

SPRING IMPORTATION prompt to beco OF SILK AND FANCY that may be presented in which the draft of water abov named is not exceeded. The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions. fe22-sw0t any or all the propositions. DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE NOTICE.-PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS. GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. Bought in Europe, by one of the firm. 'To which the attention of the trade is particularly invited. SELLING OFF STOCK OF CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, DRIL-Fifteen do LINGS, MARSEILLES, &c. Forty do Twenty-five per cent. under former prices. A. H. GIBBS, fe21-1m No. 531 MARKET Street. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., IMPORTERS, AND CASH DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND BETAIL, No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET. Having organized a RETAIL DEPARTMENT connection with their WHOLESALE TRADE, will exhibit. at all seasons, a line of Goods by the yard, piece, or package, at such rates as to commend their stock to the attention of cash buyers. ja29-tf LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CABTE-DE-VISITE PORTBAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, ja15 PHILADELPHIA. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, nection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD-TABLES, And have now on hand 3 full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these tables the manu-For the quality and miner or patrons throughout facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their fe26-6m DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE 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. fe12-2m WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL. Bed Lead, White Lead, White Precipitate, Lunar Canstic, Sugar of Lond,

and is to be carried out in Australia and the Cape. That is, an order granted in England be cashed at a post office in these

The money-order itself is a draft from one

postmaster to another, and is paid at sight, in

specie, (the smallest bank note value in Eng-

land being \$25, and \$5 in Ireland and Scot-

land,) to the person in whose favor it is

three hours and eighteen minutes, the last round been extended to Canada, Malta, Gibraltar, occupying fifty minutes, with no work done. Goss had his right scapula (shoulder blade) fractured

during the fight. A RUSSIAN student at Heidelberg |

of his self poisoning.

ivory, paintings, and books.

Garibaldian descents.

the wounded "

White and Mr. Tennison.

Assembly to this excellent measure.

States.

