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Superior in every respect to any other
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COMPSING STRENGTH, GENTILITY, ACTION,
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TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAB.—Invi-ment Cards and other notices will be distributed in all parof the city, with punctuality.

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B undersigned is at all times propared to present, for the property of the control of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the thing processary for a large or small entertainment, as the cases be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion and acts; and flatters himself, that by his long experies in business, he will be able at all times to give, as therefore, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with the partonage.

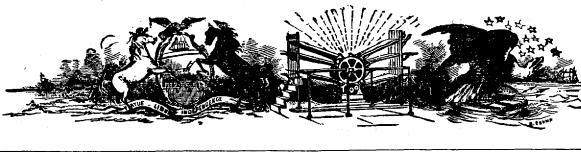
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PRINGER.—This improvement will wring water
from by article of the most delicate texture to a bed
quilt better than by hand, without the least injury, and adjust tester than Dy Haid, whild the lease injury, and adjust test, so that it is superior to all other wringers and sides of wringing. Purchasars can use them one mont and, if not satisfied, return them and receive their mont. For sale by L. E. SNOW, at office of JOY, OOZ & OO., FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

Iadies are particularly invited to call and see them.

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APTEBB.

VOL. 5.-NO. 178.

Total Destruction of Large Type! Mr. Stanton's decree To the newspaper men Sbuts off, as you see, Their hopes of great gain. To make a sensation.
With lies great and small,
The telegraph helped them;
But this spoils it all.

They now give attention To telling what's true, nd not to invention Of that which is new. The fact most important,
For newspapers all,
Is that excellent clothing
Is sold at OAK HALL.

"I propose to more immediately upon your works," ays General Grant to General Buckner. Oak Hall insays General Grant to General Buckner. Uak Hall invites the public to "mane immediately" upon the tremendous breast-works of elegant rainent, which are piled in magnificent profusion on its shelves. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL,

1t Southeast Corner SIXTH and MARKET.

PROPOSALS. NOTICE .—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &C.

of United States Treasury Notes, and for any companion or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and Bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States Notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 10s, and 50s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERIED BONDS.

Five million of the denomination of 1,000.

Fifteen do do do 100

Fifteen do do 500

Forty do do 40 1,000

Ten do do do 10,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

they timerize to lithins dair), and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models of notes and bonds must be submitted, and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender, and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reinbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected also that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidders' facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hunds employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of clearter and the names of the officers; and proposels by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and hadnes of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to be come such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Trossurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to preposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified; as in his opinion the interests of the public service may require.

fe28-5t

TRON-CLAD STEAMERS. NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 20, 1862.
The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor, and coast defence.

coast defence.

These vessels, with the excepton of those for the Mississippi river and its tributaries, will be propelled by serves; those for the Mississippi river and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed but their sides and decks must be prefected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessols for the Mississippi river and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which drafts they are to be able to maintain a permanent speel of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-incl guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve-feet water when this equipped and armament will which draft they are to hearth sensor water, and carry speed or ten knots per housers for seven days' steaming at that speed. which draft they are to the fill smooth water, and carry specied or ten knows bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armanent will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient ceal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in overy respect, embracing armour plating, steam muchinery, and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only the ordinance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specificatione, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that, if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed; and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other propositions that may be presented in which the draft of water above named is not exceeded. The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions. fe22-swet CEALED PROPOSALS are invited

till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the U. S. Sub. Dep't with 6.000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require. No Cattle will be required under this contract before the 1st day of

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Trea-No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors MO OIL WILL DE ENTERTAINED WHEN PIL IN DY CONTROLLES, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. Bids to be directed to Mai. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

I, A. B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the hoof for — per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at —, according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement.

pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be destributed according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weight on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes in payment for the Cattle. EPUTY QUARTERMASTER

GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, 27th February, 1862. PROPOSALS, will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, at 12 M., the 6th day of March, 1862, for enpplying the Quartermasters Department sixty (60) TRAVELLING FORGES, with Blacksmiths and Shoeg Tools complete.

The Forges to be similar to those made by the United G. H. CROSSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster General.

A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUI-PAGE OFFICE, N. E. corner TWELFTH and BLANKETS.
sals will be received until 12 M. MONDAY, 3d March, at this Office, stating the number on hand, and the price at which they can be delivered immediately. G. H. CROSMAN, Doputy Quarterm

EDUCATIONAL. EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTI-

EXAMPLE A first-class Country School for both sexes, located at CARYERSVILLE, Bucks county, Fa. The next session will commence March 31, 1862, and continue twenty-two weeks.

The school is organized with three departments—the PREPARATORY, the NORMAL, and the ORNAMENTAL. Students of all ages, and every stage of advancement, are admitted on terms of equality.

The healthfulness of location and thoroughness of instruction are unsurpassed. truction are unsurpassed.

Terms—For board and tuition in common English, Rev. F. R. S. HUNSICKER, Principal, fe13-lm*

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BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, N. J.

This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware river, 1% hour's ride frem Philadelphia. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in vocal and instrumental music. German and French are tanght by natives, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

Bev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,

ja29-2m*

President.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, WASHINGTON, February 26, 1862.—
The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private, and commercial business by telegraph.

The lines and business remain in the hands of the Telagraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department.

E. S. SANFORD, ja26-6t President of the American Telegraph Company. CHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.—

The cheapest and best for manufacturing and family
Each Machine warranted as represented, or the
ney refunded. For sale at No. 911 CHESTNUT St.
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J. T. JONES & CO. DRUNES.—French Prunes, in kegs and boxes, in store and for sale by
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CARDINES. GUILLOUX SARDINES for sale by JAUNETCHE & LAVERGNE, fe27-3t 202 and 204 South FRONT St. RANGES AND LEMONS—Choice Messina Fruit, in store and for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,

fe25

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

lets, and many other sentimental young and clderly ladies have followed her example," The tomb, whether authentic or not, will

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

SHAKSPEARIANA

The Press

Juliet's Tomb at Verona. The sovereignty of genius has rarely been more curiously illustrated than in Italy, where the inhabitants of Verona, literally adopting Shakspeare's version of their local legend, have instituted what they exhibit as the veritable tomb of Romeo and Juliet.

In the tenth volume of his fine edition of Shakspeare, Mr. Grant White traces the story back to its earliest tradition. One of the first da Porta, a gentleman of Vicenza, born in 1485, who died in 1529. His "Istoria nouelamente ritrouta di due nobili amanti," proesses on the title-page to tell the story of two noble lovers who experienced a lamentable death (pielosa morte internenuta) in the city of Verona, in the time of Bartholomeo della Scala, and professes to have heard it from a Voronese archer named Peregrino, who had it from his father. The family of Della Scala ruled in Verona in the earliest years of the fourteenth century, at which time, and long after. there was a noted feud between the Capulet and Montague families. No Italian legend is more general than that of the loves and deaths of Giulia Cappaletti and Romeo Montecchi. Mr. Grant points out that, indeed before Da Porto was born, "some of the leading incidents of the story—the secret marriage, the banishment of the husband, the proposal of second nuptials, and the bride's recourse to a sleeping potion—were originally embodied, as far as we know, in the twenty-third novel of Massucio's collection, published at Naples, in 1476." The Capulets and Montagues were first introduced by Da Porto, who localized the scene in Verona; gave the names of Romeo and Giuletta to the lovers; made them

