WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for the following makes of goods: PRINTS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO. ... GREENE MFG. CO. LAWNS.

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BLEACHED COTTONS. Lonsdale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centredal Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouave, Burton, Green Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS. Burnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenvill Mechanics' and Farmers'. CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester.
DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City. Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam. SILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-BROAD CLOTHS .- Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c. CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c. SATINETS.—Base River, Conversville, Lower Val-

SATINATS.—Bass inver, Converse and Hyde, Converse Sey, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Brog. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co. RENTUCKY JEANS.—Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal. DOMET FLANNELS.—WILLIAMS'S Angola, Saxcony, Merino, and other styles:

LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Cambrics. PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe26-3m SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. 1862. SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBEBS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

Buyers are invited to call and examine a fresh stock of NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. bought exclusively for CASH, and which we will offer on the most favorable terms.

Our stock comprises, in addition to a complete assort-BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS. -n variety of Seasonable
DRESS GOODS, IN NEW AND APPROVED STYLES,

specially adapted to City Sales. VARD, GILLMORE, & Co., NOS. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets.

SPRING IMPORTATION

Have now open their

OF SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Bought in Europe, by one of the firm.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly inwited. SELLING OFF CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, DRIL-

LINGS, MARSEILLES, &c. Twenty-five per cent. under former prices. A. H. GIBBS,

No. 531 MARKET Street. fe21-Im JAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., IMPORTERS, AND CASH DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET. Having organized a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in

hibit, at all seasons, a line of Goods by the yard, piece or package, at such rates as to commend their stock to tention of cash buyers. LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

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

EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street In connection with their extensive Cabinet now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES. And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pernounced, by all who have used them, to be perser to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manual

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO... Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.
Bod Load,
White Lead, White Precipitat Lunar Caustic, Lenne Canatio,
Harcotine,
Bulph, Morphine,
Morphine,
Acetate Morphine,
Lac. Sulph,
Ether Sulphuric,
Ether Sitric,
Sulphate Quinine,
Corro. Sublim.,
Denarcotized Opium,
Unloride of Boda,
Wetherill's ext. Ginchi
Tartar Emetic,
Ofiboride of Lime.
Crude Borax,
Befined Borax,
Camphor, Litharge,
Sugar of Lead,
Copperas,
Oil of Vitriol,
Calomel,
Patent Yellow, rasent vellow,
-Chrome Red,
-Chrome Vellow,
-Aqua Fords,
-Muriatic Actd,
-Epsom Selts,
-Tartacle Actd,
-Orange Mineral,
-Soluble Tart.
-Sub. Oarb. Soda,
-White Viriol.

White Viriol, Camphor, Red Precipitate, WETHERILL & BROTHER, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA.

TIERRAPINS. OYSTERS STEWED TRIMINATION, OYSTERS SILWED AND FRIED, AND OHIOKEN SALAB.—Invication Cards and other notices will be distributed in all parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for the impection of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the things necessary for a large or small satertainment, as the case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion and waste; and flatters himself, that by his long experience is business, he will be able at all times to give, as flattered from the conference of the satisfaction to all who flavor him with their patronage.

HENRY JONES, Outerer, 187_# metr patronage. HENRY JONES, Oatoror,
No. 250 South TWELFTH Street, above SPEUOE.

a a trois.

VOL. 5.—NO. 180.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP of LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by THOMAS H. WOOD, of the firm of WOOD & CARY, who will carry on the business at the same place, No. 725 CHESTNUT Street.

M. E. LINCOLN,
THOS. H. WOOD,
B. E. NICHOLS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1862.

10 Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1862.

DORT RICHMOND IRON WORKS. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOHN H.
TOWNE, formerly of the firm of Merrick & Towne, has become a member of the firm of I. P. MORRIS & CO., to take effect from and after the let of January, 1862. Isaac F. Morris withdraws from active participation in the conduct of the business.

The title of the new firm is I. P. MORRIS, TOWNE, & CO.

ISAAO P. MORRIS, LEWIS TAWS, JOHN J. THOMPSON, JOHN J. THOMPSON, JOHN H. TOWNE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a Copartnership, under the firm of JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Importing business, at 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

FRONT Street.

F. LAVERGNE,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—IS-RAEL MORRIS this day retires from our firm. His sons, THEODORE H. MORRIS and FREDERICK W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the busiinued as heretofore.

MORBIS, WHEELER, & CO.,

Tron Merchants, Iron Morchants, 1608 MARKET Street. Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1881.

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, he 6th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Sonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of 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 of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption 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, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF EEGISTERED BONDS.

Five million of the denomination of 1,000.

Sifteen do do do 100

Fifteen do do 500

Forty do do 1,000

OF COUPON BONDS.

or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, priating, numbering, and paper, or separately for the engraving, for printing, and for paper. The engraving must be in the highest style of art, and the paper of the best quality.

Proposals must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of dailyers.

near of delivery.

Models of notes and bonds must be submitted, and ment 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 new 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 reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected also that, us 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, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested

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

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

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to

proposal.

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 tags. may require. CEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., supplying the U. S. Sub. Dep't with 6,000 head of EF CATTLE on the hoof.
The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and h animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no mal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds see.

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 lat day of April, 1862. A bond with good and sufficient security will be re-Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Trea-Mary notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors

No bid will be entertained when put in by contracters who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U.

B. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF BID.

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 —, seconding to the terms of the enclosed advertisament. pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be derivered according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed 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. fe18-tm9 DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER CENERAL'S OFFICE.
PRILADELPHIA, 27th February, 1862.
PROPOSALB, will be received at this Office until
THURSDAY, at 12 M., the 6th day of March, 1862, for
supplying the Quartermasters Department sixty (60)
TRAVELLING FORGES, with Blacksmiths and Sheeing Tesle supplies.

The Forges to be similar to those made by the United Be Department. They are required imm G. H. CROSSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster General. ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADRIPHIA, February 28, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until WEDNES-

AY, March 5th, at 12 M, for furnishing 50,000 TENTS D'ARBRE, FRENCH PATTERN, ARMY GAITERS OR LEGGINGS, of good strong linen or cotton duck, a sample of which can be seen at this office. Each bid is invited for 1,000 to 10,000 pairs of these Leggings, and bidders are required to state how soon they can deliver them. Bids must be endorsed Proposals for Tents D'Arbré, or,

Deputy Quartermaster General. EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTI-TUTE, a first-class Country School for both sexes, located at CARVERSVILLE, Bucks country, Pa. nexus, nocusus at UARVERSVILLE, Bucks county, Pa. The next session will commence March 31, 1862, and continuo 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. Terms-For board and tuition in common English,

S per wees.

For catalogues and particulars, address

Rev. F. B. S. HUNSICKEB, Principal,
fc13-1m*

CABVEBSVILLE, Bucks co., Pa. DORDENTOWN FEMALE COL-DORDENTOWN FULL COMMENT OF THE COMME

DVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO BE BEAUTIFUL should purchase HUNT'S COURT TOILET POWDER. It is used by the Court Seantles in Europe, and it is the only Powder that will not injure the skin or rub off. Price, 12, 25, and 50 ents. HUNT'S BLOOM OF BOSES, a beautiful, natural color for the cheeks or lips; it will not wash off or injure the skin, and remains durable for years. Price \$1. These articles are quite new, and can only be obtained of HUNT & CO., 133 South SEVENTH Street, above Walnut. All kinds of Fancy Soaps and Perfurery.

HANGING VASES.

Grnamental Flower Pots.

Parlor Vases for Growing Flowers. Baskets for Jardiniers. Pedestals with Vase for Flowers. Antique Vases for Mant Vases Renaissance for Parlor. Rustic and Terra Cotta Vases. Lava Flower Pots and Vases.
Garden Vases and Pedestals.
Brackets for Busta and Figures.
With a great variety of articles suitable for Christ-

mas presents, for sale retail and to the trade.

