they deprived them of the means of protecting themselves against debauched soldiery. This plain, notorious fact is the key to their whole plan of operation. The Russellville government, with shameless effrontery, while claiming to represent Kentucky, countenanced and promoted these things. There was no traction, unless organized robbery could be was no taxation, unless organized robbery could be called such. It was plunder, sweeping, organized plunder, only to feed those who crushed them to the

If any one thinks we have blackened this picture. let him take a jaunt down to that section; let him converse with those who have suffered under the rebel Government. He will find that not the half How the South is cursed—how it is kept in subjection—can be known from this. Disarmed, downjection—can be known from this. Disarmed, downtrodden by a powerful despotism, it must look to
the coming of the army to its relief with as anxious
an eye as ever the downtrodden serf in Europe has
prayed for a saviour to give him freedom.

It is this that, more than anything else, makes
the cause of the Union holy. It is not our own political and national prosperity, but the oppressed
and downtrodden brothers in the South, who appeal to us. It is the cause of government against
anarchy, of law and order against mob and murder, as exemplified in Kentucky, and even under
the eye of the Confederate Government at Richmond. It is this the people of Kentucky have been
freed from.

The Louisville Journal on Sympathy for the Rebels. It appears that the ladies of Louisville have determined to present a suit of flags to Gen. Thomas'

division, for the gallantry displayed by them at Mill Springs. The Louisville Journal, in an editorial on the subject, says: But the American people, though they deeply regret that the mad ambition of the turbulent plot-ters of the Confederate States has deluged our land in blood and brought it to the verge of anarchy, cannot assume the superior virtue of forgiveness to such an extent as to overlook the pesilent crimes of those who have torn their fathers, husbands, of those who have torn their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons from once happy homes to repress rebellion and resist invasion. The women of America, though their hearts are attuned to the most sympathetic chords of pity and charity, cannot forget that, in striking at the Government of the United States and the nationality of the Union, a dastard, cruel, and coward blow was aimed at their peace and security. They cannot forget that this rebellion has been the most winked and uncalled for since Satan, Moloch, and their confederate friends first sought to fire the archangel heart and precipitate the realms of Hearten into revolution! Nor have they forgotten what Eden blessings their country enjoyed until this serpent of Secession tempted its "weaker half" not simply to taste of the fruits of the tree of national life, but actually to apply the axe to its very roots life, but actually to apply the axe to its very roots in the insane attempt to destroy it. The retribution has come; the fisming sword is now placed all along the borders, from the seacoast to the Potomac, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Mississippi, to drive forth the robels, while the ground buyond to which that was availed believe forth. ground beyond to which they are exiled brings forth but thorns and thistles.

There is a retribution in the glorious victories which grace our heaven-inspired cause. Whon the Union troops marched through one of our towns with the beaming stars and stripes waving over them, a beautiful rainbow (a bow of promise, ict us hope—a covenant of honorable peace) appeared in the heavens. A little boy, perceiving it, ran to his mother, exclaiming: "Mother, God is a Union

man!" His mother asked him his reasons for thinking so. He replied that "he had seen his flag in the sky, and it was red, white, and blue!" Every soldier in arms, and every patriot who loves the land he lives in, feels that God is a Union man, for this nation has been His peculiar care, and its for this nation has been His peculiar care, and its people have been His people. The Union troops, then, are God's soldiers, fighting for the right and for the truth. Let them go on, then, conducting and to conquer. "Thrice is he armed who hath his and to conquer. "Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and what cause so just as that which was for the preservation of our Union, reared by patriot prayers and patriot blood. A Son of Senator Johnson [Escaped from the Rebels in Tennessee. The Louisville Journal says:

The Louisville Journal Says:

ROBERT JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.—Our correspondents from the left of General Buell's department, attached to General Carter's brigade, near Cumberland Gap, give the gratifying intelligence that this noble son of the distinguished Senator has reached the Union camp, at Flat Lick Ford, in safety. He was over two weeks in effecting his escape, after incredible difficulties. His presence among the loyal Tennesseans and our other regiments bad a most inspiring effect, and his narrative of the atrocities committed by the Secession flends was directed to men.

The Medical Staff of the Army. The bill for the organization of the medical sta-The bill for the organization of the medical staff as amended gives the surgeon general the rank and pay of a brigadier general, makes one assistant with the rank and pay of colonel of cavalry, two inspectors general of hospituls with the same rank and pay, eight inspectors with the same rank and pay, all to be appointed from the surgeons of the army without regard to rank; adds to the present force ton surgeons and ten assistant surgeons; increases medical cadets to seventy; adds to hospital stewards as many more as necessary, and provides for retiring disabled and incompetent surgeons. A Reported Proposition of Compromise from the Rebels.

The New York Tribune of yesterday has the following article in its editorial columns: We are well assured that a proposition from the rebel leaders for a new compromise has been submitted to our Government, and that either the programme or its substance is in the hands of a leading Democrat of our city. The object of the rebels in transmitting it to him we presume to be the manuframmining it to him we pitame to use has many facture of public sentiment in its behalf. The gist of the proposition we understand to run thus:

1. An armistice for a specified term, with a view to a peaceful adjustment of all differences.

2. A Convention of the States, with a view to such a revision of the Federal Constitution as will incline the slaveholding rebels to condescend to auen a revision of the Rederal Constitution as will induce the slaveholding rebels to condescend to govern us in the future on terms nearly as favora-ble as in the past.

