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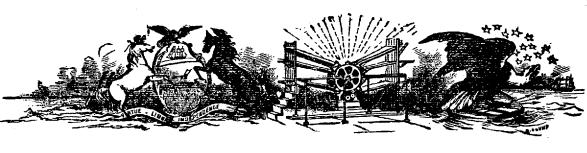
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All of new, choice selections, and AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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Superior in every respect to any other
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COMPRISING STRENGTH, GENTILITY, ACTION,
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Or, in other words, containing all the excellencies of
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FOR CHEAP BUTTER, CHEESE, Eggs, Poultry, &c., go to the NEW STORE, No. Eggs, Poultry, &c., go to the NEW STORE, No. 1502 North SECOND Street. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

correspondents. For example, here is the Paris letter-writer of the Daily Telegraph writing such For The Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER FROM LONDON.

ence of The Press.] London, February 20, 1862. Precisely a fortnight ago, the Parliamentary sesion opened, and little has been done. A few anouncements of intended law reforms have been nade, and the subject of expenses on the Trent affair has been introduced, but in such a muddled manner that the actual cost has not been arrived at. First, there was a modest little vote of £343,000, for expenses incurred in the Mason and Slidell restitution, and every one said this was a small amount, all things considered. Next came a demand for £973,000, by way of supplementary estinates, and when Mr. Bright asked if this were all, and when he complained that the accounts were confused by the transfer of items from one branch to another, he was informed by Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, that perhaps this was the full mount, and that he must wait to see. The session is likely to pass over quietly, unless ministers be beaten on finance. A great falling off in the public revenue is one thing, and a great in-

crease in expenditure is another; just now we nave both combined. Mr. Gladstone, our Minister of Finance, is the person upon whom now depends the continued existence of the Palmerston Administration. He was a pupil of Peel's, is a better peaker, also a younger man (he was born in 1809), out is crotchetty. He may bolt at any time, and has so managed, as a politician, that he can safely hedge at a day's notice. That is, there is no reason, if the Tories came in to-morrow, why Gladstone should not continue in his present office,none, except his personal dislike and even contemp for Disraeli, to whom he will not play second. Mr. Gladstone is proud, I suppose, because his father was a baronet and his brother is. But old John Gladstone, his father, was a poor Scotch lad, from Kincardine shire, when he went first to Liverpool, where he became a rich merchant, and finally was made a Baronet, sixteen years ago, whereas

Disraeli's father, the "Curiosities of Literature" man, was descended from an old family of Spanish Jews, and inherited a considerable property from his father and from Miss Lara, his aunt Gladstone will not attend the House for a week because of the death of Mrs. Gladstone, his sisterin-law, wife of the member for Devizes. His budget is looked for with the most intense interest. I recollect nothing to match it, since the public waited for Peel's money-measures after he ook office in 1841. At that time, the Whigs had a failing revenue, an increasing expenditure, and a vast deficiency. Peel laughed them to scorn. The

Whigs said: Tell us what to do. No, said Peel, none but a quack will prescribe until he is regularly called in. So he was called in, and he prescribed a perpetual blister, in the shape of an Income Tax, and subsequently administered free trade as an opening medicine.

The tone of the newspapers here is entirely changed towards the United States. A few evenings ago, when Lord Carnarvon made a little rumous about the arrest of a British subject in the North, Lord Russell would not entertain the complaint, but said that in extraordinary times, it often was necessary to resort to extraordinary means, and that Mr. Lincoln was fully justified in using them. Besides, in the case in question, the amiable victhat starched monument of sanctity, the Earl of Shaftesbury, declared against the sinking of ships laden with stone in Charleston harbor, which, he said, must cause its permanent destruction, and (piously raising his eyes to heaven, adjusting his white choker and fixing his wig) that "it was not an act of war of man against man, or of nation against nation, but it was an act of war against the bounty of Providence, which had vouchsafed harbors for the advantage of commerce and for the civilizing influences of intercourse between one people and another." Lord Russell replied that he had it from the American minister, Mr. Adams, "that the permanent destruction of Charleston harbor was impossible, that the two rivers which formed the harbor would be sure to make a channel, and that it was impossible, even if it had been intended. to effect the permanent destruction of the harbor. intention was only to make a temporary obstruction, and when peace was restored that obstruction would be removed. That, he believed, was the view taken by the American Government." Besides this, the *Times*, which used to have from two to four columns a day on, and against, the

United States, has let that subject drop, and Punch, which is a sort of Jackal to the Times, has also become less venomous. Mr. Russell's predictions not having come out true, his letters are read here now rather with curiosity than interest. People like to read without any longer believing him. Russell has made five campaigns FROM 87½ TO \$1 PR. YD, as a reporter. First, in Ireland, during the Repeal row and State Trials of 1843-'44. Second, in the Crimean War, which established his reputation for describing battles. Third, in Russia, at the coronation of the present Czar. Fourth, in India, during the rebellion of 1857-'58. Fifth, in the United and dis-United States He has found his Waterloo

in the New World, and will return-not a conque-No doubt Mr. Russell's letters from America will eventually appear in book-form. They will be anticipated by the "Special Correspondence" of another Irish gentleman, Mr. S. Phillips Day, who was in the United States, on the part of the Morn-ing Herald, from May to November, last year. and makes no secret of his intention of giving a grand apotheosis to Davis, Stephens, Beauregard other small volume, entitled "Monastic Institutions; their origin, progress, nature, and tendency." have a permanent correspondent in Washington. The Illustrated London News is fortunate in ha. ving its artist and letter-writer in the person of Good bye. Frank Visitelly, who exercised his talents in a like capacity, for that journal, during the Italian war and Garibaldi's Sicilian and Neapolitan campaign. Then, the Morning Star, which is more decidedly in favor of the North than any other English paper, and represents Mr. Bright's politics, has a very clever correspondent, though one of the smallest in stature, in Mr. Frederick Milne Edge. He is son of a quondam neighbor of mine, Mr. Edge, gas-fitthe advantage of being extremely well educatedindeed, a graduate of Oxford. Edge, fils, was a reporter and writer for Mr. Bennett, of New York, | which the remaining eight companies come: for some time, but eventually returned to Europe, as private secretary to Paul Morphy, and his experience in this capacity eventuated in the shape of a small and lively volume, called "The Exploits and Triumphs, in Europe, of Paul Morphy." Mr. Edge also wrote an anti-slavery volume, which had the honor of being quoted, as an authority, in the last number of the Quarterly Review. His letters from Washington, in the Morning Star,