Warerooms 1010 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia
dell S. A. HARRISON. CELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER.—This improvement will wring wate from any article of the most delicate texture to a be-quilt better than by hand, without the least injury, and quite better than by hand, without the least injury, and adjusts itself, so that it is superior to all other wringers and modes of wringing. Purchasers can use them one month and, if not satisfied, return them and receive their money. For sale by L. E. SNOW, at office of JOY, COE, & CO., FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRA-INTED SUPPORTERS FOR LADIES, and the only Supporters under eminent medical patronage. La-tics and physicians are respectfully requested to call only on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1039 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thomasand rminatespair, to avoid connected, Thirty to the myside have been advised by their physicians to use her appliances. Those only are genuine bearing the United States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and also on the Supporters, with testimonials. col6-tuthstf

RIED FRUIT.—Bright new half and mixed Peaches.
Choice New York State Apples.
Choice New York State Blackberries. New Ohio Apples, part sliced, in white bags. In store and for by RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street.

RAISINS.—300 boxes Layer Raisins: 800 half boxes Layer Baisins; 800 boxes M B Bunch Baisins; 300 half boxes M B Bunch Baisins.

and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. ARD.—A consignment of pure Jersey
and Western Lard, in small kegs, just received and
by
fe25
107 South WATER Street. DAMPHLET PRINTING, AND every other description of Printing, of the most reperior quality, at the most reasonable rates, at BING-WALT & BROWN'S, Pressly Building, 24 South PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER FROM LONDON.

London, February 13, 1862. Little has yet been done in Parliament. With a good deal of abuse about the manner in which the merican Government surrendered Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, there has been a general declaration that, at present, it would be unfair to the United States to recognize the Southern Confederacy. This is in opposition to the assertions in The Times, founded on what Mr. Russell, its special correspondent, has written home, that the United States army and navy would be compelled by the severity of the season from even attempting any aggressive movements in the South. That gentleman's predictions are that the South must eventually win, and that the North must finally acknowledge Secession as a fixed fact.

The correspondence between the English and American Governments on the Trent affair has been published, and I must do Lord Russell the justice of saying that his language to Lord Lyons, all through, was moderate and fair. A further corespondence is expected to be published immediately, and then we shall see what more was said. Unoubtedly, the whole tone of the British Government has become moderate. Lord Russell's correspondence with Mr. Yancey firmly repudiates all idea of recognizing the South, until the South has won her independence.

The news of a few Federal victories would have the best effect on the public mind here.

The non-supply of American cotton, so much complained of in Lancashire, has really been of great advantage to the manufacturers. Within the last five years, the increase of cotton factories has been enormous. Every man with cash and credit rushed into the trade, by which fortunes have been made. What is the result? The production of cotten goods was three times greater than any possible demand; yet, with their warehouses filled with calicees and muslins and such textile fabrics, the Manchester people kept on spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing cotton pieces. This has been checked, but there are cotton goods in Lancashire alone, (to say nothing of Yorkshire and Lanarkshire,) to supply the world for three years to come. Net a word has yet been spoken in Parliament relative to the keeping back, by Lords Palmerston and Russell, of Mr. Seward's despatch of November 30th, in which he virtually surrendered Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, by informing the American Minister here that the United States Government had not directed and did not accept, to justify, Captain Wilkes' arrest of the Confederate Ambassadors. No doubt, when the cost of the hasty war preparations come under discussion, this point will he noticed. The Rothschilds are said to have been let into the secret, through Mr. Lowe, (one of the Times' editors and a member of the Palmerston Rovernment,) and to have operated in the funds, so as to gain £250,000 in three days. Then, on a rumor of the contents of Mr. Seward's letter, the Morning Post, which is Palmerston's own newspaper, strongly denied that Mr. Seward had writ-

ten one word about the Trent or Captain Wilkes. The speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Session, was singular in not containing any there certainly was a programme. The Times, as usual, had a copy of the Speech in advance, and, ast Thursday, before the Speech was read in Parliament, published a general and very exact summary of its contents. After denying that the country demanded or desired Parliamentary Reform, the Times added, "But the present is a great opportunity for the scientific legislator. The whole domain of Law lies before him, and he may transform the tangled wilderness into a trim and well-kept garden. We are happy to learn that a Bill to Facilitate the Transfer of Land will form one principal measure of the Government during the present Session, and it will probably be announced in the Royal Mes-Other bills for the Reform of the Law are also ready or in preparation. It is to be hoped that the Laws of Marriage in the three kingdoms may

be brought into harmony with justice and with each other, and that such changes will be made in the administration of the Law of Lunacy as will preclude the possibility of another Windham case, Such will probably be the Ministerial programme for the present Session." I do not attempt to assign any reason for the omission, but the Queen's Speech had not even one word of a Ministerial programme. Evidently, it originally contained it, as the Times Ministers will be opposed, in all probability, on their policy of joining France and Spain in the invasion of Mexico. The Times, in anticipation of this opposition, is arguing strongly in justification. It says "the Mexicans are indebted to British subwhich is about three-fourths of the whole foreign debt of the Republic. The basis of this debt con-

jects in the sum of at least £12,000,000 sterling, sists of the money, nearly £7,000,000, which was advanced by Englishmen about forty years ago to give the infant Republic a fair chance of starting in the world. That chance was a fair one indeed. The interest of the debt would have been less than £400,000 a-year, whereas the surplus revenues of Mexico under Spanish dominion had been five times that sum. Nevertheless, default was made so constantly in the payment of these dues that the debt is now swelled by arrears of interest to twice its original magnitude. Conversions, arrangements, agreements, pledges, and guarantees were given and repeated from time to time without the least result. Portions of revenue were set aside for the satisfaction of the bondholders so formally and distinctly that they became actually British property, but they were misappropriated all the same. At length the President of the Republic consummated this long series of robberies by despatching an armed force to break violently into the house of the British Legation, and steal from it up-wards of haif a million of dollars belonging to Bri-

tish subjects which had been deposited there for The Paris papers anticipate that Lord Palmerston's Ministry will be broken up on this Mexican intervention, and declares that, ever since the proposal to make an Austrian Archduke King of Mexico, England has desired to back out of the affair altegether. Perhaps so. Yet, Leopold of Belgium, uncle to Queen Victoria, father-in-law of the said Archduke Maximilian, is believed to be at the bottom of the whole intrigue. The Emperor of Austria would, doubtless, be glad to see his brother elevated to a throne in America, but that he will surrender Venetia to the King of Italy, as the price of such elevation, your correspondent, in common

with many more, begs leave to doubt.