We believe this is all for a beginning.

Bombardment of a Rebel Battery at Brazos, Texas.

A slight interchange of compliments has recently taken place between the Toxas rebets and two of the Federal cruisers. As the United States bark Midnight, Capt. Trathena, and the gun-schooner Rachael Seaman, were passing Brazos, Toxai, about the 28th ult, the enemy opened fire upon them from a shore battery. No notice was taken of the matter at the time as the shot fell short and did no damage, but on the following day the two vessels returned in company, and commenced a bombardment of the enemy's position. About thirty shells were thrown into the fortification, when the rebels, finding the place too hot, abandoned the work and ited. The Federals did not deem it advisable to follow up their victory by landing. zos, Texas. The Disaster to the U.S. Sloop-of-War A Key West (Fla.) correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing under date of February 12th,

The grave apprehensions to which a report brought here by a Nassau fisherman—that a large war steamer, supposed to be the U. S. sloop of war Pensacola, was ashore on the roof about 150 miles Pensacola, was ashore on the roof about 150 miles cast of this place—gavo rise, proved to have been well founded. The noble vessel has been ashore, and barely escaped destruction. I am indebted to Major B. F. Watson. U. S. Paymaster, for the particulars of the accident. The Pensacola sailed from Hampton and on the 27th uit. On Sunday the 2d inst., the ship, which has proved herself worthy of the homoge that has been paid to her by admiring thousands, mads the lighthouse on Abaco Island (Hole in the Wall), and proceeded themse through Northwest Providence Channel, arriving in the Gulf of Florida on the Monday following. Having failed to obtain a ceast pilot, Captain Morris kept on the west side of the Gulf of Florida, in order to avail of the English lights which are kept burning, and to aveil the Florida reefs, rendered extremely dangerous by the destruction of all the extremely daugerous by the destruction of all the lighthouses by the rebels. The Pensacola made a lighthouses by the rebels: The Pensacola made a course nearly southwest from the Bimina Islands, the distance between which and Double-Headed Shot Keys, for which she storeed being about 20 miles, the light on which Captain Morris hoped to make early Tuesday morning.

At 11½ e'clock Monday night, made a light, which effects any street was a store to constitution, and the officers was a store a constitution, among the officers was which, after a consultation, among th set down as a light on some of the West India Islands not laid down on the chart or the Double-headed Shot-keys At 12 o'clock, it being misty at the time, the ship ran directly over a coral reef,

at the time, the ship ran directly over a coral reef, called Ledberry Reef, about eight miles from an uninhabited island, known as Eitot's Key, and twelve miles from Carysfort Reef Light House. The vessel was forced entirely over the reef, and, bumping four or five times, proceeded a distance of half a mile, and finally brought up in the sand on the reef, in seventeen feet of water, while she on the reuf, in seventeen feet of water, while she was drawing nuneteen feet. Signal lights were at once hoisted and forry-oad signal guus were fired, but no succor came. All night, and until information to the contrary reached them next day, it was supposed that the vessel had struck on some of the West India Islands. It appears, however, that owing to the prevalence of strong custerly winds, an unusual current of over three and a half knots per hour, had sent the ship entirely across the full of Florida, which, at this point, is not more than fifty miles wide, and carried her one-half that distance out of ker, course in seven hours. The Pensacola then, drawing nineteen feet of water. distance out of her course in seven hours. The Pensacola then, drawing nineteen feet of water, nearly three hundred feet long, and carrying one of the heaviest armaments in the navy, was forced over a reef covered by from two to litteen feet of water only. Inside of the reef for miles the depth of water varied from twelve to eighteen feet.

The ship lay all night in this perilous position. On the following morning she was boarded by the wrecking vessels Usquapang and Dolphin, of this place, and by Captain William Richardson, of the United States revenue service, commanding the lighthouse schooner Florida, by whom the ship was discovered from different points, none of them having heard the guns. As the ship did not appear was discovered from different points, none of them having heard the guns. As the ship did not appear to leak much, Captain Morris, after taking soundings, made preparations to get her off. Three large anchors, with cables, and all the extensive steam power of the Pensacola, with the additional force of nearly four hundred of the ship's company, were unsuccessfully employed till Wednesday night in their attempt to move her. They then commenced to lighten the ship, and loaded three vessels to their utmost capacity, taking off guns and stores to the amount of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred tons. With vessels at sea, guns weighing five tons were moved from one to the other without the slightest accident. The lighting completed, on Thursday afternoon efforts were renewed to move the ship, which continued unsuccessful till Friday the ship, which continued unsuccessful till Friday afternoon. Up to this time the sea had been perfectly calm. Had it been otherwise, the ship would inevitably have gone to pieces. On Friday noon a light breeze sprung up, sufficient to give the vessel a little additional water; providentially, not enough to cause her much mo cation of the immense force which I have described

the ship was moved, inch by inch, about six hundred feet, into water where, in her lightened condition, she floated. dition, she floated.