the remainder of the militia—left after his first called for the remainder of the militia—left after his first call —Mr. Hurst took the stump, and spoke fearlessly against secession, and so bitter was he in one of his speeches, delivered in the court-house of his county, that Governor Harris ordered General Davis, who was then at Corinth, commanding a brigade of State militia, to arrest him This was done. Mr. Hurst militia, to arrest him. This was done. Mr. Hurst was taken to Nashville, and there tried for treason on the 9th of last December, by Judge Humphries. was taken to Nashville, and there tried for treason on the 9th of last December, by Judge Humphries. Pending the trial, six witnesses were introduced by the prosecution, who swore that they had heard Hurst say in a speech, that he would rather trust the Black Republicans to protect his right to sla-very than the Southern Confederate, and that if Governor Harris quartored Confederate troops in his (Hurst's) county, to distrain the property of Union men, he would tear up the railroad and burn the railroad bridges that were in his county. Upon this testimony—Mr. Hurst introduced none— he was pronounced guilty of treason, and thrown into a dungeon, where he was kept thirty seven days. During this time Judge Humphries was ap-plied to by a great many, including Unionists and Secessionists, for the release of Mr. Hurst. This was finally granted, upon the prisoner giving his own bond in the sum of \$25,000, to keep the peace with the Southern Confederacy for two years, or suicide in the cause of science. He wished to try on himself the effect of cyanure of potassium. He did so, and has left a record of the different phases A PARIS letter says Colonel Charras. Minister of War in France under the republic of 1848, has been offered a command in the army of the United JAPANESE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR .- Japan, it is said, will contribute some eix hundred articles to the international exhibition of 1862, including articles of lacquerware, straw work, china porcelain, manufactures of paper, carvings in with the Southern Confederacy for two years, or AUSTRIA is building five iron-plated frigates, for with the Southern Confederacy for two years, or during the war. Mr. Hurst went home and kept the peace, so far as speechmaking was concerned, but did not hesi-tate to speak his sentiments in common conversa-tion, and on the 7th instant he was rearrested, by order of General Polk, and taken to Columbus, where he was informed that the charges against him were those of being a man of strong prejudices, and one who would defend his views with despera-tion. the protection of the Adriatic coast from dreaded THE Russian Government is placed in great difficulty, in consequence of the anathema launched by the Israelitish clergy against the spy system. All the best spies in the Russian service were Jews; their refusal to do this work any longer has comtion. General Polk further told him that the recent expletely disorganized a department of the State. General Polk further told him that the recent ex-pedition of the Northern troops up the Tennessee rendered it necessary that all those who were dis-posed to bear to the Federals unfriendly communi-cations concerning the Confederacy should be im-prisoned, and it was for this reason that he had been arrested. He was allowed, however, under a guard of three men, to go home and collect evi-dences of his loyalty to the Confederate States. He excreised one liberty after another with his guard, until he was permitted to withdraw at pleasure, and converse with his ostensible witnesses. With their assistance, Mr. Hurst planned and made his escape, one evening. The night following, he walked twenty-two miles, and reached the bank of the Tennessee river, where, having heard of the surrender of Fort Henry, he expected to hail a boat. He met other Union refugees at this place, by appointment, and with them lay on the bank of the river six days, waiting for a steamer. Finally, the guabaat Ty/er eams up the river, which he hailed, and, with three of four of his companions, was taken on board. The county which the gentleman comes from An Austrian journal published in Vienna is dis. posed to have somebody or other bell the cat. "Let us," says the editor, "take Garibaldi in a cage to Vienna and exhibit him for the benefit of MR. HERBERT, M. P. for Kerry; Mr. Tennison of Leitrim, and Col. Henry White, late member with the vacant Irish peerage. Mr. Herbert, however, has not acted uniformly with the Government on late occasions, so that, although Lord Palmerston often exhibits a forgiving disposition, it is probable that the choice will lie between Col. IN FRANCE, along the meridian of Central Germany, another infliction is felt. The Progress, of Lyons, says: "The cold, which is had enough even for those who have well secured and heated The county which the gentleman comes from borders on the Mississippi line. It polls 2,500 votes, 1,000 of which were cast grainst secession last June, In one of Mr. Hurst's last speeches, he indulged in some bitter denunciations of the Southern Coulede-room end called whom we many of his hearers. dwellings. is a fearful addition to the misery of our peor suffering work people. Lyons, however, is more favored than the north of the department." IN BADEN BADEN, hitherto the great gambling centre of Germany, the Grand Duke and his minisabout 700 in all—as endorsed his southern Confeder-about 700 in all—as endorsed his sentiments, to form themselves in a separate body. About 400 with-drow, every one of whom is now looked upon as an enemy to the Confederacy, and are being daily ar-rested for treason. Mr. Hurst renoria a great many loval persons try have determined to terminate the license of the gaming table at the expiration of the existing contract. There can be no doubt of the sanction of the rested for treason. Mr. Hurst reports a great many loyal persons along the Tennessee river, and says if they had any arms to defend themselves from the outrages of the disloyal, they would rise up. He has received as-surance here that the authority of the Federal Go-vernment will soon be re-established in his section, and he will return to Savannah, up the Tennessee river, where rebel authority is not strong enough to prevent his working for the Federal Govern-ment. GENERAL FREMONT'S DEFENCE. A supplement of yesterday's New York Tribune contains a long defence of General John C. Fremont against the charges of the committee on the conduct of the war. It fills five pages. The General states that he has only answered the leading points brought forward, as he did not desire to oumment. ber his defence with merely personal debates. He Missouri Rebel Scrip. The St. Louis Republican of Saturday says : The St. Louis *Kcpublican* of Saturday says: Gov. Claib Jackson has been heard from. He is not with General Price and the deluded soldiers whom he solicited to "come to him." He is not giving assistance in the field to the struggling Mis-sourins, now being forced farther and farther away from their homes on account of listening to his elequent appeals and obeying his impudent de-mands. He is not giving his counsels and the in-spiration of his presence to Rains, and Parsons, and McBride. He is not situated so as to hold daily communications with Densen Tucker and chear "When, in July last, I was assigned to the com-mand of the Western Department, it comprehended, with Illinois, all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, in McBride. He is not situated so as to hold daily communications with Deacen Tucker and cheer him on with words of comfort and consolation. A few days ago he was in Memphis, in company with Gen. M. Jeff Thompson and other worthies, where he made a speech. So far as we are informed, he had nothing to say of military operations in Mis-sourf, and did not enliven his hearers with accounts of any more Confederate victories in this State, or of any supretume of driving out the it Mession in of any symptoms of driving out the "Hessian in vaders" from our borders, "from the Nishnoboing to the St. François and from the Desmoines to the Neosho.' Governor Jackson seems to be now engaged in Governor Jackson seems to be now engaged in the enterprise of beletering up the solvency of the rebel Missouri State Government. He maintains the soundness and credit of the indefinite bushels of scrip strewn broadcast throughout the southern part of this State and the border counties of Ar-kansas, declaring it as good as any similar corrency in the South. There may be some truth in the lat-ter part of this statement, but if all the I. O. U.'s of Dixie state ned of the war they are assumed by of Divis Rindi no better chance of being redeemed, unless at the end of the war they are assumed by the United States, the holders will never get rich upon their claims. The bogus Jackson Govern-ment has not a footing in any county of the State, and it would therefore puzzle financial minds to discover where the means are to come from to take up any part of this immonse indebtedness. We will do Governor Jackson's sagaoity, at the expense of his honesty, the credit to record our belief that, when