are regarded here as impartial and able: they manifest the writer's decided Union sympathies The Manchester Guardian, of which Tom Taylor is the London correspondent, has sent a gentleman to America, to write for it, and the Liverpool Post has either done the same or will. Some people here see trouble ahead about British interference with Mexico. The British people do not want to engage in causeless wars. A couple of months ago, when Palmerston and Russell so adroitly got up the "honor of our flag" excitement, the nation might have been led into war with the United States. But they have no desire to war with Mexico. The debt of twelve million pounds, from that country to this, looks large on paper; but a great amount of Moxican bonds, for which the present holders want twenty shillings on the pound, with interest, did not cost these parties five per cent. They have gradually diminished in value, on the hands of successive owners, and it would be a fortunate coup that would raise them to par value. Napoleon has led England into the invasion of Mexico, and it is now said that this sagacious moparch, who literally does not let his left hand know what his right hand does, has had the plan in his mind, even to placing Maximilian on the Mexican throne, for over eighteen months. He is warmly attached to the Archduke, who is a thorough gentleman, and has not declined the offered chance When the proposal was made, his answer was, that he could not accept or refuse a throne which was not yet in existence. When rival factions in Mexico were put down, the wrongs of the contracting Powers redressed or avenged, brigandage crushed, and public tranquility restored, then, in deed, if the Mexican people turned towards him, and invited him to rule over them as a constitu tional Sovereign, he did not think he should hesi tate." It is considered certain that the Emperor of Austria dees not dream of swapping Venetia for a throne for his brother. A new candidate has seen named for Mexico—namely, the second son of Leopold, King of Belgium, and first cousin of

Queen Victoria. This young gentleman is the

Count of Flanders, almost twenty five years old,

and a bachelor. He would probably be backed up

by Palmerston.

ODE TO AMERICA.

As children play with toys,

No more, no more of these!

The girls are pale;

The olden kings look thin and cold,

Her urn of bitter tears before thy feet!

Thou bearest thy awful woe

Of tears, that dare not flow

Which crowns thy lips the while,

For the great gedlike smile

And stills thy mighty heart to move

Guided thy peaceful realm,

And idly swung the almost useless beim;

That I, who, in my erring thought,

As calmly on as when the hand of love

Have often wronged thy fame,

By sneers and taunts of blame,

Bow down with penitence e'erwrought,

And pangs of reverent shame.

Thy rulers put aside thy rights;

Thy ancient fee grows loud, and bold

The swaggering coward burns

Thy sensitive, proud check:

Smites, like a craven, when she deems thee weak!

Thy passionate arteries gush

With hot rebellious blood:

But then stillest the raging flood .

To the audacious kings,

Thy pale, stern features i

Not yet, not yet! Oh! bear,

Bears the insulting cry

Of hunters drawing nigh

Whence, with a roar and bound, at length-

With bristling hair, with mane that rolls

The lordly beast, whose lifted paw controls

The fatal ends of life, and, in his wrath,

Above the piercing lightning—he shall come,

Sweep from his onward path

The awe-struck phalanx of his enemies!

Of shot and shell,

Where thousands fell;

I saw thy many squadrons file and form;

I saw them driving through a deadly storm

But who survived, ah! they, indeed,

Were soldiers true; a race to breed

I saw thy mail-clad fleets, whose ponderous arms,

Laugh at the toys of Europe, daily grow

By stream and silent lake.

I saw them glide and take

Their native waters, as the wild swan glides,

With scarce a ripple at his moulded sides,

To mar the current in its onward flow.

Swiftly they gathered, by the rising walls

Hither and thither at prodigious sports,

Then snuffed a welcome from the briny breeze,

Of armed ports;

To try their watery wings, they sped;

And, with one will, away they fled

To join their dusky sisters of the seas!

I saw it all; and bending low,

O glorious mother of our race,

For a great purpose, in a lowly place !-

My lips against thy ear I set,

With " Hist! a hope begins to grow!

Long suffering guardian of the free,

Thou who canst stretch the olive o'er the wave,

And smite the master of the slave,

That might and must befall

Ere the great end shall crown the thing to be !-

Yet wisely measure all

How shall I honor thee?

How shall I fitly speak,

In song so faint and weak,

For now the scales, so long

Held on the side of wrong,

And thou mayst lift thy radiant head,

In joy at holding that for which they bled!

False prophets scowled thee down,

Their lies were scrawled in sand !

The cause, the way, the date,

They wrote for thee with the slow augur's hand-

Resume thy place, unchallenged now,

To thee again incline;

And bind thy ring of reappearing stars

About thy forehead, and forget thy scars

Nor bow thy glories to the haughtiest brow

And whispered darkly of thy coming fate:

They perished utterly!

The gilded throne, the foidered carpet hem,

The purple robe, the sceptre, and the strain

Defies the herald's trace,

Before thy regal steps on land and main?

Ennobled, in a moment, more than kings:

Of foregone kings, whose race

There are some deeds so grand

That their mighty doers stand

Need no sanctity from time;

Their own epoch they create,

Then exalt thee, for such noble deeds were thine!

Rank nor wealth nor ancient h

And God's own flaming aureole,

George H. Boken.

Envy nothing born of earth,

Nor the glittering sorrows of a crown.

O Nation, take instead

To wrap thy young limbs like a royal stole,

To settle on thy head !

Thy measureless renown,

And such deeds, O land sublime,

Whence all meaner things take date;

What is the splendor of the diadem,

That wears a royal crown !

Bear on, bear on! Not yet, not yet!"

Avenging warriors, ripening for the day

When thou shalt cast thy shame away.

Like the tumultuous vapors of the skies,

The dreadful door of his invaded home :

As the lion in his lair,

As they prattle empty things.

From thy heart the churl is spurned;

But thy ready sinews pause,

Remembering thy holy cause,

Whetting his teeth and gathering all his strength,

Thou seemest to listen, in a patient hush,

Thy pale, stern features blush,

To proffer counsel, jeers, and spurns;

With new-found courage; England smites

Thou murmurest not:

They waste thy gold;

Still thy great cause is not forgot.