The juestion then arose how to get the Pensacola to sea again. To recross the reef was out of the question. Owing alone to the great professional skill of Captain Richardson, who has had twenty years' experience on the reefs as a pilot, he was anabled to navigate the Pensacola a distance of fifteen miles inside the reef, in water barely sufficient to float her, and where she several times fifteen miles inside the reef, in water barely sufficient to float her, and where she several times touched bottom, safely out into Turtle Bay, near Carysfort Lighthouse, where she was joined by the wreckers. On Saturday, five days after she struck, the work of reloading the armament and stores was commenced, and on Sunday night the operation was completed. The damage which the engines sustained by the shock in striking the reef were temporarily repaired, and under the pilotage of Captain Richardson she arrived safely at this port at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. No means of ascertaining the damage which the ship has sustained is at hand, but as she does not leak much, no tained is at hand, but as she does not leak much, no

fears are felt of serious consequences. The Classification of Senators in the Rebel Congress. On motion of Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee, the bal-loting for classification of Senators in the Confede-

rate Congress was proceeded with on the 21st inst. with the following result: Mabama.....drew 2 The members then balloted for their respective terms, which resulted as follows:

Alabama, Mr. Clay, two years; Mr. Yancey (absent), six'years.

Arkansas—Mr. Johnson, two years; Mr. Mitchell, six years.

Florida—Mr. Baker, two years; Mr. Maxwell, four years. Georgia-Mr. Toombs, two years; Mr. Hill, six years,
Kentucky-Mr. Simms, two years; Mr. Burnett, six years.

Louisiana—Mr. Semmes, four years; Mr. Sparrow, six years.

Mississippi—Mr. Phelan, two years; Mr. Brown, four years.

Missouri—Mr. Clark, two years; Mr. Peyton, four years.

North Carolina-Mr. Davis, two years; Mr. Dortch, four years.
South Carolina—Mr. Barnwell, four years; Mr. Orr, six years.

Tennessee—Mr. Henry, four years; Mr. Haynes, as-Mr. Wigfall, four years; Mr. Oldham, six years.
Virginia—Mr. Preston, four years; Mr. Hunter, ain yants.

RICH SCENE IN THE WHEELING LEGISLATURE.—The Wheeling Legislature, having finished the business before it, adjourned on Thursday evening. Immediately previous to adjournment, the following rather rich proceedings transpired: Mr. Ratcliffe effered a resolution proposing to ascertain if the Senate would accept the ten commandments without amendment, if first passed by the House. He remarked that no proposition from the House had ever gone to the Senate without coming back amended. He desired, before the adjournment, to submit something which would meet their apprebation. The Speakerlappointed Mr. Ratcliffe to communicate the passage of the resolution to the Senate. Mr. R. accordingly picked up the resolution, and, amidst great laughter, proceeded to the Senate chamber. He subsequently returned, and reported to the House that the Senate insisted that there were thirteen commandments, and refused, therefore, to accept the House resolution RICH SCENE IN THE WHEELING LEGISLAfused, therefore, to accept the House resolution without amendment.

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBERY BY A POSTMASTER. the atrocities committed by the Secession fiends was directed to men

Albeit unused to the melting mood, Drop'd tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum.

We congratulate Andrew Johnson, the fearless and

REBEL COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON.

Appeal for the Recognition of the Confederacy.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. LORD PALMERSTON ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We take the following official correspondence

from the papers which have been laid before Par-

liament by Earl Russell:

15 HALF-MOON STREET, In HALF-Moon Street, London, August 14, 1861. The undersigned, as your lordship has already on two occasions been verbally and unofficially informed, were appointed, on the 16th of March last, a commission to her Britannic Majesty's Government by the President of the Confederate States of America. States of America. The undersigned were instructed to represent to your lordship that seven of the sovereign States of the late American Union, for just and sufficient

of the late American Union, for just and sufficient reasons, and in full accordance with the great principle of self-government, had thrown off the authority of that Union, and formed a Confederacy, which they had styled the "Confederate States of America." They were further instructed to ask her Majesty's Government to recognize the fact of the existence of this new Power in the world, and also to inform it that they were fully empowered to negotiate with it a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. merce, and navigation.

The undersigned call your lordship's attention to the fact that Mr. Lincoln's Government, though possessed of all the advantages of a more numerous population, of the credit due to a recognized Government of long continuance, of the entire navy of the late Union, has not been able to retake a single fortification of which the Confederate States single fortification of which the Confederate States possessed themselves; but, on the contrary, has been driven out from a mighty fortress upon the Atlantic, and from several forts on the Western frontier, by the Confederate arms; that it has not been able to advance more than five miles into the territory of any of the Confederate States where there was any serious attempt to prevent it; and is in danger of losing three great States of the Union by insurrection. Even at sea, upon which the Government of Mr. Lincoln possesses undisputed sway, it has not been able to make an effectual blockade of a single port but those which find an outlet through the mouth of Chesapeake Bay; vessels of every class, public and private, armed vessels belonging to the Confederate States, and traders, having found their way in and out of every other port at which the attempt has been made.

The undersigned are also aware that the antislavery sentiment so universally prevalent in England has shrunk from the idea of forming friendly public relations with a Government recognizing public relations with a Government recognizing the slavery of a part of the human race. The question of the morality of slaver, it is not for the undersigned to discuss with any foreign Power. The authors of the American Declaration of Independence found the African race in the colonies to be slaves, both by colonial and English law, and by the law of nations. Those great and good men left that fact and the responsibility for its existence where they found it; and thus finding that there were two distinct races in the colonies, one free and capable of maintaining their freedom, the other slave, and, in their opinion, unfitted to enter upon that centest, and to govern themselves, they made their famous declaration of freedom for the white race alone. They eventually planned and put in operation, in the course of a few years, two plans of government, both resting upon that great and recognized distinction between the white and the black man, and perpetuating that distinction as the black man, and perpetuating that distinction as the fundamental law of the Government they framed, which they declared to be framed for the benefit of themselves and their posterity; in their own lan-guage, "to secure the blessings of liberty to our-selves and our posterity."