The great difficulty which Palmerston's Government have to dread is—Finance. Our national expenditure here greatly exceeds our national income, and the latter is likely still farther to diminish. W. E. Gladstone is an able and eloquent man, and has made one good hit, in establishing a certain degree of free trade with France, but he will find it difficult to impose several millions of new taxes without making the Government very unpopular. It is dreaded now that the late warlike prepara-tions, all of which were unnecessary, have cost nearer three than two millions sterling. Parties in the House of Commons are now

evenly balanced that no one would be surprised at finding the Government outvoted on some public question. Parliament, elected under Lord Derby's Ministry early in 1859, would be dissolved, for Palmerston is not the man to surrender office without a struggle, and the result may be to give him a House of Commons almost as evenly balanced as the present. A second defeat would make resigation inevitable, and then-who would head the new Ministry? My own opinion is that the Duke of Newcastle would be the man. Immediately after the death of Prince Albert

two months ago, the Queen removed from Windsor Castle to Osborne House, her marine residence in the Isle of Wight, that garden of England. Thence she has not since removed. It is necessary that a great many documents of various descriptions be ubmitted to her, as she never affixes her name to any paper without knowing its contents. Prince Albert used to read these documents, thereby saving her much trouble. After his loss, the Prince of Wales did this, but he has left England on a foreign tour, and the duty is now performed by the Duke of Newcastle-a significant proof of

her confidence. There are various reports as to the Queen's health—some very painful ones. She has not quit-ted the grounds of Osborne House for two months. She has only twice seen Palmerston in that time Once, she presided at a Ministerial Meeting, when it was necessary to obtain her consent to the Queen's Speech. She nurses her grief, but no one knows what her state of health is. Of course, she declined to promise to open the Great Exhibition on the first of May. It is not expected to be a great success. There is a rumor that, in Whitsun week, early in June, she will go to her Scottish residence of Balmoral. That is all that seems known.

twice that of our railroads. Just now, when the public mind is unusually agitated at the certainty of a much deficient revenue and increased taxation, a Parliamentary paper has been published, which will not alleviate those uppleasant feelings. It is the contract between Queen Victoria on one hand and the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt on the other, for the marriage of Princess Alice of England to a Prince, the grand-

900,000, an area of only 3,800 square miles, mountains included, and a revenue of about £650,000 a year. The heir to this small duchy is a poor match for an English princess, but he is a Protestant, and by our Royal Marriage Act, she cannot marry a Cathol and must look for old-maidism or a poor German

prince.
The Hesse-Darmstadt ruler agrees to settle 40.000 floring a year, South German currency, for the expenses of the young couple's joint establishment. As the value of a florin is one shilling and eight pence British, this settlement comes to £3,500 a yearwhich is far from a princely revenue. Queen Victoria agrees to give her daughter £30,000, the interest thereof to be applied to defraying the exenses of their joint establishment—this will make £1,200 a year more. Further, the Queen agrees to pay £6,000 a year, for life, for the sole and separate use of the Princess. If she become a widow, er dowry, from Hesse, is to be 20,000 florins, and double that if, at her husband's death, he be Grand Duke. Moreover, she is to have a house at Darmstadt, completely furnished—as is always provided for a Dowager Duchess, and a better house if she

become Grand Duchess Dowager. This document, dated August 14, 1861, is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Russell, Visount Palmerston, Sir George C. Lewis, and Carl Graf Von Gortz. The universal question it has elicited here is-Whence will come the Princess's dow ry of £30,000, and her £6,000 a year? In April, she will be nineteen, and according to the usual longevity of pensioners and of the Guelph family, is likely to live fifty years longer. Here is a sum of £300,000 additional to the dowry, but add on the accumulated interest of this sum for half a century, and the amount will be tremendous. Tax-payers ask, and I do not wonder, is Parliament to draw all this money from us, or will it be paid by Queen Victoria, to whom Prince Albert left the whole of his property, estimated at a total of one million sterling? There are half a dozen Royal children, independent of the Prince of

Wales, all to be provided for, and must the public provide the means? From cradle to grave, each Royal child, at this rate, will cost John Bull close on a million pounds sterling. From these figures, let me turn to "metal more attractive." There are rumors that Charles Dickens is preparing to meet his multitudinous readers, in the old manner, with a green-covered monthly serial, il-Instrated by "Phiz." Perhaps so—but his publishers have assured myself and others that they, at least, have not yet had intimation of any such intention. Last Friday, by the way, Dickens completed his fiftieth year, having been born at Landport, one of the suburbs of Portsmouth, on February 7th, 1812. The house has been swept away by improvements, and the station of the London and Southwestern Railway occupies its site. Charles Lever, now British consul at Spezzia, has produced the first number of his new story, also in the monthly form, with the accustomed pink covers, and illustrations by "Phiz." It is called Bar-

rington, and, in locality and characters, is as intensely Irish as Harry Lorrequer and Charles O'Malley. He may say, in Rob Roy's words, My foot is on my native heath." "Phiz," first known as illustrator of Dickens and Lever, is really an artist named Hablot K. Brown. His life-long aspiration has been to gain reputation as a landscape-painter. Many of his landscapes, in oil, have been admired at the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy. It is as a humorous book-illustrator, however, that he has got a considerable income. When the Pickwick Papers were commenced by Dickens, to carry off a series of humorous designs by sport of cookney sportsmen, the first number conmitted suicide before the appearance of the second number, and Brown was engaged to supply his place as artist. He has ever since continued in that capacity towards Dickens, and it cannot be denied that he has greatly contributed to build up his friend's reputation as a writer, by his own capital sketches of the leading characters. Brown etches nearly

all of his own plates, in this following the example of George Cruikshank. A friend of mine, possessed of the mania of autograph collecting, asked "Phiz" for his autograph. once upon a time. The artist complied, and made a blot of ink on the paper, then a key, and lastly the obverse of a penny-commonly called a brown. This was the signature : a blot, cockneyishly haspirated, was Ha-blot-the next represented a key, and the effigies of royalty upon a copper coin made the

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has published his Strange Story in two thick volumes, at twentyfour shillings, instead of spreading them over three, at a guinea and a half. Of course, the work will be sold much cheaper in America. It cannot be considered popular here, though every one reads it. A tale of modern magic is out of place in this second half of the nineteenth century-notwithstanding the credence given to spiritualism. clairvoyance, table-moving, and table-rapping. Bulwer has commenced a series of Essays on life, literature and manners, the first of which appeared in this month's Blackwood. They are too recondite for popularity—too scholastic—too much overlaid with otations, by way of notes, from learned writers. In Blackwood, also, is now being published some capital stories of English country life, entitled Chronicles of Carlingford. The first of these, completed last month, related the adventures of a rural doctor and his family, including a charming she-Australian named Nettie, and the second, commenced this month, called Salem Chapel, has for its hero a young clergyman, frosh from Homerton College (a manufactory of dissenting ministers), whose first "call" and "placing" are in Carlingford, to a non-conformist chapel. So far, the story is wonderfully good, showing the poor young man over-patronized by the rich bakers, butchers, and grocers, who constitute the lay-governing power of his congregation. It is believed that Miss Marian Evans, author of "Adam Bede," is to be credited with the anthorship of these racy "Chronicles." She is in Italy, but may have sent the manuscript on. Mrs. Browning left an unpublished poem of some length, which her husband, now in London, is

editing. All of it is said to be in type, but its publication is postponed. It is alleged that Mr. Browning desires to write a biography of his late wife, undoubtedly the best of all female English poets, and hesitates about prefixing it to the new poem or spinning it out into a separate volume. Whether in prose or verse, Robert Browning is a very diffuse r—unwilling to blot a single line of his own and it is to be feared that he cannot resist the temptation of making a big book about his wife. After an unusually long delay, said to be caused by some family difficulties about private papers, the Life and Correspondence of John Wilson ("Christopher North," of Blackwood's Magazine) is announced as nearly ready. His daughter has undertaken this biography. As a general rule men's lives are not well written by their nearest relatives, who usually slur over all incidents which have a tendency to take their hero off his pedestal. Lockhart's Life of Scott, and the Life of Gerald Griffin, by his brother, are exceptions, but we lately had a life of Dr. Marshall Hall, by his widow, which is only a lengthened eulogium. One cannot imagine Kit North's life written by a womannot that there was any thing coarse in it, but be-cause he was so essentially manly in his manners and habits, feelings and actions, frolic and fun. When he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, the wonder was

how he could tame his high spirits down to the sober realities of the position. He did—and greatly surprised friends and foes. Railways of the World. There are 31,800 miles of railroads in the United States, of which there are 20,688.51 in the free, and but 11,111 43 in the slave States. Total cost of the entire lines has been \$1,192,302,015. Last year there were only 631 miles built, against a previous annual average of 2,000 miles. But although the construction of roads decreased, the treffic on all the Northern roads was greater than on any previous year. The condition of our railroads is favorable at present.