So grandly, with such high command

O suffering, patient land,

paragraphs as these: "I may mention that Mr. Slidell has completely succeeded in the searct mission he was charged with in France by President Jefferson Davis. The object of this mission appears to me very important to know, but, in spite of all my efforts, I have as yet been unable to find out what it is. I have only been assured that the President of the Confederate States does not ask France Made merry with our earth: to recognize the South for the present. I will venture, however, to suppose that it may, perhaps, be a question of the officious intervention of France in favor of the arrangements I have mentioned above. I have just heard, however, that Mr. Slidell has presented to M. Thouvenel a list of the vessels which have forced the blockade of the South-

this blockade be recognized as non-effective. Mr. Studell, it is added, is greatly pleased with the Emperor." Now, I know, for a fact, that Mr. Slidell has not had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon, and that M. Thouvenel, who gave him an audience twice, did not receive him, either time, in his private apartment. He saw him in a large room, where several persons working under the Govern ment were writing. So, Mr. Slidell did not see the Emperor nor have a private audience of the mi-

ern ports, and that he consequently demanded that

We have a report, from various quarters, that Prussia is not only disposed to acknowledge the Kingdom of Italy but has asked the Emperor of Russia to do so at one and the same time. Victor Emmanuel has not been such a stubble-goose as to claim the right of sending soldiers and ships to the anti-Mexican invasion. He has ordered a man-of war to the Gulf of Mexico, simply to protect, and, if necessary, receive such of his subjects in Mexico

as may want aid. Queen Victoria no longer surrenders herself to grief, but, during the last ten days, has taken carriage drives, accompanied by her daughter, the Princess Alice, who seems to be an excellent and affectionate young woman. Her Majesty still declines seeing people on business-except the Duke of Newcastle. Her eldest daughter, the Princes of Prussia, is visiting her now, and her spirits have much improved. Prince Alfred, the sailor, who is reported to be a "Little Pickle," in his way, returns to England immediately.

A Letter from Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment.

CAMP DONALDSON, Charlestown, March 2, 1862.

DEAR M. : I received both your letters this dayone by mail, the other by William. As a mail starts in a few hours for home, I embrace the opportunity of letting you know our whereabouts. We left Bolivar on Saturday morning at 32 o'clock, the most piercing cold day we have had this winter About a mile out of the town we halted, loaded our pieces, and marched without the sound ei drum, for this is the hotbed of Disunion. It was really a solemn sight and sound to see and hear the footfall of a thousand men treading the frozen ground, not knowing what moment they would be called upon for deadly conflict. We reached Charlestown about 9 A. M., and drove the rebe pickets some four miles beyond the town. Later n the day, some of our cavalry in reconnecting were surprised and three captured, as was one of the New York Ninth. Toward evening, one of our own men and a member of company H captured rebel. He at first leveled his rifle, but our Boy Dilks was too quick fer him, and he was safely brought into camp and handed over to the proper authorities. There are quite a number of handsome residences in the place, and before the resellion it was a town of some importance. The surrounding country is beautiful, and one of the firest and is in a measure described. The remaining inhabitants keep indoors and you see little of them The men of the various regiments are kept very strictly within the limits of their respective encampments. No dissipation of any character is tolerated. A box with the comforts and good things of home would be very acceptable. Send by Adams Express, directed, as you must your letters, Colonel Murphy's Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company E, P. V., General Banks' division, Virginia. Put nothing in the box that will not keep a week, as it will be several days reaching me. We can buy nothing of the inhabitants, and so nust rough it through as best we can. Place no reliance upon newspaper reports as to our movements.

All but official notices from the War Department

are mere speculations. Remember me kindly to

all. Write soon. Yours, &c. BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, JEFFERSON CO., VA. February 27, 1862. I have just a spare moment this morning, and shall devote it to you. We left our camp Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, marched some three miles, then took the cars to Sandy Hook, where we arrived about 3 P. M ; we formed line and marched to within a half mile of the ground first occupied by us, in August last; here we bivouaced for the night; no tents or food except what the men had in their haversacks. We soon had large fires, around which we slept soundly, if not sweetly. The morning broke in cold, but cloudy. About 2 P. M. yesierday we marched for Harper's Ferry, and crossed to Virginia, in good order, upon a magnificent pontion bridge, Generals McClellan and Banks directing the crossing. The Third Wisconsin crossed first then the New York Ninth, followed by Best's and Campbell's Artillery, the Twenty-seventh Indiana Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, with the First Micligen Cavalry, which reached us in the night, conose the Second Brigade, under General Hamilton We marched from Harper's Ferry to this town. Tie enemy's pickets left as we entered. We have possession of the town, and our men quartered in the vacated bouses. Desolation and ruin hang over the place. Molasses is \$1.50 per gallon; the inhabitents roast corn, wheat, and rye, scald and drink it, as there is no coffee. Flour \$15 per barrel, and He was in Riobmond the greater part of this time, everything in proportion. We slopt pretty well, considering what we wanted in the shape of food. Our kettles and rations have not yet reached us; Tyler, Wise, and other Southern notabilities. Mr. we expect them to day. The people of the town Day is a scholarly writer. Originally, he was a have nothing to sell or give away. We were called monk, of the Order of the Presentation, but became up at four this morning, and are awaiting marching a Protestant and published his experiences, as orders. The cavalry are reconnoitring towards "Life in a Convent" He subsequently wrote anexecuted. The boys are all in good health and spirits; my own health is excellent. The drums Ere long, every leading London journal will are beating. I must close. I am standing up writing on a board, and have no ink or a change of clothing.

I will be lucky if I can find ink to direct this note.

From Col. Taggart's Regiment. Correspondence of The Press.] TWELFTH REG'T PENN'A RES. VOL. CORPS. I notice, in your remarks of Col. John H. Taggart's regiment (being the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves), you represent it as being composed, in great part, of Philadelphians. This is an error Of majesty and wisdom such as thine? which I desire to correct. There is but one comter and gas-meter maker, in Westminster, and has pany in the regiment from that city, which is the smallest of the nine which compose the same. The following are the names of the counties from

One from Bradford county - Capt. Mathison.

One from Bradford county - Capt. Gustin.

Capt. Horn.

Capt. Horn. One from Dauphin county
One from Northampton county One from Northampton county
One from Westmoreland county
One from York county
One from Indiana county
One from Franklin county
One from Northampton county
One from Westmoreland county
One from Franklin county
One from Franklin county

Whenever an opportunity presents itself they will show their courage, and by no means disgrace the State they represent. The Mailed War Steamer Built at Mystic,

Connecticut. The New London Chronicle gives the following description of the plating of the new mailed steamer which has just been built at Mystic, Connecticut: The armor is of the most novel description, and envelopes the vessel completely, to two feet below the water line. It is composed of longitudinal iron bars, three and one-quarter inches thick, showing four inches face and bolted every six inches with three-quarter inch bolts, which pass completely through the vessel, and are secured on the inside with sorew muts one inch and a half square. The iron bars are dove-tailed together in such an ingenious manner that not a bolt is visible upon the expression with sore and after painting a description. nious manner that not a bolt is visible upon the exterior surface, and, after painting, a close examination will be necessary to detect the armor. Above the ports the thickness decreases to two inches, and upon the upper deck, and about the bow and stern, the plating consists of sheet iron one inch in thickness. Such is the peculiar construction of the vessel, however, with her beautifully rounded stern, sharp bow, and convex sides, that this thickness will be amply sufficient to sustain the shock of the heaviest projectiles without injury. The iron used—which is manufactured at Troy, New York—is of the very best description, perfectly malleable, and of fine texture.

which is manifactured at 1709, New 1078—18 of the very best description, perfectly malleable, and of fine texture.