father; secondly in the garden; finally in the tomb of Juliet's ancestors, and brought in Mercutio, Tybalt, and the Nurse. Matteo Bandello took the story as told by Da Porto, and retold it in the ninth novel of the second part of his collection, published in Pierre Boisteau, was published, which was | ever inelegantly, is quite as accurately expressive Englished in 1567, in the second volume of of our condition here. A large portion of the William Paynter's "Palace of Pleasure" town is under water, and, in the remainder but a certain Arthur Brooke had rendered it into English verse five years before. Mr. Grant White believes, in common with most Shakspearian critics, that "Romeo and Juliet" was based on these two English translations; but he quotes a passage from Brooke's preface which seems to indicate that, even before Shakspeare was born (in 1564,) an English play had been founded upon the incidents of the

first meet at a feast given by Capulet, the

Italian tale. Malone has mentioned several fair reasons for believing that Shakspeare rather dramatized the poetic than the prose version. Mr. Grant White adds "the tragedy follows the poem with a faithfulness which might be called slavish, were it not that any variation from the course of the old story was entirely unnecessary for the sake of dramatic interest, and were there not shown in the progress of the action, in the modification of one character, and in the disposal of another, all peculiar to the play, self reliant dramatic in

there is not a personage or situation, hardly a speech, essential to Brooke's poem, which has ot its counterpart—its exalted and glorified counterpart—in the tragedy. * * * In brief. "Romeo and Juliet" owes to Shakspeare only its dramatic form and its poetic decoration. But what an exception is the latter It is to say that the earth owes to the sun only its verdure and its flowers, the air only its perfume and its balm, the heavens only their azure and their glow." Fancifully as this is put, it is only the truth, as will be acknowledged by those who bear in mind how Shakspeare has taken the dry words of Plutarch and Hollinshed, and, by the alchemy of his genius, converted them into the pure

ore of his own eternal poetry. When "Romeo and Juliet" was first published, in 1597, Shakspeare was thirty-five years old. In the same year the plays of "Richard II." and " Richard III." were also published. All three had been "plaid publiquely" before they were thus given to the world in print, and the only plays by the same author, which preceded them were the First, Second, and Third Parts of "Henry VI.," respectively published in 1592, 1594, and 1595. The second edition of "Romeo and Juliet" "newly corrected, augmented, and amended." appeared in 1599, and ten years later a third, the year (1609) when Shakspeare ceased to be connected with the stage. The second

edition is recognized as the most correct. Some of its scenes were largely re-written. The Veronese know that Shakspeare has made the story of Romeo and Juliet popular while letters survive in any country. The Osteria del Cappello, an inn for vetturini, is shown as the palace of the Capulets in Verona. Mr. Grant White says "There is a tradition in Verona that the lovers were buried in the crypt of the Franciscan convent of Fermo Maggiore, and a plain stone sarcophagus which was removed from the ruins of that building after its destruction by fire, is yet shown in Verona as Juliet's tomb." Byron visited Verona, in November 1816, and, in a letter to Moore, says, "Of the truth of Juliet's story they seem tenacious to a degree, insisting on the fact—giving a date (1803), and showing a tomb. It is a plain, open, and partly decayed sarcophagus, with withered leaves in it, in a wild and desolate conventual garden, once a cemetery, now ruined to the very graves. The situation struck me as very appropriate to the legend, being blighted as their love. I have brought away a few pieces of the granite, to give to my daughter and

my nieces." Moore passed through Verona, in October, 1810, remained an hour and a quarter, and, dinner included, did the Amphitheatre, the arch of Gallienus, the peristyle to the theatre of Palladio, and Maffee's very curious collection of antiques. He does not appear to have visited the tomb of the lovers, which is a little out of the city, for his Diary mentions only the above. At all events, he did not chip off any part of it—like Byron.

An Italian tourist, name unknown, writing in Blackwood's Magazine, in November, 1822, says of Verona: "On entering, we thought more of Shakspeare than any thing else; so demanded a sight of Juliet's tomb. We proceeded to the outskirts of the town, and, in a retired garden, once belonging to the Franciscan convent, were shown la tomba di Romeo e di Giuletta-a pig trough precisely, neither more nor less; and it has even been bored at bottom for the purpose. Nevertheless, I failed not to demand a piece of the said pig trough for some blues of my acquaintance; but was informed that the Government had forbidden the breaking off of any more frag-

ments." Murray's Hand-book for North Italy says : With respect to the tomb of Juliet, it certainly was shown in the last century, before Shakspeare became known to the Italians." This seems too broad an assertion. In 1637-'39, some twenty-one years after the death of Shakspeare, and sixteen years after the first collective edition of his plays was published, John Milton visited Italy, where he made several literary friendships, and it is reasonable to suppose that, himself a poet, and an admirer of Shakspeare, he would have told his numerous Italian friends how repeatedly England's great dramatist had adopted Italian subjects,the touching story of Romeo and Juliet among the rest. It is absurd to imagine that not until the last century did the Italians know this. The Hand-book continues: "That tomb. however, has long since been destroyed: but the present one, in the garden of the Orfano-

marble, and, before it was promoted to its

the gems of a very elegant necklace and brace- | Kentuckians, so far as they have been tried, show great daring and bravery.

"For never was a story of more woe Than this of Juliet and her Romeo."

Occupation of Nashville.

AND SAVANNAH CUT OFF.

THE ALARM AT MEMPHIS.

ISLAND NO. 10 TO BE DEFENDED.

The Post Office Following the Army, GENERAL LANDER'S SPEECH TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The Prisoners Captured at Fort Donelson

[Correspondence of The Press.] CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 22, 1862. Snowed up, is the best expression I can find for the condition of affairs at Davenport, Iowa, on our attempting to leave there two days ago. Eight to ten inches of snow had fallen during the day and night before, and the drifts had blocked up the railways. The mercury in the thermometers, which had for several days indulged itself and us at from 10 to 24 degrees below zero, had risen 5 degrees above that point, and the air was clear and invigorating. The Mississippi was closed with ice two feet in thickness, beside the upper covering of snow, over which sleds and heavy teams were crossing and recrossing, and the beaten track seemed to have the firmness of the solid earth. The capacity of the "Illinois Central" is almost wholly devoted to Government service, and this in connection with the first circumstance aforesaid, greatly protracted our journey. But we seem now 1554. A French translation of Bandello by to have entered another zone. Mudded up, howof it, the streets have the consistency of a thick soup, with this essential difference that there is more difficulty in finding bot tom. Through these is passing a continuous throng of citizens and soldiers, everybody and his neighbor having their pants tucked under the tops of their boots. The St. Charles, the only hotel in Cniro of any importance, cannot accommodate a tithe of the number who apply, and a long line, numbering twenty or more passenger cars, along the levee are well filled at night by those

soners are almost unanimous in declaring their contempt of Jeff Davis' Government. Most of them claimed that their enlistment in the rebel drafted. They say they were deceived in regard North. Several told me that the Northern army had been represented to them to be composed of negroes and Abolitionists, and that the object of the latter was to free the negroes, and enslave them. It is amusing to hear from them the absurd notions which have been so industriously nourished among them in reference to the people of the