The wisdom of that course is not a matter for discussion with foreign nations. Suffice it to say, that thus were the great American institutions framed, and thus have they remained unchanged to this day. It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that Secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guaranty slavery forever in the States, if the South would stayery forever in the States, it the South would but remain in the Union. Mr. Lincoln's message proposes no freedom to the slave, but announces subjection of his owner to the will of the Union; in other words, to the will of the North. Even after the battle of Bull Run, both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged in order to uphold that (pro-slavery) Constitution and to enforce the laws, (many of them pro-slavery.) and out of 172 votes in the lower pro-slavery,) and out of 172 votes in the lower House they received all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march, the commanding general issued an order that no slaves should be received into or allowed to

follow the camp.

The great object of the war, therefore, as now officially announced is not to free the slave, but to keep him in subjection to his owner, and to control his labor through the legislative channels which the Lincoln Government designs to force upon the master. The undersigned, therefore, submit with confidence that, as far as the anti-slavery sentiment confidence that, as far as the anti-slavery sentiment of England is concorned, it can have no sympathy with the North; nay, it will probably become disgusted with a canting hypocrisy which would enlist those sympathies on false pretences. The undersigned are, however, not insensible to the surmise that the Lincoln Government may, under stress of circumstances, change its policy—a policy based at present more upon a wily view of what is to be its effect in restring up an element in the Confederate States favorable to the reconstruction of the Union than upon any honest desire to uphold a to be its effect in restring up an element in the Confederate States shovrable to the reconstruction of the Union than upon any honest desire to uphold a Constitution, the main provisions of which it has most shamelessly violated. But they confidently submit to your lordship's consideration, that success in producing so abrupt and violent a destruction of a system of labor which has reared up so vast a commerce between America and the great States of Europe, which, it is supposed, now gives bread to 40,000,000 of the population of those States, which it may be safely assumed is intimately blended with the basis of the great manutacturing and navigating prosperity that distinguishes the age, and probably not the least of the elements of this presperity, would be visited with results disastrous to the world, as well as to the master and slave.

Resort to servile war has, it is true, as we have heretofore stated, not been proclaimed, but officially abandoned. It has been, however, recommended by persons of influence in the United States, and when all other means shall fail, as the undersigned which an other means shall had, as the undersigned assure your lordship they will, to bring the Confederate States into subjection to the power of Mr. Lincoln's Government, it is by no means improbable that it may be inaugurated. Whenever it shall be done, however, the motive, it is now rendered clear, will not be that high philanthropic consideration which undoubtedly beats in the hearts of many tion which undoubtedly beats in the hearts of many in England, but the base feeling of selfish aggran-dizement, not unmixed with a cowardly spirit of

The undersigned call your lordship's attention to what is now so publicly known as a fact—to the great battle of Bull Run, three miles in front of Manssas Junction, in which a well-appointed army of 55,000 Federal soldiers gave battle to the Confederate States' army of inferior force. After nine hours hard fighting the Federalists were defeated and driven from the field in open flight, and were pursued by the Confederate States army to Centreville, the position of the Federal reserve. The enepursued by the Confederate States army to Centraville, the position of the Federal reserve. The enemy lost honor, and nearly all the arms and munitions of war which had been so industriously gathered together for months for an offensive campaign in Virginia; and they did not cease their flight until, under cover of a stormy night, they had regained the shelter of their entrenchments in front of Washington. The Confederate States forces have commenced offensive movements, and have driven the vannting hors of the United States he driven the vaunting hosts of the United States be-hind entrenchments upon the borders of Virginia and so far from threatoning the integrity of the ter-ritory, and the existence of the Government of the Confederate States, the Government at Washing, ton seems content a present, and will be rejoiced if it can maintain a successful defence of its capital,

nd preserve the remnant of its defeated and disorganized forces.
The undersigned would also ask your lordship's attention to the fact that the cotton picking season in the cotton growing States of the Confederacy has commenced. The crop bids fair to be at least an commenced. The crop bids fair to be at least an average one, and will be prepared for market and delivered by our planters and merchants, as usual, on the wharvos of the ports of those States, when there shall be a prospect of the blockade being raised, and not before. As a defensive measure, as mbargo has been laid by the Government of the Confederate States upon the passage of cotton by inland conveyance to the United States. To be obtained it must be saught for in the Atlantic and obtained, it must be sought for in the Atlantic and Gulf ports of those States. They submit to your lordship the consideration of the fact that the blockade of all the ports of the Confederate States was declared to have commenced by the blockading officer off Charleston, when, in truth, at that time, and for weeks after, there was no pretonce of a blockade of the ports in the Gulf. They submit for blockade of the ports in the duit. Iney such that consideration that since the establishment of the blockade there have been repeated instances of vessels breaking it at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans. It will be for the neutral Powers, whose commerce has been so seriously damaged, to determine how long such a blockade shall be required to interfere with their

blockade shall be permitted to interfere with their commerce.