ful but not serious wound. ULTRA-PROFESSIONAL JOERNALISTS. Curious stories are told of some ultra-profes-sional journalists on the field, who, in the midst of the danger and horrors of battle, never lost com-plete recollection of their calling or of the disa-greeable duties it imposed. days' imprisonment, to deliver up his gun. A great many were given up, some were hid, and great many were given up, some were hid, and some destroyed, but by this means Governor Har-ris succeeded in obtaining many guns from the eitizens, many of whom were good Union men, who thought, by giving up their guns, to escape having to go into the service themselves—the Governor even intimating so much in a proclama-tion to the people; but shortly following that procla-mation was the one calling out the militia of the State to the amount of 30,000 men. They never moved out of range until they had completed their notes, though the shot and shell foll like hail; and conducted their business as calmly as if they were reporting a political speech or obtaining "items" at an agricultural fair. NOVEL MODE OF OBTAINING INFORMATION. Novel hole of obtaining information. One of the correspondents is said to have locked Gen. Buckner up in a room at Dover, and kopthim there in spite of threats, until he had taken a pen-cil-sketch of his person. Another declared to Gen. Bushrod K. Johnston that he would give him horriblo antecedents unless he furnished the materials for a brief biography. Bushrod blustered at first, but when the news-neuer scribble hears noting down and moding of Stringent Order of General Grant. I was glad to learn that Gen. Grant had promul-I was give to learn that even. Orano has promut-gated the most stringent orders against plundering the inhabitants, and also stealing property taken in battle before surrender ; and would have been glad if more stringent means could be adopted to bring such cases to light, and as we hope to live together sgain as a united people, all such causes of com-plaint should be strictly guarded against. paper scribbler began putting down and reading off, "B. K. Johnston, a native of Massachusetts, form-erly one of the editors of Lloyd Garrison's mutislavery journal, but compelled to fly to Tennessee on secount of having been detected in a forgery of bis father's name," ofc., Bushrod became a sup-pliant, and gave the inexpressible fellow the main events of his life. An incident of remarkable note occurred on the evening of the surrender. General Grant received the official notice of his appointment of Major General of the Department of West Tennessee, with headquarters at Fort Donelson, almost at the very instant that he took. THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN BATTLE. THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN BATTLE. The representative of a metropolitan journal is stated to have run up to a wounded officer, who be-lieved himsolf mortally hurt, and begged him not to die yet, for the sake of the ——. which he had the honor to represent, remarking, if he had any last words to utter, that they should appear in the best form, in the earliest possible issue of his widely-circulated and highly influential journal. The officer turned away his head in abhorrence and disgust, and some of his friends compelled the painfully persovering reporter to retire: but the Donelson, almost at the very instant that he took-possession, showing the confidence the authorities had in his sbility to take the place. I have just learned that Paggett, who had re-cently organized a company of rebel cavelry in Callaway county, Kontucky, has, since the battle at Fort Donelson, disbanded them and gone homo. I must not fail to mention a subject that I have heard frequently spoken of, by Federal officers, since the battle. I allude to the rebels having surged the blankets of the wonnided over them spread the blankets of the wounded over them auring the cold weather, before the surrender, which, in the confusion of the battle, was, perhaps, as much as they could do to assuage their sufferand organs, and some of his fired to complete the painfully persovering reporter to retire; but the professor of the quill insisted that he could make a better speech for the wounded soldier than he could for himself, and hoped he would remember not to give any other member of the press the least hint of his dying softliments. ing This, in connection with the universal (ac-hnowledges by them) kind treatment extended to the prisoners, speaks well for the American name, and gives me to hope that after the rebellion is conquered, we can yet live with them as brothers and and MISFORTUNES OF A PROFESSION. I am very willing to believe, for the honor of journalism, that such stories are untrue; but I fear they have some foundation, as there are men in our profession who, in the discharge of their duties, for-get they are anything but machines, and, to the furtherance of their desires, sacrifice every senti-ment of humanity and every prompting of sensi-bility. conquered, v and equals. NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES. The Rebels in Need of Gunners. The St. Louis Republican says: They do not know that the mistaken journalist who lesses sight of what belongs to a gentleman may earn success in his vocation, but must forever de-spair of the respect and esteem that render his pro-fession not only useful but honorable. They want heavy artillerists at Columbus. The They want heavy artillerists at Columbus. The Confederate ordnance officers have written to seve-ral Southern cities urging the "absolute necessity. of enlisting men immediately," to take charge of: some big guns on the fortifications there. This is another evidence of the determination not to evacuate the place without a fight. The induce-ments offered show, too, that they are greatly in need of gunners, and that there is a backwardness-on the part of people about volunteering in this service. At Mcmphis they are raising \$10.000, with which to pay two hundred men a bounty of fifty dollars such is addition to the same amount by the Confederate Government, and have great How the Rebel Authorities of Tennessce Made their People Enlist. The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican. writing under date of February 25th, says: writing under date of February 25th, says: The outside world is not sware of one-twentieth of the means that were used to draw the people of Tennessee into the rebellion, and I propose to give you an idea of the means adopted. Tennessee has always been noted for being "the volunteer State." Her people have always been ready upon the sounding of the first note of war to immediately repair to the standard of their coun-try. This pride of being sons of the "volunteer State" was appealed to, and they were asked if they would wait to be drafted. The ambition of the young was stimulated by visions of conquest, and etigmatized and dishonored if they failed to enter the service. Even to those advanced in years, these appliances were used. The ignoby the Confederate Government, and have great difficulty in obtaining recruits at these rates. The newspapers seem to be quite selicitous on the sub-ject, evidently feeling that Momphis has a vast interest in the successful defence of Columbus. We enter the service. Even to those advanced in years, these appliances were used. The igno-rant were told that, if they suffered them-selves to be drafted, they would be subjected to many hardships, would receive no pay, and but half rations, and be placed in front of the battle; and when they still remained obturate, they were threatened with being driven from their homes. Some were severely punished in overy conceivable way, and others again actually tied and dragged off into the service, as was the case in some of the counties in West Tennessee. Union men were not appointed or elected to positions of honor or profit appointed or elected to positions of honor or profit in the rebel army, and, when actually in the ser-vice, were not placed on picket duty, or allowed furloughs, for fear of desertion. Others, who were not cultivators of the soil, were compelled to vo-lunteer to save their families from starvation, busiconfidence in the ability and restitude of our Go-vernment is so little that it is to be overthrown by a few insignificant reverses; if our particular, is of: so poor a quality that it may feel disheartened by them, we are not the people to deserve, or to win, or to sustain our independence. It is as unjust to the Government to charge it with the responsibility of losses as it would be to charge with cowardice and inefficiency the brave-men who are directly their victims and experience ness of all kinds being suspended at the breaking out of hostilities at the South. Official Report of Col. Webster, U. S. A., charge with cowardice and inefficiency the brave men who are directly their victims, and experience the misfortunes of war through stress of circum-stances and overpowering numbers. We must makes up our minds to bear a cortain amount of disaster. It is impossible that such a war as this should be a career of uninterrupted successes. We are engaged with an eveny who marshals the most majestee white methods that modern to majestee Chief Engineer of Gen. Grant's Staff. Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding ; The fortifications made by the enemy for the defence of this position were very extensive. A com-plete and accurate survey of the works and vicinity would require more means and time than can now military strength that modern tomes have usi-nessed. Ho nessails us along land and coast frontiers of near five thousand miles in extent. Is it possible that our Government should have the means or tho be commanded. The water batteries, upper and lower, which were intended to subserve the primary object of the position, the control of the river navigation, were well located for the purpose. At the lower and principal one were mounted nine pieces—eight 32-pound guns, and a 10-inch columbiad. At the upper, one gun, of the exterior form and dimen-sions of a 10-inch celumbiad, but bored as a 32-pound guns, and i do also be a 22-pound gunsed as be commanded. that our Government should have the means or the prescience to make every post impregnable which the foe may choose to select for an assault with overwhelming force? The enemy is ranging along our lines on sonsat and frontier, and is prepared at any moment to concentrate an overwhelming force at any weak point he may detect. Our Government has neither the men nor manitions, nor the supernatural fore-sight to enable it to have a powerful force at any position which the enemy may choose to select. With such a foe we must force ourselves to select. With such a foe we must force ourselves to the con-clusion-rendered doubly distasteful by our inva-riable successes in its ourset—that the war is a war of "give and take." We must take the bad with the good, and may conceive ourselves especially fortunate if the latter so far predominates that the war will be shortened as much by the successes of bonder, and rifled; sloo, two 32-pound carronades. Both these batteries are sunken or excavated in the hill side. In the lower one strong traverses are left between the guns, to secure them against an enfilading fire. The elevation above the water, say thirty feet, at the time of the gunboat attack, gave them a fine command of the river, and made the task of attacking them in front an arduous one. The range of the guns in arc was, however, quite limited. limited. [Here I am obliged to omit a portion of the re-port which is an explanation of a diagram accom-panying it. The outworks resting on each and upon creeks and the backwater from the river war will be shortened as much by the successes of our arms as by the self-exhaustion of the enemy efforts. which made an impassable barrier.] We should not be disheartened if we hear of a ted in the main of what have succession of such small successes as have enco nor speaks. When he succeeds in convincing the intervention of the succeeds in convincing the people of Tennessee that this paper is anything come to be called rifle pits—shallow ditches, the libe may be available to the succeeds and the succee aged them, as a consequence of the grand advance, and general offensive policy of the enemy. There,