The length of relievas in operation in Great Rei. roads is favorable at present.

The length of railways in operation in Great Britain and Ireland is over 10,750 miles, 300 miles of which were built last year. Their entire cest of construction amounts to £355,000,000 (about \$1,775,000,000.) There are 5,801 locomotives, 15,076 passenger carriages, and 180,574 freight cars, used on these railways. Last year they carried 163,435,678 passengers, 60,000,000 tons of minerals, and 29,500,000 of general merchandise.

France has 6,147 miles of railway, worked by 3,000 locomotives; 3,500 miles of new lines are

3,000 locomotives; 3,500 miles of new lines are being constructed. Total cost of completed lines \$922,200,000. Special constructed. Total cost of completed lines \$922,200,000.

Prussia, 3,162 miles in operation; Austria, 3,165 miles; the other German States have 3,239 miles; lines the other German States have 3,239 miles; Litaly, 1,350; Rome, 50; might be formidably fortified. The Federal forces Spain has 1,450 miles; Italy, 1,350; Rome, 50; Russia, 1,289; Denmark, 202; Norway, 63; Sweden, 288; Belgium, 955; Holland, 308; Switzerland, 600; Portugal, 80; Turkey, 80; Egypt, 204. In the British colonies, there are 1,408 miles in the Kast Indies; Canada, 1,820; New Brunswick, 175; Nova Scotta, 99; Victoria, 183; New South Wales, 125; Cape of Good Hope, 28; making a total of 14,277 miles in operation in the British Empire, the entire cost of which has been \$2,086,705,000. 765,000.

In Mexico there are 10 miles of railway; Cuba,
500; New Granada 49½ (Panama Railway); Brazil,
111; Chili, 195; Peru, 50; Paraguay, 8.

The total length of railways in the world is 69,733 miles. Their estimate cost is about \$5,877,200,000. Nearly one-half the length of lines belong to the United States, and one-fourth to Great Britain and Colonies. The cost of the latter, however, is about

An Omen,-The Louisville Journal says that on the day of the inauguration of Jeff Davis, about one o'clock P. M., the clouds assumed a singular yellow hue, and a seemingly preternatural darkness overspread the land. Candles and gas lights were brought into requisition. The strange phenomenon lasted fifteen or twenty minutes, and passed auddenly off.

son of the said Grand Duke. Hesse Darmstadt is a small German State, with a population of less than THE REBELLION

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM TENNESSEE. OUR GUNBOATS THE TERROR OF THE REBELS ON THE CUMBERLAND.

THE PURSUIT OF PRICE. AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Non-arrival of the Released Federal Prisoners ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rebel Atrocities in East Tennessee. Secretary Chase on the Port Royal Centrabands.

Letter from Fortress Mouroe. From Our Special Correspondent.] FORTRESS MONROE, March 2, 1862. A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The express left here yesterday morning under a flag of truce for Hog Island shoals, James river, where she was to meet the rebel boat from Richmond, and which was expected to bring Colonel Corcoran and about 400 released Union prisoners She reached her destination about noon, and cast anchor to await the arrival of the rebel. The latter_however, failed to make her appearance, and, after waiting for nearly twenty-four hours, returned without having accomplished the design of

her mission. The Rancocas also went under the flag of truce to meet the rebel tug from Norfolk, taking with her the remainder of the baggage and "wearing apparel" of that paragon of holiness, the Rev. Dr. Wilmer. The reverend gentleman is said to be in good health, and is not cast down at the recent Union victories.

FAST DAY IN DIXIE. The high and mighty (Prince Jeff) ruler over cotton, niggers, poor whites, and planters, has declared that Friday, the 28th of February, must be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer throughout his dominions. Is this on account of the triumphs of the Union army, and are they getting tired of the rebellion and invoking Divine pardon? Jeff is about played out, and he knows it. No rebel papers were published on Friday, and I am without any news from Secessia. The steam transport Constitution arrived here

this morning, from Boston. She brings a large amount of stores. Mr. W. H. Heiss, superintendent of the Government telegraph, having secured a quantity of telegraph cable, will commence to lay it in a few days, and before long this point will be connected direct by telegraph with the North. Truly, war is a great

civilizer.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. RATTIMORE March 2 -The steemer Express. Captain Colmary, left Old Point yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, for James river, to receive the Union prisoners who were expected on Friday. They were not met, however, according to appointment, and having remained at the usual meeting the late Mr. Seymour, who contemplated making place until noon to-day, the George Washington was sent up with an order for the Express to return unless something had been heard from them. She accordingly came back, arriving at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon steamer Jamestown, which, with the Yorktown, is stationed off Hog Island, steamed down to the Express with a flag of truce, to ascertain the cause of her appearance in the river on two successive She stopped abreast of the Express at a few rods

distance, and lowered a boat, with a lieutenant on board, to communicate. He was informed of the errand of the Express, and that she was acting upon information furnished by Gen. Huger, when he explained that his commander had no knowledge of any prisoners being expected, and having seen the Express on two days in succession, he sent him down to learn the occasion. He expressed himself satisfied, and, returning to the Jamestown, she went back to her station. The Jamestown has been armed with a gun at

her bows and another at her stern, and has a sharp iron cut-water projecting some three feet from her bows at the water-line. She is supposed to be commanded by Captain Barnard. Having been twice disappointed in relation to the expected prisoners, it is not known when they will be sent down the river. It is also uncertain whether Celonel Corcoran will be among the number.

Another interview took place yesterday off Craney Island, between General Wool and General Cobb, in reference to a general exchange of We hear, via Norfolk, that the steamer Nashville arrived at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, having run the blockade at that place. A quantity of telegraphic cable has arrived here for the completion of the line across the bay. As soon as the soundings can be completed, the cable

within two or three days, it is supposed. OFFICIAL NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

will be extended to Cape Charles. This will be

WASHINGTON, March 3.-The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a letter dated Cairo, the 27th ult., from Flag-officer Foote, who says: "I have the honor to forward a communication from Lieutenant Commanding Bryant, the subject of which I have just telegraphed. The captain of the steamer who brings the despatch says that six miles below Nashville there was a battery on a high bluff, which had mounted fifteen guns, but several of them were thrown into the river before the Cairo arrived. He also reports that a strong Union feeling was manifested in and near Nashville, and that Governor Harris, after vainly attempting to rally the citizens and others, left on Tuesday morning for

Memphis." He also says " the gunboats are the terror of the people at Nashville and at points on the Cumberland river, and that on hearing of my arrival, and supposing that the gunboats would proceed immediately to Nashville, the enemy retreated panicstricken. The unusually high water of the river, enabling the boats to ascend the river, was Provi-

dential. The following is the enclosure in Commodore Foote's letter: GUNBOAT CAIRO, NASHVILLE, Feb. 25. Flag Officer A. H. Foote, Commanding the Flo-tilla in the Western waters: Sir: Uncertain that my letter of the 23d reached SIR: Uncertain that my letter of the 23d reached
you, I repeat that I departed from Clarksville for
this point, by the request of Brigadier General
Smith, commanding at Clarksville, and arrived
here this morning, preceding seven steamboats conyping an army commanded by Brigadier General
Nation The troops landed without opposition. The banks of the river are free from hostile forces. The rail-

road and suspension bridges here are destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. BRYANT, Lieut. Commanding.