are at the levee, the former approaching comple Louis had her pilot-house much damaged in the have an outer casing of double plates of inch iron. On the Benton, the upper part of the pilothouse is one mass of cast iron. The construction of these gunboats has already been well described to your readers, but one can only fully comprehend why they are such a terror to the rebels after a personal examination such as we have been allowed to make. Mor tar boats to the number of thirty-eight are either completed or in process of construction here. The mortars for the whole number have already arrived. and are being placed in position at the rate of three a day. The mortar, unlike the gunboats, are without motive power, and require the consort of a steam tug. Anchored, or otherwise moored, the mortar boat may be dealing death and destruction to the rebels from a distance of three miles, and itself, at the same time, be secure from attack. Transports bearing the wounded from Fort Donelson are arriving every few hours. Some are sent to St. Louis, some to Mound City, some to Cincinnati, while many are delivered to the care of their friends, who make immediate provision for their removal homeward. We have seen a great deal of severe suffering. One boat, now lying at the levee, is crowded with the sick and wounded. The floor of the main saloon is covered with sick prisoners. Of the wounded of the Federal troops, such as are able to be about, many find their way into the "St. Charles." This morning we were surrounded by them in the reading room. The detail of their sufferings in the storming of Donelson is terrible. I listened to the story of a lad of seventeen—a soldier in the Illinois

comrades rushed in to close up the ranks, until, at last, there was not a man of the company left unwounded. Still more terrible was the destruction of life in the Iowa Second, which was the first regiment to enter the entrenchments of the enemy. Notwithstanding the daily intercourse between Cairo and Fort Donelson, it is impossible to ascertain the actual number of killed and wounded, or even to apthe wounded at two or three times that number. There are now five regiments in camp at Cair

ditional pleasure subscribe myself, Yours, truly,

Extract of a Letter from a Private in the Fortieth Ohio Regiment, from Prestonburg, Ky.

[Correspondence of The Press.] A BOLD DASH AND NARROW ESCAPE. The din of the conflict has somewhat subsided; the smoke has blown off the battle field of Mill Creek, and all things are in readiness for another encounter with the enemy, if the opportunity should trofio, does just as well. It is of a reddish be afforded to the brave fellows of Col. Garfield's brigade, for the rebels have certainly learned one present honor, was used as a washing-trough. thing, that the Buckeye boys are made of different Maria Louisa (widow of Napoleon I.) got a material from that which they expected to meet in

To illustrate, I will mention one circumstance

always attract visitors-

THE REBELLION.

Rebel Reports about the Federal COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FORT PULASKI

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS. printed relations of the legend was by Luigi | Cotton and Tebacco Planters Considering about Burning their Crops.

> COLUMBUS TO BE EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

who too gladly pay fifty cents each for such lodgings. Committees are here from most of the principal towns of Illinois and Iowa to look after lined with boats of various descriptions, all being engaged in some branch of the Government service. Several boats came in this morning filled with prisoners from Fort Donelson, and from this point they are distributed—the larger number going by the Illinois Central to Chicago. I have enjoyed an unrestricted opportunity of going among the prisoners. There is a much larger proportion of very young soldiers than in the Union army. It is sad to see the number of lads among them fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen years of age, and in one instance we found a boy of only thirteen. With but few exceptions the prisoners are very communieative. We did not converse with a single man who acknowledged having ever yet received any pay for his Confederate services, and very few of them owned to having drawn any clothing. The latter fact was best attested by their appearance. which was altogether at variance with any idea of uniformity. They claim to be attired in garments of their own procuring, which are mostly of the coarest description of negro kerseys and jeans, and of every imaginable cut and mixture. The Mississippians manifest a dogged adherence to their Confederate ideas, and denounce the Yankees as usual, while the Kentucky and Tennessee pri-

army was produced under threats and fear of being North. One young man stated his centempt of Yankees to have originated in an assurance which he had somewhere received, that "the best of them were only three feet high." The degree of confidence which the prisoners have in the Davis Government is well illustrated by the exertions they make, as soon as they arrive here, to get rid of their Confederate money. The "shin-plasters" of the "Bank of Tennessee" of various denominations, from five cents to one dollar, are cheerfully exchanged for any kind of Northern money, even at a fourth the nominal value of the former. The Secesh money is quite abundant about town, gradually finding its way into the hands of dealers in curiosities. The gunboats Benton, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Conestoga, tion, and the others undergoing repairs. The St. late engagement, when the pilot was killed. The solid woodwork of the pilot-house will now be twenty-five inches thicker than before, and will

Eleventh-of whose company nearly one-half were killed, and as one soldier after another fell their

proximate it. Estimates of the killed are made all the way from three hundred to eight hundred, and five at Bird's Point, and as many more on the Kentucky side, at Fort Holt and in scattered encampments for two or three miles along the Ohio river. I have not seen a Philadelphia daily payer this side of the mountains. Few Eastern papers other than those of New York city ever find their way into the Mississippi valley. This ought not so to be. Had I your issue of this morning, I could with ad-

bit of it, which she caused to be divided into conflict, and that the Ohio soldiers, as well as the

which I have not seen in print, and think is not very generally known, but it strikes me as being

one of the bravest acts connected with the rout of the rebels at Mill Creek. It was performed by one of our favorite commanders, Lieut. Col. Taylor, of the Fortieth Ohio, and a small squad of cavalry, belonging to the command of Major McLofland, on the morning after the battle. Before the cavalry were ordered forward to reconnoitre, Col. Taylor, with one citizen, obtained leave, and set out in pursuit of any remnant of the fleeing and | from the report:

scattering foe. They advanced some four miles before they were overtaken by the small squad of cavalry, numbering with themselves not more than ten or fifteen, while, at the same time, the hills and rocks all along the roadside served for hiding places for those of the enemy who chose to fall back rather than be hurried along on the double quick. From information received by citizens of Prestonburg from the rebels, there were a great many such lying in wait and watching the movements of the Federal troops, and they had three pieces levelled on Colonel Taylor, with triggers set, (identifying him by his horse, a jet black with white face.) and were only prevented from firing by a noise, which they mistook for more force coming up. The cavalry boys, joining Col. Taylor, all pushed on at a quick pace for two miles. When near the place where the rebels had encamped the night before, suddenly two of their cavalry dashed from behind the point of a hill, just in front of Col. Taylor and party, and put spurs to their horses in the direction of their fleeing army. No sooner had the rebels made their appearance than they were halted

by our men, but seeing they were bent on escape, f possible, by the Colonel's command all made a dash in pursuit; and no doubt the two fellows, judging from what they had seen of the boys the day before, concluded they would certainly be taken or shot, for after a chase of some fifty rods, they surrendered. While the men were disarming them, Colonel Taylor, casting a glance around, discovered a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry just forming to his right and rear, to make a charge on him and his brave little band. Thinking the case looked rather desperate, from disparity of numbers, and hoping to save himself and men from death, or worse, a Southern prison, the Colonel conceived the idea of practising a bold ruse. Wheeling his horse, taking off his cap and waving it, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Forward, boys! forward!" as though a reinforcement was close at hand; whereas, the fact was, there was not a man within a mile and a half of hearing distance The rebels, telling their own story to the citizens, say that by this ruse they were led to refrain from making a charge and cutting off all retreat by the rear, which they could easily have done, as they were only about one hundred yards distant from the point where the two men taken prisoners came into the main road, and by which they permitted the Colonel and his party to pass with their prey unmolested. The men captured are now at New