Miscellaneous.

two; Missouri, one; Minnesota, two; Kansaa, one; Iowo, two; California, three; Wisconsin, two; Washington Territory, one; Dacotah Territory, one. Total, fifty nine. Connecticut and her Sons. luded Southerners fight pretty well.

Connecticut and her Sons. If Connecticut can boast of originating a Brother Jonathan, a Com. Hull, an Ellsworth, a Lyon, and to have trained and brought out a Pitnam, a Rod-ger Sherman, an Ell Whitney, a Fulton, a Joel Barlow. a Colonel Humphrey, a Colonel Colt, a David Bushnell; an electric, Morse, and scores of other worthies—she is also humiliated in giving ori-gin to an Arnold, a Jefferson Davis, an Alexander H. Stephens—the parents of the two latter men were residents of. North-Killingly. The father of Jeff Davis moved from Black. Rock district, the north-west corner of North-Killing worth, about sizty-two years ago, and it is said settled at first near Mariet-ta, in Ohio, whence there was an easy transit to the then wild lands of Missiesippi, about the time of the Jefferson purchase of Louisiana—henge the **name**. The father of A. II. Stephens—moved from the north-reast district of North-Killing worth sixty-two years ago this coming summer, and settled in Georgia. Probably the President and Vice President of the Rebei Confederacy were born after their parents Probably the President and Vice President in Georgia. Probably the President and Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy were born after their parents left Coshaetidut. Thay have buinerous cousins now whom I got my information—by name of Stephens, eighty years old—was cousin to Vice President Stephens' father, and his first wife was cousin to President Davis' father. His oblidren, of course, are second cousins to both the robel President generations. He says Jeff Davis was the son of James Davis, who was the son of James Davis—all of whom he can remember. A. H: Stephens was the son of Israel Stephens, and grandson of Amos Stephens—all iving since his memory. No wonder, with such a Yankce element at their head, the de-luded Southerners fight pretty well.