The Pursuit of Gen. Price. The St. Louis Republican says: Now that Gen. Price is out of the State of Mis iri, never to return with his army, in which di-tion will he go? Gen. Curtis had driven the broken and fleeing columns some twenty miles into Arkansas at the latest accounts, and was still in hot and eager pursuit, hourly capturing prisoners, and falling upon transportation trains. Two or three attempts to make a stand have been underthree attempts to make a stand have been undertaken by the rebels since our forces reached Springfield, but only to be routed and put to swifter flight. It is not probable that Gen. Price will offer further battle, or accept it, if such a thing can be avoided. His troops are running for

The Secession Missourians, with their allies, appear to be making for the Arkansas river, and will, perhaps, try to take refuge at Fort Smith; but as they will have to travel some eighty or ninety miles first, their being taken captive as a whole is not entirely out of the question, if the pursuit is continued on the part of Gen. Curtis with the celerity that has distinguished his past operations. Or, perhaps, the Confederates have ordered up to Van Buren a number of boats, to be ready to transport Price's army down the Arkansas river to Little Rock, where an effort may be made to defend the State capital. To this point we think Gen. Price's

might be formidably fortified. The Federal forces in pursuit are, however, strong enough to take and occupy the place, reclaiming the United States are senal there, and recovering the State to the Union, if now is deemed the best time for so doing. The divisions at present in Arkansas can well be spared from other fields to continue the expedition until General Price's army is completely destroyed, even General Price's army is completely destroyed, even if they have to go to Little Rock, whence they may proceed in time to look in at the capture of Memphis. Whilst General Curtle' command can subsist on the enemy's stores, as it has lately been doing, there does not appear to be any good reason why the chase should be given up.

Rewards for Gallantry. The President will nominate as major generals Brigadier Generals Smith, McClernand, and Wal-lace, who commanded divisions at the battle of Fort lace, who commanded divisions at the battle of Fort Donelson, and as brigadier generals the colonels commanding brigades there. Subordinate officers will also receive proper promotion. The President, through the Secretary of War, will, in his order of the day accompanying the announcement of these deserved rewards of valor, strive to pay the just tribute to every man, high or low in rank, who contributed to the glorious result. Flag-officer frote and his brave officers will doubtless not be forgotten.

How our Officers at Fort Donelson Became Cognizant of the Escape of Floyd. The Fort Donelson correspondent of the Chicago

Post says: An officer of the army, who took part in the battle of Donelson, and who has a personal knowledge upon the subject, has related to me an important circumstance connected with the surrander of the relations of the subject. important circumstance connected with the surrender of the rebel army at that place. Historians
inform us that Rome was saved by the "cackling of
a goose," and the history of the battle of Donelson
should not fail to relate how the rebel fortress was
(possibly) lost by the escape of a contraband.

During the night before the surrender a negro
came through our lines into the camp of Colonel
Lauman. He stated that his master was an officer
of General Floyd's staff; that the General had run
away, taking a great many soldiers with him; that
he (the negro) did not want to go, and managed to
escape in the hurry and confusion of their departure. Colonel Lauman took the negro to General
Smith, to whom he told the same story. General
Smith questioned him closely, and threatened, if he
found his story false, to hang him on the nearest
tree, to which the negro assented. The negro was
then taken to General Grant's quarters, where, for
the third time, he told the story of Floyd's flight
and his men. It was already near daylight, and

then taken to General Grant's quarters, where, for the third time, he told the story of Floyd's flight and his men. It was already near daylight, and soon after dawn an officer arrived with the letter from Buckner, proposing to surrender, upon conditions, "in consequence of the difficulties incident to an unexpected change of commanders." This was suddenly furnished as proof that the negro's story was true, and upon this proof General Grant wrote his reply to Buckner's note. That reply made him a major general. I do not doubt that he might have written it in the same language if he had not discovered the sudden retreat of Floyd; but no judge of human nature will assart that a man would not feel more in the humor to write such a note with the knowledge that his enemy had already begun to retreat than he would under the supposition that he was still ready and willing to "fight it out."

The negro who furnished the important information of Floyd's escape was brought down from Denelson a few days since, and is now here in the service of an officer. On the way down the Cumberland, it is said, he was claimed as a slave by a Union man living near that stream. But, inasmuch as the negro himself professed to belong to one of General Floyd's officers, this claim was doubtless a mere pretence.

From Columbus, Ky.

From Columbus, Ky. The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes as follows on the 26th ult. : writes as follows on the 26th ult.:

A flag of truce was sent from Columbus to our gun and morter boats on Sunday, while they were on the point of opening fire en the fortifications; but what proposition accompanied the flag, no one but the parties immediately interested seems to know. The proposition from the rebels must have been important, though I learn it did not concern any armistice, or refer to the prospect or possibility of an evacuation.

Active movements are going on here, but for what purpose no one can conjecture. The general belief is, however, that it is the intention of the military authorities to attack Columbus as soon as practicable; and before the week is over the banks of the Miesissippi will witness a violent conflict that

of the Mississippi will witness a violent conflict that will decide the fate of the stronghold of Western

Kentucky.

More Rebel Boasting. The enemy asseverate their intention, it is said, never to surrender, but to defend that key of the Father of Waters to the last extremity. They declare it cannot be taken, and that they might as well give up their cause as those, so considered impregnable fortifications. They reiterate that they will fight to the death, and perish, if need be, to the last man smid the ruins of their entrenchments.

So Peleus promises with pompous breath:
Pray, will performance follow all his words;" The Evacuation of Nashville No further doubt is entertained of the evacuation of Nashville and its possession by our forces, as par-ties have arrived here who passed through the Ten-nessee capital on Sunday, and found that the enemy had abandoned it, and were rapidly moving South

on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway; the advance having reached Murfreesboro', the capital of Rutherford county.
It is said Governor Harris has fled with General A. Sidney Johnston, Pillow and Floyd, and that their destination is Charleston, S. C. The people of Tennessee have declared again and again that, if Nashville fell, the entire Confederacy would be South would then be written. Have they not spoken truth? Is not the rebellion rapidly falling to pieces? Can any human power make them one again?

Reported Peace Propositions from the Parties assuming to know say, as I mentioned in my telegram yesterday, that the Confederacy is now anxious for recognition, excluding Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and Tennessee, and that if the Government will allow Cottondom to form a pro-slavery Republic, they will let the border States go. let the border States go.
Of course I do not youch for the truth of the statement; but it is characteristic of the rebels. Great Alarm in Secessia.

Great Alarm in Secessia.

Two or three persons have arrived here this week from New Orleans, and they say that the intelligence of the late Federal victories has spread like wildfire through the South, and that consternation reigns among the rebels in Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi. The Union menhave begun to take heart once more, and to believe that the promises of protection from our Government are to be redeemed at last.

The most violent and unreasonable of the enemy are excessively alarmed, and say nothing but a great defeat of the North can prevent the engulphment of the Confederacy, which must hereafter be nerved by the strength of desperation, and, if necessary, devastate their fields, and lay waste their villages and cities. illages and cities.

Along the Mississippi. Everything at present points to Columbus as the next place of battle, and if it does not occur there, it will be in this as in many previous instances, that all signs fail. All military optics in this department are now fixed on Columbus, and a hostile shot s now expected there that will go echoing through future history.

Cairo is very active just now; the wharf being lined with transports, and the town full of bustle, mud, and obnoxious people. Yesterday was quite a soft and genial day overhead, but in painful contrast to this odious Tophet and its miry propensi-

The Tennessee River Bridge not De-Stroyed. [From the Clarksville Jeffersonian, Feb. 18.]