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

for a ruse well played.

port barracks, and our men safe in camp. So much

A PRIVATE.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 27 .- A flag of truce took over more than fifty prisoners to Craney The following items of Southern news are gleaned

from the rebel papers: The Occupation of Nashville. The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday has the following telegram : CADTEUR Feb. 26.—The Lynchburg Republican has a special

despatch from Bristol, Tennessee, stating that the enemy occupied Nashville on Sunday. "The number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson is about 7,000, and about 500 were killed and 1,500 wounded. The enemy admitted a loss of from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded. "General Ployd has saved all his command, except the Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment and Guy's

and Jackson's batteries, which were taken." Another Report. MEMPHIS. Feb. 24.—Our latest intelligence from Nashville states that the Federal troops have not yet occupied the city. The scouts of Gen. Buell's Federal army have appeared on the north side of the Cumberland river, and it is supposed their appearance is preparatory to an early advance of the

From Savannah. AUGUSTA, Feb. 26 .- The Savannah Republican, of this morning, says that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed by the Federals. who have erected three batteries of four heavy

guns at commanding points. Doings in the Rebel Congress. Senator Simms, of Kentucky, in Congress yesterday, offered resolutions declaring that "the people of the Confederate States will to the last extremity maintain and defend their right to self-government, established by them, and to this end they do pledge the last man and the last dollar for the prosecution of the war until their independence is acknowledged; and also, that they will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe, and firmly relying upon the justice of their cause and humbly trusting in the providence of God, will maintain their position before the world and high Heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend." Referred to the Committee on Mili-

tary Affairs. A resolution was offered providing for the compensation by Government for the cotton and tobacco burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the United States.

Generals Price and McCulloch are both preparing for battle. The former is this side of Favetteville. and the latter at Boston Mountain, with a force of cavalry. MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—The town of Fayetteville, Arkansas, has been burned to the ground, by order of General McCulloch. The military stores were first burnt. The Confederate army on Boston

From Arkansas.

Mountain are prepared for battle. Factories Burned or Suspended RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—Schley's new and extensive cotton and woollen factory, near Augusta, Ga., was burned on Tuesday night, with heavy loss. The cotton factories at Columbia and Augusta have suspended, temporarily, in consequence of the material injury to their dams and canals by recent freshets.

From Mayfield, Kv. It is reported that nine Federal gunboats and fifteen transports were seen on Sunday at Mayfield. No immediate action is expected.

From Cumberland Gap Late advices from Knowville state that the Confederates at Cumberland Gap expect an early engagement with the Federals, who are frequently in

Railroad Bridge at Lynchburg Burnt. LYNCHBURG, Feb. 25 .- A portion of the bridge depot is situated, of the North Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, was destroyed yesterday, by coals falling from a locomotive. Two spans were burnt. This will prevent the running of the South-side cars into the city. Miscellaneous.

A meeting of cotton and tobacco planters was held at the City Hall, Richmond, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops, in view of the fact that the enemy's efforts were mainly directed towards robbing the South of the accumulation of these two great staples. Speeches were made, and a committee appointed to prepare business for an adjourned meeting this evening. The Richmond Dispatch of to-day says: "One hundred Yankee prisoners at Columbia, South Carolina, were expected to arrive yesterday evening. Three instalments, equal in number, will be brought

here from that city, when the whole will be sent to Newport News on parole." The Raleigh Register of the 26th says that two men were brought as prisoners to that city on Monday on the charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoke Island. They were arrested on board of a schooner near Plymouth. They were committed to jail. The same paper in an editorial begins by saying

that it would be criminal as well as idle to deny

that the present is the most gloomy period the

South has yet witnessed since the commencemen of the war, and goes on in the most earnest manner to call upon the people and fight to the last. All the prisoners taken at Reanoke Island have been released on parole. Quite a number arrived at Raleigh on Monday, and stated that 150 were left at Weldon to come forward on Tuesday. Five regiments for the war are wanted to make up the North Carolina quota, and Governor Clark has issued a proclamation appealing to the patriotism of the people of the State to fill up the regi-

The steamtug Young America went to the assistance of the R. B. Forbes, reported ashore above Nag's Head yesterday morning. The crew were all taken off and brought here, together with the officers' baggage, and a large portion of their stores.

The R. B. Forbes was set on fire at nine o'clock in the morning and was totally destroyed. The rebels had threatened to take her, but the captain showed the greatest coolness in danger, and deserves great

ments.

praise. The Alarm at Memphis. The Memphis Avalanche, of Monday 17th, has been received in Chicago. We learn by it that the

people of Memphis were greatly alarmed for the safety of their own city. A meeting of citizens was held on the 15th to concert measures of defence. Mayor Park presided, and speeches were made by General Jeff Thompson and Colonel Titus. The latter, according to the Avalanche, "was caustic in disapprobation of the spirit of speculation which urged many to neglect the patriotic duty of defending their country. Colonel Titus said he had labored upon the Safety Committee for

nine months without pay." A son of George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, participated in the meeting. We quote

"General Thompson's appearance was as welcome as unexpected. He was accompanied with many of his Missouri friends, and amongst them a noble and chivalrous son of our old friend, George D. Prentice, who, we regret, has wielded so potent a pen against the South. His promising son deserves the more consideration, differing as he does with a father so powerful and so potent in influence, and so widely and radically, and in a contest ence, and so widely and radically, and in a contest so momentous as the present, between the North and the South. He evidences the mind and the will for future distinction and the achievement of

Regiments of Home Guards were being formed for home defence, and propositions had been made to burn Memphis, in preference to having it eccupied by Federal troops.

Burning and Destroying.

"Some talk is had upon the street-corners as to the policy best to be pursued in case the enemy advance upon the city and country, and seem likely to capture the city. The Federal forces are yet a great distance from us, and we hope and believe they will not if the whole people arouse in their might and present a solid breast against the invaders. The movement in progress here aims to stir up the people to this universal resistance, and it seems probable that it will be successful.

up the people to this universal resistance, and it seems probable that it will be successful.

"The talk upon the corners is not always remarkably sensible. Men who spend their time in dilating their lungs at such places are very often not the most wise, calm, and brave sort of characters. They are apt to talk large and act small. They often cloak over a craven heart under stout words. Often, too, their counsels spring from panic-stricken hearts, though they wear the color and take the shape of being the offspring of courage and patriotism.

"Certainly we prefer to follow the advice or commands of our chosen and lawful leaders as to the best modes of conducting the war. It is the business and duty, and right of the military chiefs to plan and direct the proper measures in the exigency. If they say fight, we say fight; if they say retreat, we acquiesce, however painful it may be; if they say tear up the railroads, so say we; if they say burn the bridges, burn them; if they order the country to be laid waste, execute the order; if they command the city to be laid in ashes, lay the city in sakes, and plough up its foundations, and sow salt over them. It is the right of the military chiefs to give such orders and cats.