In closing this communication the undersigned desire to urgo upon her Britannic Majesty's Government the just claim which, in their opinion, the Government of the Confederate States has, at this time, to a recognition as a Government de facto; whether its internal peace, or its territory, its population, its great resources for both domestic and foreign commerce, and its power to maintain itself, are considered; or whether your lordship shall take into consideration the necessity of comshall take into consideration the necessity of com-mercial relations being established with it, with a view to the preservation of vast interests of the commerce of England. If, however, in the opinion of her Britannio Majesty's Government, the Concommerce of England. It, histover, in the opinion of her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Confederate State have not yet won a right to a place among the nations of the earth, the undersigned can only assure your lordship that, while such an announcement will be received with surprise by the Government they represent, and while that Government is to be left to contend for interests which, it thinks, are as important to commercial Europe as to itself, without even a friendly countenance from other nations, its citizens will buckle themselves to the great task before them with a vigor and determination that will justify the undersigned in having pressed the question upon her Britannic Majesty's Government; and when peace shall have been made, their Government will at least fool that it will not be justly responsible for the vast quantity of blood which shall have been shed, nor fer the great and wide-spread suffering which so prolonged a conflict will have entailed upon millions of the human race, both in the Eastern as well as upon the North American continent.

The undersigned &c.,

W. L. YANCEY,

P. A. ROST,

A. DUDLEY MANN. TWO CENTS.

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.
Forbign Office, Aug. 24, 1861.
The undersigned has had the honer to receive the letter of the 14th inst., addressed to him by Messrs.
Yancey, Rost, and Mann. on behalf of the so styled Confederate States of North America.
The British Government do not returned in any The British Government do not pretend in any way to pronounce a judgment upon the questions in debate between the United States and their adverdebate between the United States and their adver-series in North America; the British Government can only regret that these differences have unfortu-nately been submitted to the arbitrament of arms. Her Majesty has considered this contest as constitating a civil acar, and her Majesty has, by her royal proclamation, declared her intention to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending

parties in that war.

Her Majesty will strictly perform the duties which belong to a neutral. Her Majesty cannot undertake to determine by anticipation what may be the issue of the contest, nor can she acknowledge. the independence of the nine States which are now combined against the President and Congress of the United States, until the fortune of arms or the more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more cleary determined the respective positions of the two elligerents. Her Majesty can, in the meantime, only express

a hope that some adjustment satisfactory to both parties may be come to, without the calamities which must ensue in the event of an empittered and LORD BUSSELL'S INTERVIEW WITH THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS. Lord Russell, in a despatch addressed to Lord

Lyons on the 11th Mny, gives an account of an interview he has held with Mr. Yancey and his col-

leagues:

My Lord: On Saturday last I received at my house Mr. Yancey, Mr. Mann, and Judge Rost, the three gentlemen deputed by the Southern Confederacy to obtain their recognition as an independent State. One of these gentlemen, speaking for the others, dilated on the causes which had induced the Southern States to secode from the Northern. The principal of these causes, he said, vers not slavery, but the very high price which, for the sake of protecting the Northern manufactures, the Sauth were obliged to pay for the manufactures, the Sauth were obliged to pay for the manufactures of the Southern Congress was to reduce these duties, and, to prove their sincerity, he gave as an instance that Louisians had given up allogether that protection on her sugar which she enjoyed by the legislation of the United States.

As a proof of the riches of the South, he stated that of \$350.000,000 of exports of produce to foreign that of \$350.000.000 of exports of produce to foreign countries. \$270,900,000 were furnished by the Southern States. I said that I could hold no official communication

with the delegates of the Southern States. That, however, when the question of recognition came to be formally discussed, there were two points upon be formally discussed, there were two points upon which inquiry must be made: first, whether the body seeking recognition could maintain its position as an independent State: secondly, in what manner it was proposed to maintain relations with foreign States.

After speaking at some length on the first of these points, and alluding to the news of the secession of Virginia, and other intelligence favorable to their cause, these gentlemen called my attention to the article in their Constitution prohibiting the slave

I said that it was alleged very currently that if the slave States found that they could not compete successfully with the cotton of other countries, they would revive the slave trade for the purpose of diminishing the cost of production. They said this was a suspicion unsupported by any proof.
The fact was that they had prohibited the slave
trade, and did not mean to revive it. They
pointed to the new tariff of the United States as a proof that British manufactures would be nearly excluded from the North, and freely admitted in the South.

Other observations were made, but not of very great importance. The delegates concluded by stating that they should remain in London for the

present, in the hope that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would not be long delayed.