Her rig will be that of a brigantine. The foremast is 60 feet long and 21 inches in diameter, the mainmast 67 feet long and 18 inches in diameter. All the standing rigging will be of wire rope. Her armament will consist of 18 guns of heavy calibre, 4 of which will be pivotal.

The vessel will undoubtedly prove a success. She is finely moulded, is well lighted and ventilated by a number of skylights and hatchways. Her long flat floor gives indications of great speed and staunchness, notwithstanding the great weight of her armor—about 400 tons. The upper deck is enveloped by a light wire raiting, 27 inches high. She is coppered, except about the screw and about 14 inches below the iron platings, where she is protected by lead, the action of the copper upon the iron heing such as to forbid its use in its immediate vicinity. Her measurement is about 700 tons, without her upper deck, which would make it quite 1,000.

More Tenants for Fort Warren. BOSTON, March 6.—Forty more robel officers, including all the colonels, majors, and other commissioned efficers captured at Fort Donelson, have taken up their residence in the classic shades of Do not place too much reliance on newspaper | Fort Warren.

THE REBELLION

No more of girls and wine, No more of pastoral joys, No after-sighing for some antique line of bearded kings who, at their nation's birth, GOING ON.

Captured. The wine is drunken to the lees; THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE. Still are the bleatings of the woolly fold;

Like dim belated ghosts That hurrying sail Towards their dark graves, Along the brightening coasts, JOHNSTON. Chased by the golden lances hurled &c., &c.,

From the young sun above his cloudy world. From General Banks' Division. My country, let me turn to thee, With love and pride that glow Pure as twin altar-fires that blow Their flames together to one Deity. cavalry, putting three of them hors de combat and Look where I may, routing them. O land beneath the iron sway

Of the strong hand ;-) land gored through and through By thy own faithless brand; Ashby, without the loss of a man. Land of once happy homes, To whose now darkened doors The step of sorrow comes, This includes four thousand pounds of bacon stored Early and late, and pours, for the use of the rebel army. With no soft prelude, or no warning beat,

Leetown and Lovettsville are now among the places held for the Union up to this time. The success of the movement on the Upper Potomac has been complete. way West, last night.

Late from Ship Island. ply ship Vermont from here, on Sunday last, off Hatterss.

All the oyster boats in the vicinity had been captured, with thirty-tix prisoners, thus cutting off the supply of ovsters for New Orleans. The United States sloop of war Hartford arrived at Ship Island, from Havana, on the 22d ultimo, and joined in the celebration of Washington's birthday. The steam gunboat Sazon reports that the steam-

Magnolia, while running the blockade off Mobile, with 400 bales of cotton large side wheel steamer. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, March 5. - The United States

sunboat Mount Vernon has arrived from the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina. A flag of truce was sent out this afternoon, but it has not yet returned, and we are consequently without any news from the South. The wind is from the northwest.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Cruise of the Nashville from Southampton to Beaufort, N. C.—She Captures and Burns a Philadelphia Schooner We yesterday gave a short account of the arrival of the steamship Nashville at Beaufort, N C. Since then we have received an extra of the Rich. mond Enquirer, which gives full details of the ship's course from the time she left Southampton till the time of her arrival at Beaufort. The following is the article from the Enquirer;

PETERSBURG, March 1, 1862.
The Confederate States steamer Nashville reached Beaufort, North Carolina, yesterday morning at seven o'clock, from Southampton, having successfully eluded the blockading steamers, at the en-

the trip:

Leaving Southampton at four P. M., on the 31 of February, within full sight of the Tiescarora, which had but just returned from a six days' cruise outside of the harbor, and was then engaged in coaling up, the Nashville steered for Bermuda, and after successfully weathering a terrific gale of six days' duration, which disabled one of her engines, reached her destination at two P. M., on the 20th, without having caught so much as a glimpse even of the eight vessels of war which had been expressly detailed by the Lincoln Government to effect her capture, and whose vigilance had been stimulated by the offer of \$200,000 as prize money for the "rebel" steamer.

Supplying herself with coal, the Nashville de-

Supplying herself with coal, the Nashville departed from Bermuda at eleven A. M. on the 24th ult., under the pilotage of the master of a Southern schooner which had run the blockade a few days before with a cargo of turpentine and rosin, and who expressed the fullest confidence in his ability to conduct the ship safely into port. On the 26th ult. she encountered on the margin of the Gulf Stream the Yankee schooner Robert Gilfillan, Capt. Smith the Yankeeschooner Robert Gifflam, Capt. Smith, bound from Philadelphia to St. Domingo with an assorted cargo of flour, perk, butter, cheese, and other provisions. Removing from the schooner such of her cargo as was deemed valuable, and transferring her crew to the steamer as prisoners,

About dawn on Friday morning the steamer reached the vicinity of her destined harbor, off which was espied a Yankee war steamer, apparently in watch of the approaching vessel. It was the crisis of the trip; and its perilous nature may be understood when it is known that the entire armament of the Nashville consisted of two rifled sixpounders, while that of her antagonist consisted of several formidable guns of immense calibre and range.

of sympathetic attentions. As an instance of the good feeling of the English towards us, and of the confidence in our cause, it is related to me by an officer of the Nashville that £400,000 sterling— \$2,000.000—was at one period advanced to the Nashville by a single English mercantile house. All classes are loud and earnest in their expressions

of sympathy for the Confederacy, and of detesta-tion of the "Yankee nation." tion of the "Yankee nation."

The ladies of England are especially prominent in their manifestations of favor and regard for the South, and are designated by my informant as the "fiercest Secessionists" he ever saw. It was rumored in England, and the rumor confidently reported here by Capt. Pegram, that the independence of the Confederacy would be first recognized, and thet right smoothly be Belgium.

cille:

Commander—R. P. Pegram.
Lieutenants—J. W. Bennett and W. C. Whittle.
Acting Master—J. H. Ingraham, Jr.
Paymaster—Richard Taylor.
Surgeon—J. L. Anerum.
Midshipmen—Cary, Dalton, Pegram (son of the commander), Sinclair, Hamilton, Bullock, McClintock, and Thomas.
Captain's Clerk——Hasell.
Her crew consists of sixty men.