"But street-cerner orators, and groggery-alley haunters, and whisky-inflamed patriots, and panicstruck cravens are not entrusted with any such right or authority; nor are even the most sensible and excellent of private citizens. If they venture to usurp or perpetrate any of these acts, the law has a name for them, and the statute-book provides for their treatment. Felons is the name, and the act is treason, a crime which is punished by imprisopment in the ponitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty-one years. Arson is the wilful burning of any house or outhouse in the country, or the setting fire to or burning any house or building in a city or town. Private persons are not allowed to do these acts, no matter how landable they may think their purpose. Nor can any man excuse himself from the

not allowed to do these acts, no matter how lauda-ble they may think their purpose. Nor can any man excuse himself from the consequences of the orime, even though he sets on fire his own building, if by so doing he jeopards the building of another; and, besides the criminal offence, such person makes himself liable in a civil action for the value of any building of another which he caused to be burned by his setting on fire his own house. "Obvicusly, it may be very wise and altogether right to burn a town upon which an enemy is ad-vancing; but quite as plainly is it that it will never do to allow any person who chooses to do these

do to allow any person who chooses to do these things. It is not a power entrusted to any and everybody. It is not certain that any and everybody is wise, and prudent, and patriotic. Anv and everybody may claim to be so; but any and every-body's talk is not a very safe ground on which to trust a power of this kind. "Acts of this extreme character may become a military necessity. Such was the case of Moscow, famed in the history of Napoleon."

The writer then goes on to give the history of the

burning of Moscow by the Russians, all of which is familiar to our readers. Another Bombastic Proclamation. Major General Earl Van Dorn addresses a proclamation to "the young men of Arkansas, Texas, and Northern Louisiana." We quote the conclusion of the document: "We have voted to be free. We must now fight

"We have voted to be free. We must now fight to be free, or present to the world the humiliating spectacle of a nation of braggarts, more contemptible than the tyrants who seek to enslave us.

"The flag of our country is waying on the southern borders of Missouri—planted there by my hands under authority from our Chief Magistrate. It represents all that is dear to us in life. Shall it wave there in melancholy loneliness as a fall leaf in our primeval forests, or shall its beautiful field and bright stars flaunt in the breeze over the proud battalions of Arkansas, of Texas, and of Louisiana, as they are marshaling to do battle with Missouri for victory, for honor, and for indepen-Missouri for victory, for honor, and for indepen-"Awake! young men of Arkansas, and arm "Awake! young men of Arkansas, and arm! Beautiful maidens of Louisiana; smile not upon the craven youth who may linger by your hearth when the rude blast of war is sounding in your ear! Texas chivalry, to arms! Hardships and hunger, disease and death, are preferable to slavish subjection, and a nation with a bright page in history and a glorious epitaph is better than a vassaled land with honor lost and a people sunk in infamy.

"EARL VAN DORN, Major General."

About Spies. The Avalanche has a Nashville letter dated February 15. It reports the arrest of persons there as Federal spies; one of them, John B. Gilmore, was handed over to the military for punishment. The correspondent states that "Johnston and Beaument of the contest of the state of the The correspondent states that "Johnston and Beauregard have their heads together, and they will mature plans which will secure us victories." "Knowing ones assert," the writer continues, "that our troops will be in Cincinnati in forty days." Will there ever be an end to Southern bombast? We quote the following from the letter:

"The citizens had a large town-meeting last night, appointed a vigilance committee, with Mayor Cheatham at its head, and asked General Johnston to place Nashville under martial law. This, to my mind, was a foolish request, from the fact that no good, but much harm and inconvenience, must result; but if the citizens wish it they ought to be gratified. If General Johnston will close the drinking and gambling saloons, he will do an ines-

drinking and gambling saloons, he will do an inestimable service."
The Avalanche says: "Let every true son of the South look out for spies and traitors. That they are in our midst we have not a doubt."
The Nashville American says:
"All the late movements of the enemy disclose the fact that they have received important information from spies in our midst. They would never have ventured to Florence, Ala., with their gunhaats if they had not known that country to be unboats, if they had not known that country to be un-defended by soldiers. Let a stricter watch be kept upon suspicious persons, and let them be summarily dealt with if detected. "We echo the warning of our Nashville cotem-porary. Let every true man look out for the spies and traitors, and let them be dealt with summa-

Miscellaneous. The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph learns from a private source that "it is not the intention of General Van Dorn to interfere in any peremptory manner with the authority of General Price, of Missouri, whose command is altogether separate and independent; but, for the common good, to visit General Price in person, confer with him freely, and concert plans of mutual co-operation. If this be so, we look upon the West as safe."

In a speech at Lynchburg, Jeff Thompson stated that every general in the Missouri army is a Virginian—Generals Price, Rains, Stein, Parsons, and himself all being the sons of the "Mother of States and Statesmen." and Statesmen."
"Hermes," writing to the Charleston Mercury
from Richmond, February 8th, says Gon. Toombs
will not remain in the field, but will surrender his

present command, and take his seat in the Senate MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Post Office Following the Army. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- First Assistant Postmaster General Kasson is engaged in sending out instructions and making arrangements for re-establishing post offices and post routes, as our armies advance into the so-called Confederate States. A. H. Markland is following our forces into Tennessee, and J. J. Miller, also an agent of the Department in this connection, is operating in the outhern part of Kentucky. The post office at Nashville and those in the eastern part of North Carolina will soon be reopened, the latter State to be supplied with mails by sea. General Order by General Smith. General Charles F. Smith has issued the follow-

ing general order to the soldiers in his command :

GENERAL ORDER-NO. 8.

The brigadior general commanding the division congratulates the troops under his command on the recent brilliant successes of our arms at this place, which led to the unconditional surrender of the which led to the uncontaining surrender of the enemy on the 16th instant, and to which they con-tributed it no small degree. He hopes everything for the future from their conduct on this occasion. He begs to request that the brigade and regimental commanders, every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, to accept his warmest thanks for their gallantry and good conduct under fire, and their patient endurance, without a murmur, of the inclement weather to which they were exposed fo notement weather to which they were exposed for several days and nights in succession, without shel-ter or fire, and with limited food. Whilst every regiment did its duty in the most praiseworthy manner, yet it has been the good for-tune of a portion of the command from the accident tune of a portion of the command from the accident of service to claim especial notice, without in the slightest degree detracting from the merits of any one, to wit: Birge's Sharpshooters (Lieut. Col. Compton), Major Cavender's three batteries of Parrott guns, and the Second Iowa regiment (Col. Tuttle)—the last more particularly for its successful assault on the enemy's breastworks on the aftersoon of the 15th inst. ternoon of the 15th inst.

To the officers of the medical staff too high praise cannot be awarded for their zealous attention to duty, both under fire and in the hospitals

In his official report the brigadier general commending will endeavor to do exact justice to all.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. F. Smith.

THOS. J. NEWSHAM,

Assistant Adjutant General,

TWO CENTS.

The Evacuation of Columbus, Ky. St. Louis, Feb. 28.-The Memphis papers of the 19th say that General Polk issued orders on the lay previous directing that the track of the Memohis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up and the oridges destroyed, preparatory to the evacuation f Columbus, and demolition of the fortifications. The Columbus forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, about forty-five miles below Columbus.

This, it is said, completely commands the river, and can be fortified with heavy guns, and made impregnable against any river attack. Federal Occupation of Nashville.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—The Democrat's Clarksville despatch of the 26th says General Nelson is in command at Nashville, General Buell being still on he north side of the river. The Union sentiment was very strong, and our roops were received with great cordiality. Great indignation was expressed by the citizens of Nashville against Governor Harris. He was fairly driven away by the Union menhe latter having become bold at the proximity of the Union troops and dared to assert their rights.