I am, etc.,

J. Russell. Lyons to Earl Russill—(Received nov. 19.). Washington, Nov. 4, 1861. Mr. Seward asked me whether any special communication concerning American affairs had recently taken place between the British and French Governments. I replied that were constantly in confidential communication on the present state of this country, but that I did not know of anything of a special character which had lately passed between them on the subject. Mr. Seward then said that I must have seen the reports in the newspapers about the proceedings of the French Chambers of Commerce with regard to the cotton supply. Had anything passed lately on that subject between the British and French Governments? I replied, not to my knowledge.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 22. My LORD: I have received your despatch of the 4th inst., reporting the substance of a conversation you had had with Mr. Seward relative to the reception of the privateers and vessels of the so-styled Confederate States in foreign ports, and I have to state to you that it appears from that despatch that Mr Seward never chooses to understand that Mr Seward never chioses to understand the position of her Mujesty's Government. Her Mujesty has declared entire neutrality in the un-happy contest now carried on in the United States. Her Mujesty admits the ships-of-war and priva-teers of the United States to British ports, there to remain to victual and take in coals. If her Mu-jesty were to refuse similar facilities to the vessels of war and privateers of the so-styled Confederato States, her Majesty would be at once declaring herself a party to the war. If Mr. Seward is de-sirous that the ships-of-war of the Confederate States should not be allowed to stay more than twenty-four hours in a British port, he should de-States should not be allowed to stay more than twenty-four hours in a British port, he should declare it in plain terms. In any case her Majesty's Government are determined to treat the ships-of-war and privateers of the so-styled Confederate States in the same manner as the ships-of-war and privateers of the United States.

Russell.

The fifth paper contains the correspondence on the Trent affair, nearly the whole of which has been published. The following despatch, however, EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 30, 1861. In my previous despatch of this date, I have instructed you, by command of her Majesty, to make certain demands of the Government of the United States.

Should Mr. Seward ask for delay, in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay not exceeding seven days. If, at the end of that time, no answer is given, or if any other answer is given except that of a compliance with the demands of her Majesty's Government, your lordship is instructed to leave Washington with all the members of your legation, bringing with you the archives of the legation, and to repair immediately to London. States:

down.

If, however, you should be of opinion that the requirements of her Majesty's Government are substantially complied with, you may report the facts to her Majesty's Government for their consideration, and remain at your post till you receive further orders. ther orders.
You will communicate with Vice Admiral Sir A. tou will communicate with vice Admiral Sir A.

Milne immediately upon receiving the answer of
the American Government, and you will send him
a copy of that answer, together with such observations as you may think fit to make.

You will also give all the information in your
power to the Governors of Canada, Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick, Jamaica, Bermuda, and such other
of her Majesty's prossessions as may be within your of her Majesty's possessions as may be within your

LETTERS OF MARQUE. A few lines from Earl Russell on the subject of letters of marque are full of significance: EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 20.

My Lord: You may speak to Mr. Seward on the subject of letters of marque Should Great Britain and the United States ever, unhappily, be at war against each other, her Majesty will be ready to relinquish her prerogative, and abolish privateering as between the two nations, provided the President would be ready to make a similar engagement on the part of the United States. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

LORD PALMERSTON ON NEXICAN AFFAIRS

The following were the remarks of Lord Palmer-

ston on American and Mexican affairs, in the House

of Commons, on the 5th inst. : The right Hon. gentleman, however, who has just sat down, has made some observations, not to take notice of which would be ill-becoming the members of the Government. The right Hon. gentleman has expressed his approval of the course which we took in regard to the unfortunate difference between this Government and the Government. which we took in regard to the unfortunate time-rence between this Government and the Government of the United States upon the affair of the Trent. I am bound to say—and I think the country and this House will agree—that the communication which was made by my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Office was a combination of the utmost courtesy and consideration, with firmness and de-action Laboural, and that with remove to these cision [cheers]; and that, with respect to those measures which we deemed necessary to provide for any turn which that affair might possibly take, my noble friend at the head of the Admiralty, my right honorable friend at the head of the War Destinent and my noble friend at the head of the control and my noble friend at the head of the head right honorable friend at the head of the War Department, and my noble friend at the head of the Colonial Office, showed a promptitude, a vigor, and a judgment to which, I think, we may, in a great degree, ascribe the fortunate termination of the difference. [Cheers.] We should not have been justified in anticipating, as a matter of course, a favorable termination to that question, because we knew that there had been passions let losse in America which might be too strong for the Government and might overbear them in the course which I am sure they must have been desirous of which I am sure they must have been desirous of pursuing. [Hear.] Therefore, the measures which we took were these which prudence prescribed, and while, on the one hand, they were equal to the occasion, I think, on the other, they cannot be deemed greater than the occasion required. [Hear. hear! The right honorable gentleman expressed his approval of the course which the Govern-ment had taken from the commencement of those unhappy disputes in America, in preserving strict neutrality between the contending parties. That position of strict neutrality we have, as he That position of strict neutrality we have, as he has very handsomely admitted, sincerely and rigidly observed, and from that position of strict neutrality it is not our intention to depart. [Joud cheers] We regret, no doubt, the calamities which that war is bringing upon the kindred pepulation of the United States; we lament the pressure which incidentally that war has produced upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of this ceuntry; but we do not think that that is a sufficient reason why we should depart from a course which a sense of prudence and a sense, I may say, of national honor, have imposed upon us, or why we should interfere in a quarrel with which originally we had nothing to do. [Choers] The right hon. gentleman adverted in the next place to that part of the speech which relates to the expedition to Muxico. The convention between England, France, and Spain has been laid upon the table. It will speak for itself, and it will show that we are not parties to any undertaking to inthat we are not parties to any undertaking to in-terfere in the internal arrangements of the Moxi-can Government, and that we confine our opera-tions to obtaining redress for wrongs and injuries

nes constitute a square. sustained. The convention stipulates that the operations of the allies for the purpose of obtaining redress are not to be perverted into any interferences are not to be perverted into any interference with the object of dictating to the people of Merico any particular form of government which they may not be writting to accept. Undoubtedly reports have been spread that there are persons in Mexico who wish to convert the republic into a monarchy. I am unable to judge how far those reports are well grounded, or how far there is any party in Mexico of sufficient strength and numbers to give effect to such wishes. But what her Majesty's Government wish is that there shall be established some form of government with which foreign nations may treat—come form of government with which foreign nations may treat—come form of government with which which relations of peace and smity hay be maintained with some confidence in their continuance. [Hear, hear.] That is the utsmost which the forernment of Great Britain is desired as a first and a first allowed the Linux of the wish of sustained. The convention stipulates that the ope-

sirous of obtaining, and that must be the wish of gentlemen on both sides of the House.