Narcotine, Bulph. Morphine, Morphine,

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one er niore denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering, and paper, or separately for the engraving, for printing, and paper, or separately for the engraving, for printing, and interpaper, 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 requires from notice of award before commencement of dielivery.
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 printings of legat tender, and other privileges stipulated in the taw.
Models of bonds will, in middition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from data.
It is expected also that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be accompanied by a statement of the bidders' facilities for executing the work, the number of the bidders' facilities for executing the work, the number of proposals by univerporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.
Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the parties of association and names of parties. proposal. The secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to rej-ct any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts spe-cfied, as in his opinion the interests of the public service may require. fa28-ft SEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the U. S. Sob. Dep't with 6.000 head of BEEF CATILE on the hoof. The CATILE on the hoof. The Cattle to be dedivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,800 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. 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 April, 1862. Helfers and Bullocks not wanted. A bond with good and sufficient security will be renired. Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Trea-Government reserves and and then put in by contract-rs bory notes. No bid will be entertained when put in by contract-rs who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not presset to respond to his bid. Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECK WITH, O. S., U. Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECK WITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C. FORM OF BID. I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Govern-ment good Beef Cattle on the hoof for per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at <u>source</u>, according to the terms of the euclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so disternined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Tresaury notes in navment for , and to receive Treasury notes in payment for le. fel3-tm9 the Cattle. DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, 27th February, 1862. PROPOSALS, will be received at this Office antil THURBDAY, st 12 M., the 6th day of March, 1862, for anpplying the Quartermasters Department sixty (60) TRAYELLING FORGES, with Blacksmiths and Shoe-ing Tools complete. ing Tools complete. The Forges to be similar to those made by the United States Ordnance Department. They are required imme-diately. G. H. CROSSMAN, fe28-6t Deputy Quartermasser General. A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUI-PAGE OFFICE. PHILADBLPHIA, February 28, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until WEONES-DAY, March 5th, st 12 M, for furnishing 50,000 TENTS D'ARBER, FRENUH PATTERN; A sample of which can be seen at this office, to be made f linen or cotton, and delivered in New York and Phila-Also, ARMY GAITERS OB LEGGINGS. of good strong linen or cotton duck, a sample of which can be seen at this office. Each bia is invited for 1,000 to 10,000 pairs of these Leggings, and bidders are required to state how soon they can deliver them.

o state how soon they Can Genver show. Bids must be endorsed Proposals for Tents D'Arbré, or, Proposals for Gaiters or Leggings. The names of proper securities will be required in the proposals. mb1 Deputy Quartermaster General. A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, corner TWENTY SECOND and G Streets. WASHINGTON, February 28, 1862. TWO HUNDRED EXPERIENCED TEAM STERS can obtain immediate employment on application at this Office. Wages \$25 per month and a daily ration.

order need not attend the office to receive the money, but can endorse the order to another. 7. Deputy postmasters to receive, as compensation, (subject to Post Office Consolidation Act of 1825,) one-third of the whole commissions on orders issued, and one-eighth of one per cent. on the their payment to be paid out of the revenue accruing from such service; but any de-

ficiency that may arise in the first year to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury arises from the revenue of the Post Office Department. It is obvious that some of these provisions may be amended, but the main enactment is good. Section 6 should treat with the case of money-orders sent to firms and not to individuals; and Section 7, giving deputy postmasters commission on the issue and payment of money-orders, adopts a principle wholly ignored by the British Post Office. This work is there considered as part of the postmaster's routine duty, not to be paid for by any addition to his salary. In cases where-as in cities and large towns-the money-order system imposes much extra labor, the plan is to increase the clerical force, and to pay for

such increase out of the funds of the Post Office Department, like other clerks' salaries. If the deputy postmaster is to have a commission, one-third of the amount re-

ceived on orders issued seems too considerable, and the amount on moneys paid too small.