Captain's Clerk—— Hasell.

Her crew consists of sixty men.

The Nashville brings the intelligence that, on Fobruary 22, an order was officially promulgated at Bermuda, prohibiting to the United States Government the use of the port as a coal depot. Several schooners laden with coal reached Bermuda a faw days before the promulgation of the order.

The Sumpter was at Gibraltar at latest accounts. She had captured twenty-one Yankee vessels, nearly all of which were subsequently destroyed. The arrival of the Nashville creates great rejoicing here. The news she brings has restored the cheer ful spirits of our people, and inspired them with renewed hopes.

EXPRESSIVE .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, pleasantly describing the scenes which attended the opening of the Cumberland river, says: "At a foriorn-looking little cabin on the ether bank a woman appears, broomstick in hand, and for want of a handkerchief, shakes her housewife's bank a woman appears, broomstick in hand, and for want of a handkerchief, shakes her housewife's weapon aloft. 'God bless you,' shouts an enthusiastic old Major, who stands perched on the top of the pilot house.' you and your children, and your children's children forever. You're one of the right sort. Three cheers for the woman with the broomstick. Hail Columbia!' and then the old Major, unable to contain his feelings longer in mere words, goes off in a prolonged 'Youp, youp, youp,' to which the lads on deck gave lusty response.''

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. THE FEDERAL MOVEMENTS STILL

Another Large Rebel Steamer

FULL ACCOUNT OF HER CRUISE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BEAUFORT. SHARP CRITICISMS OF GENERAL A. S.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 5 .- Last night quadron of the First Michigan Cavalry advanced as far as Perryville, on the Winchester turnpike, and ambushed and surprised a party of rebel

The Michigan party returned with nine rebel cavalry horses, fully equipped, as trophies among them the celebrated black stallion rode by Colonel The amount of forage and provisions captured hy our right wing since the advance into Virginia is estimated to be worth twenty thousand dollars.

Gen. Shields passed through Charlestown on his

Boston, March 6.—The United States gunboat Saxon has arrived from Ship Island with dates to the 22d. She reports seeing a vessel, supposed to be the steamer Kensington, which towed the sup-

The health of the troops at Ship Island was good.

er South Carolina has captured the rebel steamer The engineer attempted to blow her up, but only acceeded in killing himself. The Magnotia is a

fully cluded the blockading steamers, at the entrance of the harbor, one of which—the Albatross, it is supposed—fired some twenty or thirty shots at her, without effect. She brings about \$3,000,000 worth of stores, chiefly for the use of the Treasury and Post Office Departments. From an officer of the Nashville we gather the following account of the trip:

the prize was fired, and in a few minutes complete

range.

Nothing daunted, however, but with every energy wrought up to the highest pitch of determination, the gallant commander of the Nash. ville, displaying the "stars and stripes" at his masthead, and with it a signal flag, which, in the uncertain light of the morning, was well calculated to blind the Yankee commander as to the real character of the stranger, ordered his vessel to be steered to bind the Yankee commander as to the real character of the stranger, ordered his vessel to be steered boldly toward the blocksding steamer. The maneuvre was promptly performed, and the Nashville was almost within musket range of the Yankee, but between her and the harbor, when Captain Pegram ordered the stars and stripes to be lowered, and in their stead the stars and bars of the Confederacy displayed at fore, main, and peak. This defiant movement of the Nashville was almost immediately after reproduced to by the Yankee, who as if movement of the Nashville was almost immediately after responded to by the Yankee, who, as if now recognizing the "rebel" steamer, fired a velley after her, and started in rapid pursuit, firing as rapidly as the guns could be loaded and discharged; but the eager agitation of the Yankee gunners marred their aim, and the shots fell far wide of our noble steamer, which was then dashing onward under a full head of steam, and in a comparatively few minutes was safely within range of the protecting guns of Fort Macon, and beyond the range of her chagrined pursuer.

From Beaufort Capt. Pegram and Paymaster R. Taylor, of the Nashville, proceeded to this city, from whence they started for Richmond in the 9 o'clock train this morning.

My informant speaks in glowing terms of the kindness of the English people, who showered upon the crew and officers of the Nashville all manner of sympathetic attentions. As an instance of the

and that right speedily, by Belgium.

The following is a list of the officers of the Nash-

The Union Men in East Tennessee. The Greenville (Tenn.) Banner of the 26th ult.

The Third Georgia Battalion had scarcely got out of sight of our town until some of our citizens, who had voluntarily taken the oath to support the Southern Confederacy, began to get very bold in denouncing the South and the Southern army, and advocating the Union—some abusing Governor Harris, withing to see him hung by the Yankees; others saying that some of the Southern men would have to leave here when the Yankee army "gets in," and many other expressions which are characteristic of the individuals expressing them. Colonel

TWO CENTS.

General Albert Sidney Johnston Sharply Criticised. The New Orleans Delta says: "General A. S Johnston may be a profound strategist; but pro-found as his strategy may have been, it does not seem to have embraced the Tennessee and Cumborand rivers within its scope." The New Orleans Crescent, commenting on the

bove says :

above says:

Just so. General Johnston no doubt fortified Bowling Green scientifically. No doubt he evanuated that town scientifically. Very likely he displayed masterly science in his retreat. Quite possibly everything was done in strict accordance with the rules laid down at West Point. But, while he was fortifying a post only to evacuate it when the enemy made certain movements, it does seem to us that he might have displayed a little common sense, and obstructed the channel of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, all of which could have been thoroughly done by one-fifth of the labor werse than wasted at Bowling Green.

We care not what Gen. Johnson's strategy may have been. He left the main artery to the heart of the Confederacy open to the enemy; and the other, though desperately defended, comparatively helpless. Fert Henry could not withstand the rise in a river, and Fort Donelson fell into the hands of the enemy after a protracted conflict. What he should have protected he left unprotected, and what he did attempt to defend he had to abandon. His sins of omission are so great and glaring that a series of brilliant victories would not reinstate him in the confidence of his countrymen, at least not until the time arrives when maps are not consulted. Gen. Johnston had ample warning. He cannot plend ignorance. Two months before the attack

until the time arrives when maps are not consulted. Gen. Johnston had ample warning. He cannot plead ignorance. Two months before the attack the enemy proclaimed, in their newspapers, that they were going to ascend those rivers, and they have carried out their promises to the very letter. Had these rivers been adequately defended, the late disaster would not have occurred. Both streams could have been made impassable to gunboats, and had this been done, Abolitiondom would have had no victories to rejoite over. When the truth comes out, we venture the assertion that their gunboats were mainly instrumental in winning triumphs for them.

them.