The Democrat's Clarksville despatch, of the 28th, says the rebel soldiers before leaving Nashville plundered many dwellings and business houses, and excited great alarm among the people. Several rebels were shot by the citizens whom they were robbing. Before leaving, Governor Harris made a speech, recommending the citizens to burn their private property, and calling on the Tennesseans to rally

and meet him at Memphis, but no one paid any attention to him, and it is not thought that he will receive any considerable reinforcements. General Crittenden's command had joined Gen. Johnston at Murfreesboro. The railroad bridge at Murfreesboro was destroyed by order of Floyd.

How Gen. Lander's Division Celebrated Washington's Birthday—The General's Speech to his Soldiers. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Paw-paw under date of February 22,

While our fellow-citizens at home, in every town and city, are celebrating this day so kindly cherished in the hearts of a free and enlightened people, we, too, have commemorated it by a grand review, and thus had a look at General Lander. His eagle eyes were resplendent with the fires that gleamed through them from his daring, heroic heart, and his voice resonant with the intonations of command and impetuous earnestness. Almost every word of his brief addresses to the various regi-ments could be heard distinctly by three or four

word of his brief addresses to the various regiments could be heard distinctly by three or four thousand men, and his hearers were struck with his versatility in speaking, each address being marked by something new and appropriate to the particular regiment that he fronted; and had it not been for an occasional oath that broke from his lips, marring the beauty of his discourse, as a single badly-drawn feature mars an exquisitoly-drawn portrait, his speeches would have compared favorably with those of the most finished orators.

In the strongest language he condemned the molestation of the "poor people of this wretched country," and added: "I will honor the soldier who will, on the spot, put his bayonet into the offender who dares to apply the torch to dwellings, insult women, or stoop to the mean crime of stealing chickens and turkeys."

To the Fourth Regiment he said: "You are Ohio boys, and if you will fight as well as you look, you will honor the noble State from whence you came. I know you will fight. I will lead you to victory. I propose to lead you against equal numbers, in earthworks, and defeat them. I do not propose to command 50,000 to attack 20,000; but to command 20,000 to assail 20,000, and I will lead the charge."

Imagination may have prompted the thought, but, notwithstanding his fine physique, there was a peculiar beaming of his eye and pallor on his cheek, that caused him to appear to be the victim of some destroying disease, deep seated in his constitution.

Arrival of the English Prize Steamer Labuan. New York, Feb. 28.-The prize steamer La-NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The prize steamer Labana, (British,) captured on the 1st inst. off Boca Chica, a small village near the Rio Grande, has arrived in charge of the officers of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, by which vessel she was taken in custody. The Labana is an iron vessel, 243 feet long, built, in 1856, at a cost of £33,000. She had been employed in the Baltic trade, and was chartered in November by the De Jerseys, of Manchester for the state of t ter, for six months, to run between Havana and some part of the Southern coast. Her outward cargo consisted of various articles, including a large quantity of blankets.

It is estimated that the charterers cleared £40,-

It is estimated that the charterers cleared £40,000 on the cargo.
When she was captured, a steamer loaded with cotton was inside of the bar waiting an opportunity to come out to her, but as soon as the *Portemouth* anchored she moved up the river. The captain and supercargo of the *Labuan* were on shore, and remained there, probably for prudential reasons. The *Labuan* was sent to Ship Island, and thence ordered here by Commedore McKean. She has aboard the crew of the schooner *Mave*, of New Orleans*, which was captured an hour previous, while going from New Orleans to Maramoros, with a cargo of tobacco and cotton. The *Labuan* belongs*

s cargo of tobacco and cotton. The Labuan belo in Hall.

The Rebel Navy. From the National Intelligencer. On board of one of the rebel gunboats captured in the North Carolina waters were found their book of naval signals, uniform books, many despatches, log-books, together with their naval register, containing a list of all their officers who deserted the taining a list of all their officers who deserted the flag of the Union to take service in the insurgent navy. All these papers and documents were transmitted by Com. Goldsborough to the Navy Department, by the politeness of which we have copied the navy list, which we subjoin, for the curiosity and interest of our readers. It is proper to say, however, that the list contains among the inferior grades some names of persons who did not belong to the navy of the United States.

CAPTAINS. Frank Buchanan Samuel Barron Geo. N. Hollins Wm. F. Lynch D. N. Ingraham Isaac S. Sterett

Sidney S. Lee
Wm. G. Winttle
Robt. D. Thorburn
Robt. G. Robb
Wm., W. Hunter
Robt. Hunter
Henry K. Hoff
H. K. Thatcher
John S. Missroon

COMMANDERS.
Richard L. Page
George Minor
Robt. F. Pinkney
George Minor
Robt. F. Pinkney
Robts M. Kennedy
Thomas W. Breut
J. J. Hardstene
J. L. Henderson
Thomas W. Breut
J. L. Henderson
Thomas M. R. Tucker
Thomas J. Page
George Minor
Robt. F. Pinkney
Robts M. Mitchell
J. L. Henderson
Thos. T. Hunter
Chas. F. McIntosh
Thirmwell Vers. COMMANDERS LIEUTENANTS.

Geo. W. Haerison
John N. Maffit,
Wm. A. Webb
Wash. Gwathmey Chas. C. Simms
Wm. A. Wayne
Prer U. Murphy
Jon. W. Bennett
R. T. Chapman
John J. Guthrie
Jos. N. Barney
Thos. B. Huger
Jos. N. Barney
Thos. B. Huger
C. ap C. Jones
Van R. Morgan
John K. El

Wm. L. Powell
Win. L. Bradfor
Joel S. Kennard
Rdw. L. Winder
John K. Bl. Watte
John M. Brooke
Wm. E. Ewan
John Kell
Joel S. Kennard
Robt. D. Minor
Philip Porcher

SURGEONS. Wm. F. Patton.
Geo. Blacknall
W. A. Spotswood
Daniel S. Green
B. F. Mason. PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS. James F. HarrisonW. F. Carrington Wm. E. Wyshau J. W. B. GreenhowC. H. Williamson Daniel B. Conrad Arthur M. Lynch Francis L. Galt.

H WMWashingtonChas. E. Lining
A. S. Garnett M. P. Christian Chas. M. Morfitt
Fred. Van Bibber Bobt. J. Freeman Thos. J. Charlton
J. W. Sandford. jrBennett W. Green PAYMASTERS. Henry Myers
Felix Senac
John W. Nixon
Geo, W. Clarke
Geo, Ritchie
Jas. O. Moor
Richard Tay
Jas. E. Cum

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

MASTERS IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION. ACTING MIDSHIPMEN A. M. Mason F. M. Thomas Wm. E. Pinkney W. W. Wilkinson V. Pegram

Flournoy S. Baldwin M. Berrien G. T. Sinclair, J M. H. Ruggles F. M. Harris W. H. Vernon I. Dyke J. T. Mahan Va. Newton W. F. Clayton T. Walker T. Boughman H.St.G. T. Bro

John R. Price
H. S. Cooke
J. C. Long
H. M. Stafford
H. C. McDaniel
W. F. Robinson,
L. H. Washington
W. B. Sinclair. CHIEF (STEAM) ENGINEERS. W. P. Williamson T. A. Jackson E. W. Manning Michael Quinn V. Freeman E. A. Ramsey. FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. E. W. Manning
H. A. Ramsey
Chas. Schroeder
Geo, W. City
C. H. Geddes

M. P. Jordan
J. H. Loper
B. J. Collins
C. H. Geddes

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C. W. Jordan W. Ahern B. G. Hall
J. H. Toombs J. J. Henderson Wm. Quinn
W. H. Jackson F. J. Miller W. M. Fauntloroy.