The Tennessee river bridge has not been destroyed by the Federals, as was reported, nor is it injured. A gentleman arrived here on Thursday who crossed it on a hand-car, and states that it is all right. He came through from Memphis to Paris on the railroad, and took hand-car from Paris to the bridge. At the bridge he found that a portion of the trestle-work on the south side of the Tennessee river had been torn away to prevent the passage of trains; but the bridge was uninjured. the passage of trains; but the bridge was uninjured. He then got another hand car on this side of the break, and came on here. The fact that the Federals permitted the bridge to stand when they could have destroyed it shows the confidence they have in their ability to obtain possession of the country along the road. They may possibly find themselves gloriously deceived, and their faith, like Dead Sea fruit, "turn to ashes on their lips." Destruction of Tobacco and Cotton.

A proposition having been introduced into the onfederate Congress for the destruction of tobacco and cotton, the Richmond Whig says: Preparations for the destruction of these two articles cannot be too speedily made. If Congress does not act, an order from the War Office to all the military authorities of the Confederacy should at once be given requiring them forthwith to take steps for insuring the destruction of these articles. If the selfish policy of foreign Governments leads them to seek their own interests by virtually aiding in our ruin, let us show them that, if fall we mus we will fall not unavenged, but can and will spread ruin over the earth. The Norfolk Day Book of Thursday has the fol-

wing comments on the Whig's remarks: A meeting, we learn, was held in Richmond last avening, for the purpose of considering the action proposed in the above paragraph. To agree upon what is right and judicious in the premises, and to secure uniformity of action, is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and we hope that this, the object of the meeting, may be attained. Rebel Atrocities in East Tennessee.

The horrors of rebel supremacy in East Tennessee have not yet been told. A member of the Forty-ninth Indiana regiment, now at Cumberland Ford, says that three hundred refugees, East Tennesseans, have enlisted within a week, from whom he gathers the following almost incredible stories of the barbarities inflicted on the Union men by their rebel tyrants: One man sixty-five years old, attacked by a large force, refused to surrender, and after being mer-tally wounded, having first slain four of his assail-ants, was propped up on the road side and sixty balls ifred into his body. Another was hanged without trial, and his son compelled to sit beneath without trial, and his son compelled to sit beneath
the gallows and witness the agonies of his dying
father. Two others, unobtrusive quiet citizens,
were called at midnight from their beds, and in the
presence of their wives and children brutally shot
down, and not content with this villainy, their
homes were stripped of everything. Even the wearing apparel was taken from their wives and little
ones, and they turned naked into the street. Many
equally brutal instances are related by honest, candid men, whose testimony none would doubt. Such
are the sufferings of a people whose only crime is a
refusal to become tractors.

Maryland and Jeff Davis. In the Maryland House of Delegates a few days since, Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore county, submitted the following: Preamble and Resolution on the subject of the course the State will pursue in the present re-

efusal to become tractors.

WHEREAS, Jefferson Davis, a pretended presito us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, when able to speak with unstified voice, unite her destiny to the South;" and whereas, it is due to the intelligence, patriotism, and good name of our people that such assertion be at once repudiated by their representatives here assembled; therefore,

be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That such assertion is an unfounded and
gross calamny upon the people of the State, who,
sincerely lamenting the madness and self-inflicted
misfortunes of our brethren of the South, acting
under a delusion caused by the arts of the aspiring
and criminal ambition of a few designing men, are
but admonished by the sad condition of such brethron, of the fatal results sure to follow from the
courses which they have mursued and are more and per facilities, be afforded to the persons thus engaged.

"You will therefore receive applications for the agged of duty, to abide with undying attachment to the Union devised for us by our fathers, as absolutely necessary to our social and political happiness, and the preservation of the very liberty which hey fought and bled to achieve for us.

Which were read the first, and by special order, ron, of the fatal results sure to follow from the course which they have pursued, and are more and more convinced of the obligation, alike of interest and of duty, to abide with undying attachment to the Union devised for us by our fathers, as absolutely necessary to our social and political happiness, and the preservation of the very liberty which they fought and bled to achieve for us.

TWO CENTS.

two-thirds concurring, a second time, and passed by yeas 53, nays 5.

Affirmative. — Messis. Bowle, McCollister, Kemp, Purnell, Hammond (of Franklin), Buhrman, Biggs, Johnson (of Franklin), Harris (of Franklin), McCoy, Dove, Lewis, Hardoastle, Price, Wolf, Stockdale, Hugg, Taylor, Alexander, Mathews, Findlay, Berry (Speaker), Westcott, Smyth, Walton, Dunbar, Nutwell, Johnson (Baltimere county), Given, Ensor, Pearce, Kerr, Dougherty, Gubby, Wright, Turner, Phelps, Carroll, Creswell, McIn-tire, Morton. Bowle, Sen.; Thomas, Robrer, Dun-lop, White, Lowe, Chamberlain, Little, Everhart, Waters, Hammond (Howard county), Donaldson— 53. two-thirds concurring, a second time, and passed

NEGATIVE .- Messrs. Dent, Harris (St. Mary's), Bond, Magruder, Carrico—5.

Said preamble and resolutions were then sent to

Jeff Davis, Now and Then. The tone of the last message of Jeff Davis to the rebel Congress is so very mild in comparison with The tone of the last message of Jeff Davis to the rebel Congress is so very mild in comparison with his earlier public documents during his occupation of the Presidential chair of the would-be Republic that we have been at the pains to place side by side his most striking utterances, as taken from his several public papers:

[Jeff Davis' Inaugural, [Jeff Davis' last Message.]

Fob. 18, 1861.]

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a out, many of our people pertake the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be deemed possible that any hetter able to combat with thing so insane as a persist-the many difficulties which ten at stempt to subjugate arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duttes of the office to which I give to the war the delusion tions, I enter upon the duttes of the office to which I give to the war the delusion our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enties of the spearate existence and independence which we have asserted, and which, with the bless-ing of Providence, we instead to maintain.

Going Ashore.

Going Ashore. A Roanoke correspondent of the Buffalo Courier

I have just returned from the island. I have been there two days; have seen and talked with genuine Secesh. They are the greatest set of men I ever saw. Talk about green Yankees—they can't begin with these men. They are the most miserable-looking set of men I ever saw. They think we are going to take away their religious rights, and even imagined we were going to take them to New York and hang them. York and hang them.

The following is the battle song of the Fifty-first regiment, as sung by them as they approached the coast of North Carolina:

Say, rebels, will you meet us, Say, rebels, will you greet us, Say, rebels, will you beat us, On North Carolina shore? On North Carolina shore?
In the name of God we'll meet you,
With the sword of God we'll greet you,
By the grace of God we'll beat you,
On North Carolina shore,
Singing glory, hallelujah,
Singing glory, hallelujah,
Singing glory, hallelujah,
To God forevermore

With the sword of "Jeff" you meet us,
In the name of "Jeff" you greet us,
In treason's cause to beat us,
On North Carolina shore;
But eur flag shall float forever,
And our Union nene shall sever,
And treason punish over,
On North Carolina shore.
Oh! then, glopy, halleluish.

The Captured Rebel Generals Buckner and Tilghman-En route for Fort War The movements of the rebel Generals Buckner and Tilghman, who are now en route for Fort Warren, Boston harbor, have excited some interest in

the cities and towns through which they have AT BUFFALO. say the Courier, of the 27th:

A large crowd gathered at the depot last night to witness the arrival of the captared rebel generals, Buckner and Tilghman. The train which brought them—the Lake Shore train, due here at five minutes past six—was delayed about half an hour; but the erowd did not diminish on that account, so great was the desire to see these fallen chieftains.