Be this as it may, we do not consider the general situation in any ultimate danger. Our great armies remain unconquered, and are constantly augmenting their strength. Our defences are beaugmenting their strength. Our detences are be-ing continually made stronger; the valley of the Mississippi remains under our control; the heart of the people throbs with prouder defiance than ever; the rush to arms is well nigh universal every-where; and the determination to achieve our comwhere; and the determination to achieve our com-mon independence at all hazards, and every sacri-fice, is more general and forvid than when the tide of victory set invariably in our favor. Re-verses, instead of disheartening, have aroused our people to the highest pitch of animation, and their resolution to conquer is invincible. We have ne-ver doubted our eventual success, and now, when ver doubted our eventual success, and now, when affairs wear a gloomy aspect, we are just as confident, just as hopeful, just as sure as we have been at any period during the pendency of the present struggle. We may suffer much, but our subjugation to abolition rule is utterly impossible. So much for our views respecting the commanding officer and the general situation. Our animadversions have been made in sorrow, not in anger; and if we ever have a chance to write down words of praise, we shall gladly embrace the opportunity.

Miscellaneous. SHIP ISLAND. - A report is current, said to have been derived from a deserter, that the small-pox has broken out among the Federal troops at Ship Island.—Mobile paper. RUN THE BLOCKADE.—The steamer General Mi-ramon, so well known in this port, has made a suc-cessful entry at New Orleans with arms and muni-Good tobacco is said to be raised South of Little Rock, Arkansas, and it is becoming an important crop in that State.

Ir is said that General Beauregard remarked, when he heard the particulars of the Fort Donelson fight, "that General Pillow had fought the greatest hearts on this continent?" battle on this continent. Late and Interesting from Key West.

We make the following extracts from the correspondence of the Herald At 3 P. M., on the 21st, a large scrow steamer, ship-rigged, hove in sight to the eastward; this we all concluded was the *Richmand*, then hourly expected. At 4 P. M. she had moved but little from pected. At 4 P. M. she had moved but little from the position in which she was first seen, and, as hight came on, she still romaining in the same position, we were compelled to think that she was pency, which we hardly believed probable, or that she had anchored for some reason to us unknown. About 7 o'clock a fishing-smack arrived, with Lieut. Hunter, United States navy, and Lieut. Essex Porter, of the First artillery, United States army, who reported the Richmond ashore on Maryland Shoal, about sixteen miles to the eastward of this place. She grounded when running along the line of shout sixten mies to the eastward of this place. She grounded when running along the line of white water which marks the Florida Reef, about three o'clock in the afternoon, or when she was first seen from this point, and was steaming about eight knots at the time, which caused her hows to run up into eleven feet water, when she was drawing sixteen Investigation. her flows to fun up into eleven feet water, when she was drawing sixteen. Immediately on receipt of the news the Ovasco, Lieut. Commanding Guest, got up steam, and taking in tow the lighter Gipsy, proceeded to the scene of the disaster; and, as soon as she could be got ready, the steamer Philadelphia also left to give all possible aid. During the night the wind kept increasing from the southeast, and as daylight came we were fearful the Richmond would leave her bones on the reefs of Florida, for the weather cave every promise of a Rechmond would leave her bones on the reefs of Florida, for the weather gave every promise of a gale. Every spyglass on the island was watching her, and all the took-out towers had numerous persons looking in the direction of the vessel, which could be distinctly seen from any eminence on the Key. Between twelve and one o'clock the joyful announcement came that she was gloat; soon efter ncement came that she was affoat : soon after announcement came that she was anoat; soon after she could be seen steaming rapidly down the Gulf, and in the course of two hours was safely anchored in the harbor, looking but little the worse for wear. The 22d of February, 1862, will also be a day remembered by the inhabitants of Key West. In the morning, at half past nine o'clock, the troops were decreased as

remembered by the inhabitants of Key West. In the morning, at half past nine o'clock, the troops now here were drawn up on the parade ground at the Barraeks, when Washington's Farewell Address to the Army was read to them, after which they had a street parade. At noon a salute of thirty-four guns was fired from Fort Taylor, and one of twenty-one from the Pensacota. In the afternoon an entertainment was given, consisting of sack races, &c., and ending with a chase for a greased pig. Nearly overy one on the Key was present and enjoyed the sport amazingly.

Yesterday we had an arrival of an English schooner from Tampico, bringing as passengers a number of persons—among them several united States soldiers, who were taken prisoners in Texas.

Key West, Feb. 27.—Since my last we had several arrivals of importance. First on the list is the United States brig Bainbridge, Commander Brasher, from Aspinwall on the 13th inst. Next, the United States steam gunboat Kinco, Lieutenant Commanding Ranson. Next, the United States steam gunboat Kennehee, Lieutenant Commanding John H. Russell; both the latter from Boston. And last, but not least, the Confederate sloop Margaret, prize to the United States gunboat Sciota, loaded with forty five bales of cotton. The Margaret, prize to the United States gunboat Sciota, loaded with forty five bales of cotton. The Margaret was captured on the 6th inst., about fifteen miles to the northward of Pass-a-1'Outre, and is sent here for adjudication. As she came to an anchor, the appearance of the rebel flag under the miles to the northward of Pass-a-l'Outre, and is sent here for adjudication. As she came to an anchor, the appearance of the rebel flag under the stars and stripes was a most gratifying spectacle. The Margarct's arrival confirms the report relative to the capture of a large steamer loaded with cotton, which I mentioned in one of my late letters. The steamer proves to be the Magnotia, formerly running in Vanderbilt's opposition line from Berwick's Bay to Toxas, and afterwards on the rough perween New Orleans and the rough Sha from Berwick's Bay to Toxas, and afterwards on the route between New Orleans and this point. She is an excellent vessel, admirably adapted for a cruiser in the shallow waters of the Gulf. She was captured by the United States steamers Brooklyn and South Carolina, and it appears that before falling into our hands her engineer endeavored to destroy the vessel by exploding her boilers. He succeeded in exploding one, without materially injuring the vessel; but, by the explosion, killed himself—consequently, it is to be inferred he was not a gainer by the operation. May others who himself—consequently, it is to be inferred he was not a gainer by the operation. May others who make the same attempt meet with a like fate.