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862. SEALED PROPUSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnisaing 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. drawn. The name of the person who sends it is not marked on it, nor the name of him to whom it is to be paid. The postmaster who issues it, sends a letter of advice to the postmaster who is to pay it, in which both b) Online States Freesery Roles, and for the four-matter or refunding thereof, "Ac. Notes and Brods will be required of the denomina-tions and in the proportions as follows: Thirteen millions each of United States Nores of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and names are recorded, and payment will not be made unless the receiver endorses it and can nention by whom it is sent. Until last year, twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000. OF REGISTERED BONDS. no sum above \$25 could be remitted by one order, but \$50 may now be sent for a com-100 500 1,000 mission of 25 cents. British experience shows that not one money-order in 500,000 gets appropriated by the wrong person. The money-order bill, which passed the House of Representatives on February 25, and is now before the Senate Committee on Post Offices, contains nine sections. They give: 1. The Postmaster General the power to establish an uniform money-order system in all post offices which he may deem suitable therefor, it being the duty of the deputy postmaster, in each case, to issue orders, imme- for Longford, are veriously named in connection diately send advice with particulars to the postmaster on whom it is drawn, and in no case, under penalty of being-fined for the misdemeanor, to issue an order without first receiving the amount from the person who obtains it. 2. Each person, on applying for an

and vice versa.

by law, first, if a contract is awarded, it will be ly executed; and the names of the parties who are me the surgities to the amount of the face of the

intract will also be stated

The Department will cor

order, must enter his name and address, and those of the person to whom it is to be sent. 3. The amount of an order not to be less than \$1, nor more than \$30, and the commission payable to be five cents for a sum from \$1 to \$10; ten cents from \$10 to \$20, and additional five cents for every additional \$10, or less amount. 4. Gives the deputy postmaster power to issue

a new money-order, in lieu of one which it is desired to modify or change, on payment of a new commission, or to repay the amount, on receiving back the order from the person to whom it was issued, but without refunding the commission. 5. Order not to be valid or payable, if not presented before 90 days, but

to be renewable, on payment of a new commission. In case an order is lost, a duplicate may be issued, on legal proof of loss and payment of second commission. 6. Payee of an

postmasters such money as may be required over and above the current revenue of their

offices, to pay money-orders drawn on them, 9. Postmaster General to have power to

employ such clerical force as may be neces-

sary to carry out the provisions of this act-

amounts paid at their offices. 8. Postmaster

General to have power to transfer to deputy

the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, in-cluding New Mexico. "No special object was given me in charge to do, nor was I furnished with any particular plan of a campaign. The general discussions at Washington resulted in the understanding that the great object in view was a descent of the Mississippi, and for its accomplishment I was to raise and organize an army, and when I was ready to descend the river I was to let the President know. My command was then to be extended over Kentucky and down the left bank of the Mississippi. For military reasons it was judged inexpedient to do so in the beginning.

says

reasons it was judged inexpedient to do so in the beginning. "Full disorctionary powers of the ample kind were conferred on me. Not a line of written in-structions was given me. The leading object of the campaign being settled, the details of its accom-plishment and the management of my department were left to my own judgment. "While at Washington I informed myself fully of the unprepared condition of the West, and its want of arms, from the Governor of Illinois." "The General then goes on to show that from the utterly unprepared condition of the Western loyal troops, from the threatening aspect of the rebellion, from the want of any kind of artillery or fortifica-tions, and from the raw condition of the Federal

tions, and from the raw condition of the Federal

tions, and from the raw condition of the Federal levies, he was forced to buy arms, to creet fortifica-tions, and to oversee the gigantic field of operations from Cairo to the Rocky Mountains. The emergency, General F. thinks, justified him in taking \$300,000 from the U. S. Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, and a despatch from Hon. M. Blair shows that he acted with his concurrence, for Mr. Blair says: '. You will have to do the bestyou can, and take all needful responsibility.'' In reference to General Lyon. General Fremont says that his de-feat at Springfield does not lie at his door. Had General Lyon been able to adhere to his (General Lyon's) own programme before that battle, the de-General Lyon been able to adhere to his (General Lyon's) own programme before that battle, the de-feat would not have occurred. About Colonel Mul-ligan's defeat at Lexington, General F. says that General Cameron was calling on him for 5,000 troops to go to Washington, and the danger of Cairo required other thousands of soldiers from his de-partment, so that he could not doeverything in the

partment, so that he could not do everything in the world at once. However, the general says: "On the 14th, General Sturgis was directed to move, with all practicable speed, upon Lexington. General Pope's despatch of the 16th gave me overy reason to believe, as he did, that a reinforcement of 4,000 men, with artillery, would be there in abund-

henesty, the credit to record our belief that, when issuing this sorip, by the quire and ream, to "pay" for the plundered farms, stables, and stores of the Southwest, he never was so crazy as to imagine that it would be redeemed by his imaginary Go-verment. The scrip business was merely an irre-sponsible arrangement to cover downright robbery. We infer, from the report of Gov. Jacksen's speech in the Memphis Appeal, whatever language he may indulge in to the contrary, that the robol Missouri scrip is not considered first-class money down in Dixie. It would seem there is an impres-sion in that quarter that it is not good for much, and it is to remove this impression that the Gover-nor speaks. When he succeeds in convincing the people of Tennessee that this paper is anything

Letter from Mound City. [Correspondence of The Press.]