At Albany and Troy, both live and dressed sheep have advanced fifty cents per one hundred pounds within the last two days, and the market is still going up.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send a Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. · 165 Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ines constitute a square.

MR. ALEXANDER LEIGHTON, the author of "Curious Traditions of Scottish Life," has been trying his hand at a Latin version of Scottis's greatest bard: "The Principal Songs of Robert Burns Translated into Mediaeval Latin Verse." The manner in which Mr. Leighton has performed his task—no casy one, by the way—is commended by the best judges. We give the first stanza of the well-known bacchanalian song, "Willie brew'd a peck o' maut:"

"Gulielmus potum coxit,
Robert' ergo et Allani;
Noctu tres hilariores,
Fuerunt non Caristandie,
Non inchriamur nos
Scintilla tantum oculo;
Canat gallus-inceat,
Laetabimus in proculo."

Letablimus in procule."

The Duke of Coburg-Gotha proposes to start about the 1st of March on a great journey to the interior of Africa. He will be accompanied by Prince Hermann Hohenlohe, Prince Euard Leiningen, Major Von Reuter, the colobrated ornithologist, Dr. Brehm, Friedrich Gerstaccker, the novelist, Rezah Essendi, the colebrated Oriental linguist, a physician, an artist, and the needful retinue of servants. The Duchess will also go with him as far as a cartain convenient point on his journey. The main object of the journey is scientific research, and as his Royal Highness, and nearly all his companions, are experienced hunters, the zoological results will, no doubt, be considerable. The route will be by rollroad and steamer, via Trieste, Alexandria, the Isthmus of Suca and Massua, on the Red Sea. From Massua they will go to Kerin, along the route pursued by the Heuglin Expedition, and may be of great use to the latter.

the latter.

The Government of Weimar has made gymnastic training in the elementary schools obligatory. There are to be at least two hours in every week devoted to such training, even throughout the winter, excepting holiday afternoons from the application of the rule. The communes have to provide enclosed places and plain paraphernalia for the purpose. The teachers have already been gymnastically instructed in the semilarics, and a number of them have studied a course in Dresden, at Government expense. A similar measure is anticipated in Prussia. ticipated in Prussia.

ticipated in Prussia.

ONE of the most noticeable books of the season, all things considered, is "The Victoria Regia." It is edited by Miss Adelnide A. Proctor, the poetical daughter of Berry Cornwall, and made up of voluntary contributions from most of the prominent English authors. Its object is to benefit the Victoria Press, a printing establishment started in London by Miss Emily Faithful for the purpose of giving employment to women as compositors—a laudable undertaking, which seems more of a novelty in England than in this country.

The Boston Athenacum has come into possession England than in this country.

THE Doston Athenaum has come into possession of the original parchment of one of those seven or eight sub-covenants that were concomitant with the well-known Solemn League and Covenant, signed at Ediblurgh in 1638. The parchment is dim with age, written in the ordinary engrossing text, and was the one signed at Glasgow, 1538, and bears the bold signature of Montrose, and some two hundred and fifty others, noblemen and commoners. It has been carefully and handsomely mounted, and forms now an interesting addition to the library's cata-

now an interesting addition to the library's cata MR. DICKENS will shortly commence the issue of a novel, in his old style of monthly shilling parts, the steel engravings by Mr. Hablot Browne. There had been some correspondence between Mr. Dickens and Mr. Ullman, with regard to a tour through the country. The great novelist requires £10,000 secured to him for six months. A SWIMMING belt of novel construction, for the use of the French army, has just been tried at Paris. It is an inverted truncated cone of thin metal, closely fitting around the waist. It only weighs eight pounds. MEYERBEER's great opera of "The Huguenots" was, under the old regime, prohibited at Naples. It has just been brought out at the San Carlo—the great theatre of that city—and the house is nightly

CHARLES MACKAY has been lecturing in England on "The Values of Thoughts and Things, of Santi-ments and of Commodities," and on "The Market Price of the Invaluable." ALEXANDRE DUMAS was still residing in the Pa-lazzo Chiatamone, at Naples, engaged in his history of the Bourbons, for the material of which he was drawing largely on the Neapolitan archives.

Weekly Review of the Markets. PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1962. There is a more hopeful feeling in the business circles generally, but trade is inactive for the season, and the markets without any important changes to note. Onercitron Bark continues scarce. Breadstuffs show very little change; the demand has been only moderate. Con

and Iron are without alteration, and the latter very firm

firm. Provisions quite active. Fish and Fruit are firm Naval Stores and Oils are very quiet, and the prices of the former nearly nominal. Salt is dull. Seeds continue in fair demand. Teas tend upward. Wool is inactive, In Dry Goods there is very little movement as yet, as uyers are not disposed to operate to any extent, the high buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent, the high views of holders limiting sales.

The Flour market has undergone little or no change this week. There is very little demand either for export or home consumption; the sales for shipment comprise some 9,000 bbls at \$5.51 \times 65.7\times for superfine, \$5.50\times 5.7\times for superfine, \$5.50\times 5.7\times for superfine, \$5.50\times at from \$6.12\times to \$6.7\times small sales to the retailers and bakers are making from \$5.31\times to \$5.4\times for common and good superfine, \$5.02\times 65.1\times to \$5.4\times for common and good superfine, \$5.02\times 65.1\times for extra family, and from \$6.2\times uperfine, \$5.00\times 61.1\times for extra family, and from \$6.2\times uperfine, \$1.00\times for extra family, and family uperfine, \$1.00\times for extra family, and family uperfine, \$1.00\times for extra family uperfine, \$1.00\time

WHEAT.—The offerings are moderate, but fully equal to the demand, and prices are rather lower, with sales of 45.000 bushels fair und prime Pennsylvania and Western red at 13320135 \$\pi\$ bushel, closing at 1330; white ranges from 137\(\alpha\)145c. Pennsylvania ryo is selling at 73\(\alpha\)145c. Corn is steady, with sales of 25,000 bushels new yellow at 55\(\alpha\)505 \$\pi\$ in store, and 57c affost. Oats are unchanged, with sales of Delawer at 57c, and 28,000 bushels Pennsylvania in store at 39c, weight. 2,500 bushels New York Barley sold at 55c, and some Buckwheat Meal at \$1.80 \$\psycmp\$ Barley seld at 85c, and some Buckwheat Meal at \$1.80 \ 100 hs.