"Hi! there they come!" A squad of armed soldiers has made a lane through the crowd, and down between the rows of loyal men stalk the two traitors. Buckner steps first upon the platform—a tall, muscular, proud-looking man, dressed in a gray military coat, and wearing a genuine Southerner's slowched felt hat. The crowd see him now, for the first time, and the building rings with cheers for the Union, and groans and hisses for all rebels. Buckner turns and gives them one look, like that of a snared tiger upon his captors, in which more rage and scorn were concentrated than we thought the human countenance capable of, and passes into the car. say the Courier, of the 27th : passes into the car. passes into the car.

Right after him comes Tilghman, jauntily dressed in a fatigue suit and a foraging cap, a smaller man than Buckner, fair, with a blonde moustache,

than Buckner, lair, with a blonde moustache, smarity and politeness written in every line of his face. A shout comes from the crowd, "Three groans for the robel Tilghman!" He turns and lifts his cap, and bows and smiles, as though appearing on a balcony to answer a flattering serenade; then follows Buckner into the car, and the crowd disperse.

AT ROCHESTER AT ROCHESTER

There was quite a gathering of spectators at the depot when the train arrived, all eager to see the distinguished characters. Few were gratified, as they did not leave the train. They were in a sleeping car, with doors guarded and curtains closely drawn. Supper was ordered from Congress Hall, and taken to the cars on salvers, and a right good supper it was. The prisoners were in a cheerful frame of mind, ate heartily, and did not appear to have suffered much so far from confinement or the exposure of the campaign. A Rochester exchange says: Buckner is a man about five feet nine inches high, rather stout, and nearly fifty years of age. Tilghman is somewhat taller, of spare build; and about forty years old. about forty years old.

counts, that the relative height of the two generals was materially changed by the trip from Buffalo to AT SCHENECTADY. Says a Schenectady exchange of the 1st inst.: Says a Schenectady exchange of the 1st inst.:

Generals Buckner and Tilghman passed through
here this morning en route for Fort Warren. Col.

Cutts and a guard of eight men were in charge of
the prisoners. Their train, due here at thirty-five
minutes past five o'clock, was delayed by the
breaking of a shaft on the engine, near Schwartz's
Mills. An engine was despatched from here after
the train, and brought them down. A large crowd
assembled here at the depot to gaze upon the faces
of the traitors, but found the sleeping car locked,
and could not get a sight. and could not get a sight. AT ALBANY.

[It would thus seem, from the newspaper ac-

AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March I.—The two rebel prisoners are comfortably located at Congress Hall. No train has yet departed on the Albany and Boston road since their arrival, owing to the detention of trains by snew drifts. The crowd that hung around the hotel, anxious to get a view of the prisoners, were dispersed by a ruse that they had left. It was not until this belief was made general that a person could get into the hotel or out of it without elbowing his way through a dense crowd of excited people. It is quite probable that they will leave some time to day.

Tilghman appears the more sociable of the two. He is pleasant and affable in his manners to all who converse with him—afavor that no person is grant. converse with him—afavor that no person is grant-ed except those who are called in officially to see Colonel Cutts, who remains constantly in the room with them, and does not leave them for a moment. with them, and does not leave them for a moment. Gen. Buckner, on the other hand, appears somewhat sour and morose occasionally, and is often unnatural. A person who was in the room on official business with Colenel Cutts, conversed with the latter person freely, and, as he was about to leave, remarked to General Buckner, "I hope to see you again, General;" to which General B. replied, in a gruff way, "Yes, I suppose so—on the gallews." General Buckner is exceedingly severe in his de-nunciations of Gen. Floyd, and calls him a cowardly poltroon, thief, and severy other bad name that he can think of; is even worse in his denunciations of him then is generally indulged in by the Northern press. To a military officer who had an opportunity of conversing with General Buckner, the latter gentleman stated that after Fort Donelson had because of the state of the sta come invested, and all hope of escape cut off, Floyd proposed to his fellow officers to make their escape under cover of darkness, and leave the soldiers under their command to their fate. This remarkable roposition General Buckner and his associates in-ignantly rejected; but Floyd soon after disappeared, and was not to be found when wanted.

Secretary Chase and the Port Royal Contrabands. Secretary Chase has communicated to Mr. E. I.

Pierce, at Port Royal, his approval of that gentle-

man's report on the "contrabands." He says:

"The whole authority of this Department over the subjects of your report is derived from the fifth section of the set to provide for the collection of du-tles, and for other purposes, approved July 13, 1801, by which the President is authorized to permit com-mercial intercourse with any port of the country de-clared to be in a state of insurrection, under such clared to be in a state of insurrection, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is himself authorized to appoint the officers needed to carry into effect such permits, rules, and regulations.

"As incidental to this authority alone have I any power to sanction any measures for the culture of the abandoned estates in the Port Royal os any other district. It is, indeed, in the highest degree essential to commercial intercourse with that portion of the country, that the abandoned estates be tion of the country, that the abandoned estates be cultivated, and the laborers upon them employed. I do not hesitate, therefore, to continue your agency, with a view to the general superintendence and direction of such persons as may be engaged in such cultivation and employment.

"It is understood that an association of judicious and human expressions has been formed in Roston. and humane persons has been formed in Boston, which may act in concert, or be consolidated with a similar association, in New York and other cities, a similar association, in New York and other cities, and that, through the agency of these associations, or one of them, persons may be employed to proceed, with the sanction of the Government, to take charge of the abandoned plantations under the general plan suggested by yourself, and which is fully approved by this Department.

"You will herewith receive copies of orders addressed to the quartermaster of New York and the general commanding at Port Royal, directing that transportation and subsistence, with all other proper facilities, be afforded to the persons thus engaged.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. S lines constitute a square. by the Government, unless Congress shall otherwise provide. All engagements made by you, will, of course, be subject to be terminated by the Government whenever any public exigency shall require.

"As agont of this department, you will also give all suitable support and aid to any persons commissioned or employed by these associations for the religious instruction, ordinary education, or general employment of the laboring population.

"It is my wish to prevent the deterioration of the estates, to secure their best possible cultivation, under the circumstances, and the greatest practicable benefit to the laborers upon them, and by these general purposes your own action will be guided.

"Reposing great confidence in your intelligence. discretion, and benevolence, the department confident this important mission to you with confident expectation of beneficent results. by the Government, unless Congress shall otherwise

THE WAR PRESS.

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copies \$120.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

"S. P. Chase,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

Southern War Songs. The following war songs of the rebels have been forwarded by a correspondent at Clarksville, Tenn: SONG FOR THE SOUTH. Of all the mighty nations, in the East or in the West, Our glorious Southern nation is the greatest and the Our glorious Southern nation is the greatest and the best;
We have room for all true Southrons, with our stars and bars unfuried.
And a general invitation to the people of the world.

Chorus. Then, to arms, hoys! to arms, boys! make no delay.
Come from every Southern State, come from every way;
Our army isn't large enough; Jeff Davis calls for To hurl the vile invader from off our Southern shore. Ohio is our Northern line, far as her waters flow, And on the South is the Bio Grande and the Guif of While between the Atlantic Ocean, where the sun begins to rise, Westward to Arizona, the land of promise lies, Chorus.—Then, to arms, boys! &c:

While the Gulf States raise the cotton, the others grain and pork, North and South Carolina's factories will do the finer For the deep and flowing water falls that course along our hills,

Are " just the things" for washing sheep and driving cotton milis. Chorus.—Then to arms, boys! &c. While the North is in commotion, and her "monarch's" in a fret, We're teaching them a lesson which they never will forget;
And this they fast are learning, that Dixie's not a fool,
For the men will do their fighting, while the children ge

Our Southern boys are brave and true, and are joining heart and hand,
And are flocking to the stars and bars, as they are floating o'er our land;
And all are standing ready, with their rifles in their hand. hand, And invite the North to open graves down South in Dixle's land. Chorus.—Then, to arms, boys! &c. THE SOUTHERN WAGON.