MOUND CITY, Illinois, Feb. 27, 1862. This town, which is located a few miles above the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi at Cairo, is again attracting the notice of Western capitalists, and is regarded as a place of much future impertance. It is but a few years since it was started as a town or city project, and it now contains a popu-lation of some twenty-five hundred inhabitants. Among its improvements are the largest marine ways and boat-yard, west of the mountains, and the largest iron foundry and machine shop in Illinois. The Union Block, embracing twelve spacious brick stores, twenty-two and a half feet front each, by one hundred in depth, and a total river front of two hundred and seventy feot, has been converted into a Government hospital. Openings have been made in the partition walls upon each floor, and a small track has been laid, upon which small headcars are used to remove the sick and wounded. The establishment is the largest and most complete in the United States. It contains now about one thousand sick and wounded, who are under the care and attention of the Sisters of Charity.

We do not think this sentiment is likely to decrease very materially within the next few days. All branches of business have flourished here A Rebet Paper on their Late Reverses. for the past few months. In fact, this young city The Mobile Register says : Since the late reverses to our arms, we notice

is one of the busiest and most attractive towns in Since the late reverses to our arms, we notice-quite a deplorable disposition to growl and grumble against the Government of the Confederacy; to charge upon it the responsibility of these disasters, and to complain generally of the administration of sifairs. This seems to us all wrong—transparently and absurdly wrong. It evidences no judgment, and is far from speaking well for the possession of those stable qualities of fortitude and patient de-termination which it is believed the Southern. race massesses. and which are essential to our success in the West. I understand, too, that arrangements have been made with a party in New York or your city for an early completion of the Vincennes and Mound City Railroad, and you should not be surprised to find the place with a population of ten thousand within the next five years. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad will soon be extended on the opposite side of the river to this point, and thus possesses, and which are essential to our success in this war, and to the maintenance of a sustained, career of national greatness in the future. If our confidence in the ability and rectifude of our. Goring here the entire through-passenger business of the Illinois Contral road. The soldiers here are anaious to extend their trip to New Orleans, where, we have reason to believe, a strong Union see timent prevails, and that a numerous party will greet the old flag with three times three.

For The Press.

Life and Time. FROM THE FRENCH OF "LAMARTINE."] I have said in my heart, of this life what to make I Shall I follow where journey'd the masses of yore, Like a lambkin that skips as the dam skips before, And thus copy of mortals each mortal mistake?

One steks over oceans hop'd treasures in chase, And the waves swallow up his adventurous sail; Whilst the other, of glozy-if genius prevail-Will, intoxicate, die in har cruel emorace.

That one founds a throne, and ascends but to fall;

The Busbandman cultures his fields as he may, The Learned still ponder, the Soldiers still slay,

Whilst the Beggar reclines at the side of the road.

Meanwhile, whither go they I they go as the loaf

Thus go, facing out, generations to day,

Which the fury of winter drives rudely away;

Sawn by Time, and now gathered, in moments so brief,

They wrestly with Time; but his aim has not miss'd!

Like a rivar that swallows the sands, as it flows,

They are born-they are dead-did they ever exist

I have seen him devour these shadowy foes!

As for me, I will trumpet the name I adore,

With the passions creating the intricate snare

Of far sweeter voices this hists to the call,

And deciphers his tate in the eyes of the fair.