THE BLOCKADE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE,

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Mr.

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In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Mr., Gregory said that he had been unwilling, on the previous evening, to introduce any subject which could give rise to a debate, but there was one topic which was on the lips of every one, and that was the effect which this lamentable American war had produced upon the population of England. [Hour, hear.] It was not his intention to enter in detail upon the question on that occasion, but there was one point connected with the war which he was justified in alluding to, and that was the condition of the blockade of the Southern ports. [Hear, hear.] He did as because; last year, on the oth of May, he put three questions to the Foreign Secretary, one of which referred to this subject. He then asked Lord Russell whether his Government had informed the Government of the United States that their blockade, if not effective, would not be recognized; to which Lord Russell replied that he had not thought it necessary to give any special instruction to our minister at Washington, but that Lord Lyons and the United States Government both knew that no blockade could be recognized unless it was effective. Now, documents had been placed in his (Mr. Gregory's) hands within the last few days, which showed considerable doubt to exist with reference to the effectiveness of the blockade. He regretted to be obliged to express his conviction that the blockade was only a paper blockade, hut has should not then anticipate the discussion which must take place on the production of the papers. He had merely risen that evening to announce his intention of fore the House, because, if the figures which her place on the production of the papers. He had merely risen that evening to announce his intention of bringing the whole question of the blockade before the House, because, if the figures which he sheuld be prepared to quote should turn out to be true, then he thought the House of Commons would pronounce the blockade to be ineffective. On the other band, it would rest with the Government to probables whether it was effective or not. Whilst they leaded at all these metars from a constitute they leaded at all these metars from a constitute. other band, it would rest with the Government to probabilished whether it was effective or not. Whilst they looked at all these matters from a conclisatory point of view as regarded the United States, although he should be the last man to advocate any act of hostility, still, as this country had acknowledged two belligerest parties, he thought that in justice to both, and to the suffering people of this country, no time should be lost in discussing the subject—[hear, hear]—and ascertaining whether this blockade was in reality effective. [Hear.]

Mr. Bentinck was glad that the question of the blockade of the Southern ports of America was to be brought under the notice of the House. There were two questions involved in the construction of the subject—namely, its commercial bearing and its bearing upon the character of this country. Upon the commercial question, he would at present say nothing; but it appeared to him perfectly clear that if his honorable friend (Mr. Gregory) was able to substantiate the statement he had foreshadowed—namely, that the blockade had been nothing more than a paper blockade then the character of this country was to a great extent, involved in its recognition. The recognition of a paper blockade would, as was admitted on all hands, be a violation of the rules of international law; and, assuming that purch could be shown to be the character of the blockade of the Southern law; and, assuming that such could be shown to be the character of the blockade of the Southern ports, he should like to know what become of the principle of non-intervention of which they had heard so much; for, if the blockade was not ef-ficient, its recognition would be an intervention in favor of the Northern States. [Hear, hear.]

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Novelty in Horticultural Science, The Gardeners' Chronicle says that "a very great and wholly unexpected event has occurred in the history of English borticulture." The occeanut palm has flowered. At Syon this, the most valuable of all the products of the vegetable world, has expanded its flowers an a specimen of the pigmip breed from the neighborhood of Galle, in Ceylon. "The trunk of the palm at Syon is not, we should say, above two feet high, and it is from among the magnificent leaves, that form a bright green plume of unrivalled stateliness, that the yellow blossoms have sprouted out. It must be highly gratifying to the noble duke in whose celebrated garden this success has been achieved to find that he alone in Europe is the possessor of so rare a specimen." Europe is the possessor of so rare a specimen."

Sir Epwin Landseer and his Tailor,—Sir Edwin Landseer, the eminent painter, was sued in the Court of Exchequer, on the lst, for the sum of £10 18s the value of one dress cost, and one frock coat, made by Messrs. Haldane, of the West End. coat, made by Messrs. Haldane, of the West End, The defendant had ordered the two coats, and, according to his evidence, rejected them becomes they were bad fits. The defendant, amidst great laughter, tried on both articles in the coart, and declared, with respect to the dress coat, that if he had gone to a dinner party in it he would have been compelled to take it off before dining. The jury were satisfied that the coats work and good fits, and gave a verdict for the defendant. its, and gave a verdict for the defendant.

VESUVIES.—A letter from Naples, of the 28th ult., says: "Vesuvius still performs, though not so brilliantly as heretofore. I was at Torre dol Greco yesterday, and saw outside the doors of the municipal chamber a list appended, containing the names of 684 proprietors of houses, whose claims for assistance are admitted on the ground of injury done to their dwellings. Loans without interest are to be made to them for a certain given time, and these, whon repaid, are to form a 'Monte di Picta.' Meuntime, the poor will be employed out of these loans in repairing ite ruined houses. The gases here and in Retina are as strong as ever, and last week eighteen wild boars in the Palace Gardens of Portici were killed by the vapors."