Chorus.—Then, to arms, boys! &c.

Come all ye sons of freedom, and join our Southern band. We're going to fight the enemy and drive them from our land.

Justice is our motto, Providence our guide,
So jump in the wagon, and we'll all take a ride.

CHORUS—Oh, wait for the wagon,
The dissolution.
The South is our wagon,
And we'll all take a ride.

Secession is our watchword, our rights we all demand, And to defend our firesides, we pledge our hearts and hand, Jeff Davis is our President, with Stephens by his side, Brave Beauregard our general, will join us in the ride. Our wagon is plenty big enough, the running gear is good, It's stuffed around with cotton, and made of Southern wood, Carolina is our driver, with Georgia by her side, Virginia will hold her flag up, and we'll all take a ride. There are Tennessee and Texas also in the ring, They wouldn't have a government where cotton wasn't They wouldn't have a government where cotton wating.

Alabama and Florida have long ago replied,

Mississippi and Louisiana are anxious for the ride.

Missouri, North Carolina, and Arkansas are slow;
They must hurry or we'll leave them, and then what
will they do?
There's old Kentucky and Maryland won't make up their mind; So I reckon after all we'll take them up behind. The Tennessee boys are in the field, eager for the fray;

And when they get in conflict, with Davis by their side, They'll pitch into the Yankee boys, and then you'll see Our cause is just and holy, our men are brave and true; We'll whip the Lincoln cutthroats, is all we have to do. God bless our noble army; in Him we all confide. Bo jump into the wagon and we'll all take a ride. A Letter found in a Rebel Camp at Roa-noke.

The following letter, found in a rebel camp at Roanske aland after it was taken possession of by our forces, had been tent us by an attentive correspondent:

ELN DALE, near Woodville,
JAHHAFY 25, 1862 {

Mr. Welch: Sir, your letter reached its destination
a short time ago. I now make the attempt to reply, but I
can assure you in the beginning that it will not be at all
interesting. I am sorry to hear of your indisposition, for
it must be a bad place to be sick. I hope you have entirely
recovered by this time.

Some axeltement pravalls among our good militia. Thoy
have stood a draft. Some drow clear that wanted to go;
others are very much grieved at the thought of going
away in the "millsh" When they were ordered to turn
out they commenced growing old faat; dates were
clanged; some would doubtiess have turned gray if they
could. een sent us by an attentive correspondent : I am truly glad to hear of the return of your gallant I am truly glad to hear of the return of your gallant captain Johnson. I guess he enjoyed a cordial welcome from his Harvey boys. Does he look at all like a Yankee? After spending so much time with them, I hope he has not imbibed any of their principles.

We have most dreadful weather now; it has been raining all the time for two weeks; it is very cold to-day, and is raining, anowing, hailing, and blowing; the weather has, of late, been almost as chengeable here as, I understand, it is on the coast of Roanoke.

I begin to think that the Yankees fear the little brave band of soldiers on that small island they thought would be so easy to take. You have not been attacked by yreat Butter nor Burnside; you need not fear an attack. Don't you pity Mr. Billy Sutton, justmarried, the hong-imoon not over, and he drafted! You must try and comfort him if he goes to Roanoke; we will try to console his wife.

fort him if he goes to Roanoke; we will try to comsole his wife.

My last year's school is up, but I am not at leisure yet, for I have found my way into another school-room, though not so pleasant as the former. I have only fee pupils, and it is very dull, and I am ten miles from home, though that need not make me unhappy, for I hear from the dear ones there once a week regularly, but everybody is a stranger to me, and that sociability among neighbors that I have always been accustomed to, does not seem to exist in this corner of the globe. The family is very kind indeed. I will leave you to guess where it is.

Please axeuse the bravity of this letter; it is very late, and I must conclude. I know you will not expect me to fill this great, large sheet of paper; I hat to write any on it, it is so ordinary, but it is the best I can got; the Yankees have deprived us of good paper, as well as many other necessaries. I expect you will find this letter very full of mistakes. I have four dark-eyed girls appund us reading fairy-tales, and chattering same as a parcel of squirrels. Respond soon to your friend,

Missouri A. Kirner.

GENERAL NEWS. DEATH OF AN ODDITY.—Joseph Garling-couse, janitor of the New York State Senate, is lead. "Old Joe," as he was called, was a peculiar dead. "Old Joe," as he was called, was a peculiar man. He had a great fund of anecdote. His life was full of adventures and hair-breadth escapes. He was ene of the early settlers of Western Naw York, and "reughed" it with the frontiermen when all west of Oneida was a wilderness. He was rat of the intain tribes of the State to weatern re-servations. His experience was not only interest-ing, but partook of a romantic character. He was sheriff of Ontario county, and was a "power" at one time in Western New York. Joe Garling-house was a man of regular habits. It was his boast that he was never confined a day by sick-ness, and never drank a glass of liquor in his life. A MAN convicted of killing game has been excommunicated from the Scotch church of Galle

THE REVENUE of the Russian Empire for the year, arising from ordinary sources, amounts to two hundred and ninety-six millions of roubles, and from extraordinary sources—namely, from the loan of 1860—fourteen and a half millions of rou-bles. The ordinary expenditure is stated at two hundred and ninety-four millions, and the extraordinary expenditure at sixteen and a half millions of roubles. of roubles.

Tile gold regions lately opened in Vancouver's Island are very valuable. The mining "holes" are described as shining with gold. When the "bed rock" was laid bare, it was found studded or paved with "lumps" of gold, and every shovelful contained a considerable amount, in some cases to the value of \$50, and required no "washed".

the nuggets or pellets of gold being picked THE COLUMN, over sixty feet high, on which the statue of O'Connell will be placed, is nearly finished. It will be placed on the exact site of the old court house, in the town of Ennis, Ireland, where the great Tribune stood when he poured forth his burning eloquence at the memorable Clare election in 1828. DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR IN CHICAGO .- A Chieago paper comes to us with two columns of matter, leading off with the following head-lines, in large type: "Feast for the gossips; the wife of an ex-alderman forms a disgraceful plot for the ruin of her husband; how the scheme was frustrated; aristocratic domestic disagreements; scan. mag.; con-nubial infidelity; a base son-in-law, etc.'' An eminent mathematician—a professor of the University College—being challenged to find a rhyme to "Timbuctoo," promptly replied with the ollowing irreverent verse :

" If I were a cassowary, On the sands of Timbuctoo, I would eat a missionary, Skin and bones, and hymn-book too! Hon. JAMES B. GARDENHIRE, the leading Republican politician of Missouri, candidate of that party for Governor in 1860, and Attorney General of the State several years ago, died at his resi-dence in Howard county, Missouri, on the 19th PROF. JAMES H. FAIRCHILD, of Oberlin, Ohio, came near freezing to death on the road home from Wellington last Sunday night. He had fallen insensible, when somebody picked him up. THE gallant Second Kansas, that was so badly cut to pieces at Springfield, has been transformed into a cavalry regiment, with full ranks. FOUR ex-Presidents of Harvard College

Ensible, when somebody picked him up.

Losses on the Lakes.—The marine losses on the St. Lawrence and lakes during the year 1861, amounted to \$302,625 on steamers, and \$504,722 on sailing vessels and their cargoes. The number of lives lost was 116; that of last year was 578. are now living—namely, Jared Sparks, Edward Everett, Josiah Quincy, and Dr. Walker. RATIONS have been contracted for to feed the 7,000 rebel prisoners to be confined at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, at 114 cents per diem.

way, the clergyman refusing, after he had passed through his term of imprisonment, to baptise his child, for the very reason that the landed proprie-tors of Galloway had suffered great loss from time to time through the applicant's destroying their game. That is a remarkable specimen of Scotch