The Idler sleeps on amid hunger's abode,

No. 200 South TWELTTH Breet, above BFRUOE. ja29-2m* mitted to the prison were discharged by the sift them at length to ascertain their precise value secession of Tennessee, when the affianced husband, the enemy on our right, and was probably only armies of the enemy. 375 tons.	Litharge, Brugs of Lead, Coppers, Gil of Vitriol, Colomel, Patent Yellow, Chrome Eed, Chrome Fellow, Chrome Fellow, Survice, State, Chrome Yellow, Survice, State, Chrome Yellow, Survice, Chrome Yellow, Survice, Su	 can obtain immediate employment on application at this Ofice. Wages S25 per mouth and a daily ration. J. J. DANA, mh3.6t Capt., Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army. ine, J. J. DANA, mh3.6t Capt., Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army. ine, EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL. EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTI Ston. e. The set cass Country School for both sexes, located at CARVERSVILLE, Bucks county, Pa. The next session will commence March 31, 1862, and continue twonty-two weeks. B. The sethool is organized with three departments—the PREPARATORY, the NORMAL, and the OBNAMEN. The healthfulness of location and the OBNAMEN. Tat. Students of all ages, and every stage of advancement, are admitted on terms of equality. The healthfulness of location and theroughnoss of instruction are unsurpussed. Terms—For board and tuition in common English, S3 per week. For catalogues and particulars, address Hev. F. B. S. HUNSICKER, Principal, fel3-1m# OARVERSVILLE, Bucks co., Pa. DORDEENTOWN FEMALE COL. The institution is pleasantly located on the Delsware tion is plaid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior sdvantages are furnismed in vocal and to grow, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address BUIOM. 	 Philadelphia County Prison. The fifteenth annual report of the Inspectors, made to the State Legislature last month, has just been printed, and Dr. JOHN B. BIDDLE, Président of the Board, has sent us a copy, from which we glean the following particulars. The number of commitments for 1861 was 12,901, against 20,800 in 1860. "The commitments for intoxication were 2,850; for vagrancy, 2,664; for disorderly conduct, 5,719; for assault and battery, 1,668; in all 12,901. Four-fifths of the entire commitments to the Prison are thus referable to drunkenness—the commitments for vagrancy and disorderly conduct being, almost without exception, cases of drunkenness, and most of those for assault and battery being also due to excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks." The Board recommends some modification of our license system,—the interposition of the evil. Reporting that 5,463 out of 12,901 com- 	4,000 men, with artillery, would be there in abund- ant time, and, if the committee will take the time to read the accompanying papers, it will be seen that, from every dispesable quarter where there were troops, the promptest efforts were made to con- centrate them on Lexington, but chance defeated these afforts. ¹⁷ In regard to the contracts for mortars, &c., Gene- ral Fremont gives an extract from a letter from Hon. M. Blair urging him to buy mortars. So far as the other contracts were concerned, he disclaims any "jobbing," and boldly justifies them from the necessities of the case. In closing his introduction to the testimony, General Fremont says: "It is not grateful to me to have been myself compelled to set out the merite of my administra- tion; but it was necessary in order to call attention to points, which otherwise might not have been presented, and which are necessary to a clear un- derstanding of the subjects inquired into. Many acts which have been consured, were, I think, for the public good. I know they were with that in- tention. I do not feel that in any case I over- stepped the authority intended to be confided to me. "Myself, and the officers and men acting with me, were netuated solely by a desire to serve the country, and I feel assured that this is realized by the people of the West, among whom we were acting.'' The accompanying despatches, letters, and doou-	anything, it would be a great consolution to a number of parties about Springfield, Neosho, Cassville, and väriöus öthör pöints, tö know it. Uppublished Incidents of the Fort Donel- son Fight. The New York Tribure's Fort Donelson corres- pondent gives the following incidents, not published before, of that desperate fight: A FAIR SOUTHERN TRAITRESS. A young man belonging to one of the Tennessee regiments—he held the rank of first lieutenant in his company—was very dangerously wounded in Saturdey morning's strife, and was not expected to live when I left Dover, where he lay in much pain and in more remorse. The young man told me he was a native of Har- rieburg, Pennsylvania, and had resided there until the aulumn of 1859, when he went to Columbia, Tennessee, and there engaged in the practice of the law with considerable success. While in that State he became acquainted with and enamored of a young woman of culture and fortune, a distant re- lative, I understand, of General Pillow, and was soon engaged to marry-her. The love stream of the young couple flowed emoothly enough until the fail of Sumptor and the	 come to be called rife pits—shallow ditches, the carth from which is thrown to the point affording shelter from the fire of the attack. The strength of the profile of this work, which has evidently been very hastily executed, varied at different points. Along the front of the exterior lines, the trees had been felled and the brush cut and been to ver, breast high, making a wide <i>abatis</i>, very difficult to pass through. The lines run along a ridge, cut through by several ravines, running towards the river. The hillsides rise by abrupt ascents to a height of perhaps 75 or 80 feet. Our army approached the place with very little knowledge of its topography. Our first line of battle was formed on the 12th inst., in some open fields oposite the enemy's cutworks, and extending a distance of over three miles. Various elevations and spurs of hills afforded position for our artillery from which we annoyed the enemy, but which were not of such a commanding character as to enable us to achieve decisive results. The ranges were long, and the thick woods prevented to the right and left, our skirmishers thrown out in front, keeping up an active, and, as we since learn, effective fire on the enemy's outwork. 	make them pay dearly for these small successes, and trace in blood every step that they advance upon our soil, and they do not weaken or, vital strength, for our grand armies remain intact, and must be overthrown and destroyed ere the asues of the South will look gloomy. To keep the grand armies of Kentucky and Vir- ginia strong, and to strengthen them, will be sho policy of the Government, and we rasy probably soon hear that the forces, which are popularly con- sidered already too small at some points, are being weakened to reinforce the grand armies. It may be that some of these points, where the forces have been so weakened, will be successfully attacked. Grumblers will then have a flue text, of course. But let them not be heeded. The great armies are the true bulwarks of our safety. On them we must rely where, the enemy attempt to pour their solid column, of a hundred or a hundred and fifty thou- sand znen into the country. How could such forces be confronted with our troops scattered in squads of five thousand to twenty-five thousand at all the divers points on coast and inland frontier which the people adjacent thereto think should certainly be defended by the best efforts of the Government? Wo must keep our great armies massed in such strength as to be able to give battle to the stronzest	at Soranton, Pa., made during the last four weeks the largest amount of iron ever produced in that length of time by a single furnace in the United States, and probably in the world—the vield of the
이 가지 않는 것이 않는 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 많은 것이 많은 것이 가지 않는 것이 같은 것이 많은 것이 많은 것이 같은 것이 없다. 것이 않는 물건이 있는 것이 가지 않는 것이 가지 이 것이 같은 것이	their patronage. HENRY JONES, Cate	aror, taining full particulars, addross	Reporting that 5,463 out of 12,901 com-	ments are very voluminous, and one would have to	smoothly enough until the fall of Sumptor and the	On the 13th a gallant charge was made against	strength as to be able to give battle to the strongest	States, and probably in the world-the yield of the last week amounting to the unparalleled product of 3754 tons.