How Slidell Arrived at Boulogns.—The ts, and gave a verdict for the defendan

How Shidell Arrived at Boulogne.—The Boulogne Messenger says: "Mr. Commissioner Siddell—that very expensive goutdeman for England—arrived here by the Princess Mande on Thursday last. The wretched weather prevented many of the habitual attendants from being on the curry when the host serviced and those few the many or one nanitual attendants from being on the quay when the boat arrived, and those few whe were there did not know that at least £1,000,000 was passing them in wet clothes and cold aspect. Mr. Slidell went direct to the station, and proceeded by the first train to Paris?" by the first train to Paris." Mr. and Mrs. Slidell THE MANCHESTER MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE

THE MANCHESTER MENORIAL TO THE PRINCE CONSORT.—At a meeting of the Manchester Memorial Committee, held on the 3d, a letter was read from the Mayor (Mr. Gondsby), in which he offered to present a statue of the Prince Consort, eight feet in height, of Carrara merble, at his own expense, provided the committee were disposed to erect, out of the funds that might be placed at their disposal, a suitable building for its reception and preservation. On the motion of the Bishop of Manchester, seconded by Mr. William Pairbairn, the offer was accented. THERE has been a terrific explosion of gas at a

a haberdashery house in Madrid, and the Pensionmento, one of the enlightened journals of that city, says: "Had the shopkeeper contented himself with lighting his place with the candles which sufficed for his predecessors, we should not now have to deplore this catastrophe?" These reflections carry the writer into the mischiefs which railways and the printing press have inflicted on mankind. printing-press have inflicted on mankind. printing press have inflicted on mankind.

The Cologne Gazette states that a sergeant of artillery has committed suicide with a 6 pointer. Not having a regular gun cartridge, he filled his tobacco pouch with powder and put it into the gun, and then placed the shotabove it. He next lighted a piece of German tinder, which he put into the couch-hole, and then stood quietly at the mouth of the gun until the charge went off, and killed him on the instant. MARSHAL the Duke de Malakoff has left Paris to

MARSHAL the Duke de Malakoff has left Paris to resume his post of governor general of Algeria. He will stop for some days at Toulon, and be joined there by M. Horace Varnet, from his Chateau of Bormette, near Hyères, with M. Alfred Couverchel, his pupil, both of whom are going to Laghouat to reproduce the episodes of the expedition made two years ago against the Touaregs.

A Noveltry has lately been produced at San Garlo, Naples, in the form of the Hingmenots, and for the first time. During the rule of the Bourbons, it was, of course, prohibited, on the pretence that the librette was irreligious; but now the opposite spirit prevails, and priests and monks, when they come on in the choruses, are greeted by the pit with shouts and hisses, and cries of "Down with the pricals." The house has been crowded to excess since the Hingmenots was produced.

A DESPATCH from Hamburg, February 1, states that the navigation for sea-going steamers was open again, but for sailing vessels, without the assistance of steamtugs, it was impeded, owing to the drift-ice from the Upper Elbe. The thaw still continues.

The Shipping Gazette says it is enabled to state, on the best authority, that the French Government has directed the Superior Council of Commerce to institute an inquiry into the operation of the French navigation laws, with a view to important modifications and revisions.

The Italia, of Turin, states that M. Alexandra Tunnas has arrived at Turin for a few days. His

THE Italic, of Turin, states that M. Alexandre Dumas has arrived at Turin for a few days. His ordinary residence is still the Palace Chiatamone at Naples, where he is engaged in writing a history of the Bourbons, compiled from the Neapolitan

archives.

A Turin journal gives a statistical summary of the labors of the Chamber of Deputies since it resumed its sittings. It has held 51 sittings, 16 of which were occupied with the discussion of 15 interpolations, and has adopted 24 bills.

The Daily News says: "In connection with the rise of the Turkish loan of 1858, there is a rumor that the Turkish Government has confirmed the proposed tobacco tax, which is expected to be exproposed tobacco tax, which is expected to be extremely productive." fremely productive."

The concession of the railway from Turin to Lavona, contains some unusually favorable conditions, not the least of which is a free gift of £480,000, or nearly one-fourth of the whole capital. A RUMOR is abroad that Medame Goldschmidt will visit Paris at the close of a nusical tour in England, and that she will be heard in three

TWENTY-RIGHT miners have been suffocated in Styria, owing to a hut at the mouth of the pit taking fire, the smoke from which was driven into the workings. IT APPEARS from statistics just published at Rome, by the General of the Jesuits, that the total number of members of the order at the end of 1861 was 7,231, of whom 2,263 were Frenchmen. was 7,251, of whom 2,200 were Fremomen.

M. Ch. St. Claine Deville writes from Naples, stating that he has, in the present cruption of Vesuvius, ascertained the new fact that carburetted hydrogen has been evolved by the volcano.

Selicetti, one of the triumvirs of Rome in 1849, has just died at Turin. He was one of Mazzini's most ardent partisans. The Prussian Gazetts announces that gymnastics are to be introduced as a compulsory branch of caucation in schools of every degree in Prussia.