By an arrival from Havana we learn that two additional Secesh steamers have arrived there since last advices—viz: the Vanderbilt, from Sabine Pass, and the Catawba, from Charleston. Comment on this news is quite unnecessary; it speaks for itself in stronger terms than your correspondent can possibly use. The Catawba is a very old beat that formerly ran between Charleston and Havana during the summer season, while the Isabel went during the summer season, while the Isabel went North for repairs, and the Vanderbilt has for some time past been a towboat on the Mississippi river.

The Harriet Lane has arrived, with Captain

Porter on board. She brings also the captain, owner, and orew of the Joanna Ward, from Matanzas for Charleston, captured by her on her passage here They were at once transferred to the custody of the military authorities. The Harriet Lane brings no papers, but we have by her news of the capture of Fort Donelson, which is most cheering. I am pleased to inform you of the arrival of the schooner Engenia Smith—prize to one of our squadron—taken while endeavoring to run the blockade on the coast of Louisiana. She is loaded with coffee and soap, and is the same vessel from which Messrs. Zachary and Rogers were taken, who were afterwards released because the vessel was under English colors.

Compliment to Mrs. Secretary Smith.—
With all the poup and circumstance of war, and of Washington at this time, there is much that makes it as ad place to livo. Why, the very building where I am writing is converted in part, into a hospital, and all along the great passages of this splendid building of the Interior, there mope about, more dead than alive, the poor follows who have escaped for a stroll from the hospital, and wander like ghosts through the corridors. Some would almost question the propriety of having them here. But not so thought Secretary Smith, who, at first, after entertaining Burnside's regiment, finally gave up the unfinished north wing to the sick and wounded soldiers from his own valiant State of Indiana. By-the-bye, Burnside was first nominated to West Point by the Secretary, and he has a good right to regard the hero of Roanoke as his boy. It is not generally known how extensive are the arrangements, nor how perfect the accommodations for this Indiana Hospital. More than one hundred beds' are there arranged, with all the necessary outfit of whole rooms of military stores, obtained and assorted at the instance of Mrs. Secretary Smith, who walks among the wards and bods of the hospital as an angel of meroy; and the blessings of the many, ready to perish, come upon her whorever she goes. One day she rode to one of the camps, where it seems many were on duty again who had been in what they call her hospital. At once she was surrounded by the grateful fellows, and their benedictions were showered on her again who had been in what they call her hospital.
At once she was surrounded by the grateful fellows, and their benedictions were showered on her at every step. What an example to many ladies in Washington and elsewhere, who fear they will compromise their station if they minister actively for the sick soldiers! Mrs. Smith's benevotent face has been missed by her "poor unfortunates" for some days now, while she is away to bury her mother at Connersville, Indiana, who has just died—a mother in Israel, worthy of such a daughter.—Wash. Correspondent Chicago Tribune. Some joker says, when Yancey gets home he will be as little able to recognize the Southern Confederacy as Lord Palmerston himself.

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THE MEXICAN INVASION,

Marking Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Bin

Mexico Betrayed to the Allies.

Vera Creez, Feb. 20.—The negotiations which were commenced a month since at the City of Mexico, having failed of accomplishing the desired end of the Allies, were discontinued, and matters have remained quiet, but in a very undecided and unsatisfactory state on the part of the Allies until yesterday, when General Doblado arrived from the City of Mexico at Soledad, a town about seventy miles distant from here, and which is at present the headquarters of the Mexican forces. At this place he was met by the representatives of the Allied Powers, and negotiations were reopened. A definite agreement has not been arrived at; but enough is made known by the Spanish extra, which was issued this evening, to convince any one who is at all conversant with the history of this county that Mexico is again the victim of a base treachery—General Doblado, who was empowered to act on the part of the Mexicans, has agreed to allow the forces of the Allies to pass unmolested the stronghold of Mexico—namely, the Chiquibuti—and occupy the cities of Cordova, Orizaba, and Tehuacan—which are the principal and strongest fortified points to the interior—until negotiations now panding and a future conference, to be held, shall have been concluded, upon condition that should the result of the above-named conferences be unfavorable to the Allies, they promise to withdraw their troops Mexico Betraved to the Allies. sult of the above-named conferences be unfavorable to the Allies, they promise to withdraw their troops to their present position and allow the Mexicans their present position.

their present position.

Tehuacan is the central position; it is one hundred and fifty miles from this place to the capital, the same distance to Vera Cruz, and sixty miles to Orizaba. Once holding these points, they will not be very anxious to bring negotiations to a close until they have gathered round them a party which still exists in the interior, together with reinforcements, and when they have made good their strength and position they will dictate terms to the Mexicans. The secretary of the French admiral remarked, a few days since, that it was no use to keep the plans of the expedition a secret any longer; that it was the intention of the Emperor to place a crowned head over this people; and that Archduke Maximilian of Austria is to rule here; and General Prim has several times openly expressed it as the avowed purpose of Spain to interfere with the Monroe doctrine. These are not vague rumors, but are from reliable pawies and well sustained.

The United States frigate Potomac, Captain Powell, arrived here on the 15th. All well.

From Havana. HAVANA, March 1.—The latest news from Mexico serves to confirm the idea that there will not be any similar cresistance to the Allied invaders. The result of the conference between Prim and Doblado at Soledad is the surrender of the strong posts of Cordova, Orizaba, and Thuscan, and they are doubtless by this time occupied by foreign garrisons. Some cry treachery; others think it supreme prudence. True, the occupation of those points was intended to be only temporary—that is, while negotiations are pending—and as a sign that the attitude of both parties is friendly towards each other, the Mexican flag is to float side by side with those of the Allied Powers; yet if negotiations should be broken off, and hostilities actually broak out, the Allies would be in the best pessible posi-HAVANA, March 1 .- The latest news from Mex-

out, the Allies would be in the best possible posi tion.

The Correspondencia of Madrid publishes a conversation or discussion between a certain Senof Castro and the Minister of State which took place in the Chambers on January 24. The former remarked that the correspondence published in foreign journals to regard to this matter states positively that the Frache and English Governments, particularly the former, had not only decided on a change of Government in Mexico, but had designated the person who was to occupy the throne of that country. He then asks the Minister: "Is the (Spanish) Government in a perfectly free position to exercise a vigorous, important, and efficacious influence in Mexico—to defend interests which may be opposed to those of certain European nations? be opposed to those of certain European nations?
Does the Government believe that a solution, such as is proposed, may be fatal not only to our interests in Mexico, but to the island of Cuba?