PROVISIONS.—There has been less activity in the Bog product, but prices are well maintained; sales of 500 hbls Western and city-packed mess Pork at \$13.2016, city-packed mess Boef sells in lots at \$12.2016, and prune Beef at \$3.50.20 for country and city-packed; Boef Hams are in better demand, and 150 bbls Ohicago, to arrive, sold at \$17—now held higher. Bacon—The recipits and stocks are light; sales of plain and fancy canvased Hams at 6½ abc. 100 easks old to at 5½ abc. Sides at 6c, and Shoulders at \$4.20 kg, cash and on time, Green Meats—There is rather more inquiry; sales of 256 casks, including Hams in salt sand pickle at 6½ abc. Sides at 5½ abg. c. and Shoulders at \$2.20 kg. and shoulders at \$2.20 kgs Western at 6½ abc. Lerd is in better demand, and prices better; sales of 600 nkgs country at 7½ c, and 1,200 kgs Western at 6½ abc, cash and on time. Cheese—There is not much demand; sales in a small way at 7a 1½ c for New York, Butter—There is not much offering; sales of solid-packed at 8½ abg. c, cand roll at 13a 1½ c, as in quality. Eggs are selling at 16c \$2 dozen.

METALS.—There is a firm feeling in the market for Pig Iron, with some inquiry for future delivery, but generally at prices below the rivers of bodders sales of 306 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders sales of 306 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders sales of 306 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders sales of 306 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders sales of 306 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders and and a 300 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders and and 300 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders and and 300 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders and and 300 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders and and 300 nearly at prices below the rivers of bodders. METALS.—There is a firm feeling in the market for Pig Iron, with some inquiry for future delivery, but generally at prices below the views of holders; sales of 300 tons No. 1 anthracite, pa. t at \$21, cash, and part at \$21.50, 6 months. In Scotch Pig there is nothing doing. Blooms, Bars, and Boiler Iron continue as last quoted. Lead has an upward tendency, but there is no stock here to operate in. Copper is dull; no sales of sheathing lawe come under our notice. Sales of Yellow Metal at 20c., and Bars and Spikes at 27c, 6 months.

BARK.—There is very little Quercitron here, and No. 1 is wanted at \$35.5 \$\pm\$* ton. Tanners Bark—There is very little coming forward, and prices are nominal.

BEESWAX is held firmly; sales of prime yellow at 33c \$\pm\$* h.

very fittle coming forward, and prices are nominal.

BEESWAX is lield firmly; sales of prime yellow at 33c & 16.

CANDLES are held with more firmness, and, for Adamantine, prices have advanced to 17.018c, 4 months. Tallow brings 11.012c. Sperm sell slowly at 29c & 16.

COAL.—There is more demand for the large sizes, suitable for furnaces, and the orders from the East have increased. The scarcity of vessels, however, and the high rates of freight, tend to restrict operations. Prices remain without quotable change.

COFFEE.—The market is firm, but the demand is limited, with sales of 500 bags Rio at 18 ½ 22c, Laguayra at 29c, and Java at 25c, cash and time.

COTTON.—The market is unsettled, and prices have declined, being from 10c to 12.6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hower than the rates current two weeks ago, closing, however, firmer; sales of crdinary and middling fair Uplands at 18.025c, and some South American at 250.27c, cash.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There has been but little doing in any kind; sales of Soda Ash at 2½ 52c, and alum at 250.12c.

FISH —Mackerel are coming fotward slowly, and they are held firmly; sales of 800 bbls No. 1 at a shade under 210, and in lots from store at \$10.010.50 for No. 1; \$28.850 for No. 2; \$6.25.65 50 for large; \$6 for medium; and \$4 for small 3s. Codifiah are held firmly; sales of 1,000 quintals at \$3.50. Pickled Herring range from \$2.50 to \$4.50 \$\psi\$ bd], but with very little inquiry.

FEATHEES are dull; sales of good Western at 36c bo.

FRUIT.—The market is poorly supplied with all kinds Ph.
FRUIT.—The market is poorly supplied with all kinds of foreign; about 1,000 boxes Oranges and Lemons sold at \$2.25\pi box. Ruisins, Currants, and Oltron are rearce. Domestic Fruit is held with more firmness; sales of Green Apples at \$366 \pi bbl, as in quality. Fried Apples are in better demand; sales of old at \$4\pi bbl, and new at \$6\pi 7c. Sales of unpared Peaches at \$5\pi 1c. as to quality. Ic, as to quality.

FREIGHTS.—There is less offering to Liverpool; we quote flour at 2s 9dæ3s, grain at 9æ11d, and heavy goods 32s. To London, the asking rates are 3s 3d for flour, 10æ12d for grain, and 35s for heavy goods. For coal oil, to London, 8s is asked. In West India freights there is rather more action. Two schooners were taken to Cuba at 10æ11c for sugar, and \$3.50 for molasses. To Roston there is a fair mount coing former of the school there is a fair mount coing former. Boston, there is a fair amount going forward at previous rates. Coal vessels are scarce, and in demand at \$2 to Boston and \$1.25 \$\overline{V}\$ ton 10 New York.

GINSBN(...—There is very little crude or clarified offering, and no sales have been reported.

HEMP ...—There is very little American in first hands, and for foreign them is recommended.

HEMY—There is very inthe American in arts manus, and for foreign there is no inquiry.

HIDES are dull, but without change in prices; a sale of 1,600 from Porto Cabello was made on private terms.

HOPS meet with a limited inquiry, and sell at 18-21c

F h for first cort Eastern and Western.

LUMBER.—The sales are unimportant and without hange in prices.

MOLASSES.—The market continues dult, and prices are drooping; seles of Cuba at 22c24c on tine, some New York Syrup at 25c, and Porto Rico at 37c on time, NAVAL STORES,—Prices are unsettled and declining; seles of common Rosin at \$6.50; medium grades at \$7, and fine at \$85.01. Tar is held at \$90.00, and Pitch at \$7.08, without sales. Spirits Turpentine is tess firm at 126@180c, cash. OILS.—Linseed is less active, with sales at 84.085c, chiefly at the latter rate; for Fish Olls there is a steady store demand at previous quotations. Lard Oil is very dull; sales at 60.068c for common No. 1 winter, and 58.060c for suring and surpress dull; sales at 60æ68c fer common No. I winter, and 58æ60c for spring and summer.

PLASTER—There is very little here, with sales of soft at \$2.25 \$\psi\$ ton.

RICE—The stock here is very small, and it is held firmly at 7æ7%c, with limited sales.

SALT.—Prices continue to tend upwards, but 1,200 bushels course sold on private terms.

SEEDS—There is a good domand for Cloverseed at last week's prices, but supplies come forward slowly. Sales of 2,000 but at \$4.12% \(\psi \) 15 pc 64 lbs; 100 bua good Timothy sold at \$2.25. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crushers at \$2.10 per bus, 2,000 sacks red top to go out of the market, sold at \$2 per sack.

SUGAR.—The market is dull but firm; sales of Cuba at 7æ \$% con time.

SUGAR.—The market is dull but firm; sales of Cuba at 7.0 3 ½ c on time.

RPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are unchanged and firm with small sales. N. E. Rum is steady at 31.0032. Whisky pyloses are rather firmer; sales of Coho bbis at 26c, and drudge at 24c per gallon.

TALLOW is unchanged; sales of country rendered at 3% 38.2 c, and city rendered at 9.00½ c, cash.

TEAS.—Prices are very firm for both Blacks and Greens, but there is very little doing.

TOBACCO.—The advance of the Federal troops through Kentucky and Tennessee has opened a large section of country, from which supplies are anticipated and prices are on the decline; for manufactured there is very little inquiry, buyers holding off for lower rates.

WOOL.—There is a fair inquiry for the finer grades at 52.055c, but the coarser descriptions, suitable for kerseys, are dull and neglected.