The Government is bound to calculate the dangers which a new form of Government in Mexico,

with its attending circumstances, might present concerning the preservation of the Spanish An once has the convenience of Mexico in tilles."

Mr. Castro, too, thinks the crown of Mexico in the keeping of the United States.

The Minister, in his reply, gets rid of the unpleasent question by remarking that what newspapers and question by remarking that what newspapers. sant question by remarking that what newspapers may say is not official, and that the Spanish Government is in possession of no such information from any official source. He says, however, that the Government has proposed to itself, from the commencement, "to preserve absolute respect for the independence of that country; the Government desires that the integrity of her territory shall be preserved; that now, as always, the Mexicans may give themselves the form of government they may judge suitable. * * * Spain has nothing to de but declare her desire that Mexice may use, freely and unrestrainedly, the liberty to arrange her internal sffairs. The Government will not depart from this policy."

from this policy." The New York Herald's Havana correspondent The new lork Herala's Havana correspondent further writes, under date of March 1, as follows:

The steamer Isobel la Catolica came in from Vera Cruz on the night of the 25th ultimo. Her savices are important, in so far as they may be the beginning of the erd. We have been told that the Allies would advance on the 10th, the 15th, the 20th, and each time they have falled to do so. Nay, under the date of the 21st, we are told they will savance in a few days. I wrote you when the first newscame that they could not advance for a Nay, under the date of the 21st, we are told they will advance in a few days. I wrote you when the first news came that they could not advance for a month at least, as there were not three kundred carts among the whole Allied force, nor were thege the inules necessary for even those; a few have been sent from this port, but not half enough. Sickness continues, and desertions have been, and are still, frequent, and, so far from advancing, they have left the encampment at Paro del Paro, which was immediately occupied by a regiment of Mexican cardry, and in full sight of the advanced posts of the Allies are the same of the Mexican army.

On the 18th, a conference was held between Gen. Degollade and other commissioners named by Juarez, and the representatives of the Allied Powers, in which preliminaries were arranged for a meeting of Generals Doblade and Saragoza with the Allied plenipotentiaries. The result of the conference, according to the correspondent of the Diario de la Marrna, will be as follows:

First. Negotiations are to be commenced immediately, at Orizaba, between two ministers of President Juarez and the Allied plenipotentiaries; but each, instead of being personally present, may send delegates if they be mutually acceptable.

Second. During the negotiation the forces of the Spanish, French, and English will occupy the positions of Cordova, Orizaba, and Tehuacan.

Thurd. In case of the negotiations being broken off through disagreement of the negotiating parties, the Allied forces shall retire to their former positions.

Fourth. The moment the Allied troops commence

the Allied forces shall retire to their former positions.

Fourth. The moment the Allied troops commence to move toward the shove places—Cordova, Orizaba, and Tehusen—in Vera Cruz, as well as in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, shall be hoisted the Mexican flag alongside of the Spanish, French, and English.

Fifth. If these negotiations should terminate unfavorably and war be declared, the Mexicans bind themselves not only to respect but to shield the hospitals of the Allied Powers.

The French and English plenipotentiaries have agreed to all those preliminary conditions, and at daylight on the 20th M. Teran carried them to Tejeria and delivered them to Don Milaus del Basch, who was charged with delivering them to General Doblado to be signed.

The march inland was to commence in a few days. The Spaniards are to be stationed at Orizaba, the French at Tehusean, and the English at Cordova, General Santiago Vidaurri has been appointed military examender of Tamaulipas, who is Constitutional Governor of Nueva Leon and Coahuila. This has settled amicably the dispute between the two parties of thet State.

has settled amicably the dispute between the two parties of that State. GENERAL NEWS.

LIEUT. COL. VEASEY, ThirdVermont Regiment, has been appointed provost marshal of Gen. Smith's division. The position was offered to Major Larrabee, Fifth Wisconsin Regiment, late member of Congress from Wisconsin, but he declined it, alleging that on the field he would have a better chance at the enemy than was possible to one assigned to the custodianship of prisoners. OBERLIN, Ohio, has a new sensation. Two young ladies, attending school there, were poisoned by a third who was jealous of the attentions paid them by young gentlemen, and complaint was lodged against her before a magistrate. But ere she could appear for trial, she was assaulted by some men in disguise, and so roughly handled that she has since been unable to leave her room. Coincidence.-Robert II. Carroll, a Washington county Pennaylvania volunteer, who foll in the recent charge at Bloomery Gap, was interred the other day at Claysville, on the Hempfield road, on the very spot where, seventy years ago, his two grand-uncles fell by the bloody hands of the re-morseless savage. Carrell was a brave man, and his death was a source of over regret to all who knew his worth. knew his worth. THE Illinois Central Railroad is going into the corn trade on a magnificent scale. The amount owing to the corporation, for lands sold to settlers, is about \$17,000.00; and in payment upon these notes it is taking corn from the farmers at eighteen cents per bushel—nearly twice the ruling

St. Louis city recently containing "novers" coming from Illinois into Missouri. They are the advance guard of the returning Union exiles from the Southwest, on their way to their homes, from which they were driven last fall. THE PICKENS AND SUMPTER MEDALS .- Four medals have been struck, by order of the New York Chamber of Commerce, to present to the officers and soldiers of Forts Sumptor and Pickens—two for each fort. The portrait of Slemmer is upon one set, and that of Anderson on the other. MILTON'S WATCH .- Sir Charles Fellows has bequeathed the watch of Milton to the British Museum, to be deposited in the museum, upon the condition that the watch may be placed under glass, or in some other way always kept exposed to public view. THREE new churches are nearly completed

A NUMBER of wagons have been observed in

in Boston: Rev. Dr. JGannett's, costing \$150.000; Rev. Dr. Halo's costing \$50,000; and Rev. F. D. Huntington's (Episcopal), costing \$60,000. They are all in the "new part" of Boston—the Back Bay extension. REV. Dr. SMITH, son-in-law of Parson Brown-low, of Tomessee, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, lately, from Knoxville, and tells a sad story of the sufferings of his family and friends, as of other Union men, at the hands of Zollicoffer. Some of the Canadian papers that have been extremely friendly to Jeff Dayis begin to think that it is time for that individual to look out for

some means of safe retreat. EDWIN HAMMOND, of Middlebury, has been elected president of the Vermont State Agricul-tural Society, in place of Henry Baxter, who de-clined the office. Miss Thinault, a young woman, about

twenty-five years of age, was burnt to death, in Quebec, on the 2d inst., before she could escape from her dwelling, which was on fire.