LAWNS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS.

Econstale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Gentredale, Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester, Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouave, Burton, Greene Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

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

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DOMET FLANNELS.—WILLIAMS'S Angola, Saxny, Merino, and other styles: LONSDALE Nanksens and Colored Cambrics.

PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe26-3m SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

MILITARY GOODS. SKY-BLUE KERSEYS. (27 and 54-INCH.) DARK-BLUE KERSEYS,

DARK-BLUE INFANTRY CLOTHS, INDIGO-BLUE CAP CLOTHS, SKY BLUE CASSISIERES, (New Regulation, for Officers' Pants.) WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, ... CANTON FLANNELS,

10oz., 12oz., & 15oz. TENT DUCK. All warranted United States Army standard. ALFRED SLADE & CO.,

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Large Stock of
Prescott's NAVY 4-inch and 8-inch Bevolvers.
Superior in every respect to any other
PISTOL introduced.
GOMPRISING STRENGTH, GENTILITY, ACTION, and ECONOMY;
Or, in other words, containing all the excellencies of GOLT'S, SMITH & WESTON'S, and ALLEN & WHEELOU'S, concentrated in one instrument, thereby making this PISTOL the most formidable weapon over offered for Sale. ALSO,

The largest assortment of Cartridges ever offered in CARTRIDGE PISTOLS.

OARTHIUM FIGURES.
A very fine assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Imported by Fellows & Co., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New
York, expressly for the Retail Trade.
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DRESSING CASES.
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PRASS GROMMETS AND EYE-LETS for Military Mankets and Loggings. Manufactured and for sale in any quantity at FIFTH and OU-LUMBIA Avenue. [mh8·1m*] E. IVINS. ILLUMINATING OILS.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

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Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra Befined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the special attention of dealers and consumers to their refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses meril beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being entirely free from that gluey substance and bad odor which characterize that commonly sold in this market, produces no smoke, and is free from all explosive

Orders from City or Country promptly at UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant tlame, without crueting the wick, and but slowly. Bbls. lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL. fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET street.

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CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet I ow manufacturins a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are produced, by all who have used them. which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the character of their stork.

fe28-6m LOOKING GLASSES

TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS o F

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

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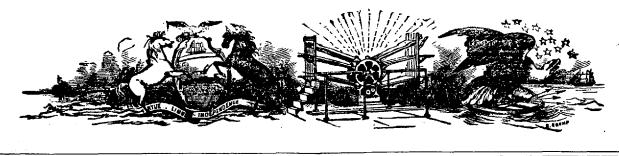
IMPORTERS AND BEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS

Bealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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Bed Lead,
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Calomel,
Patent Yellow,
Chrome Bed,
Chrome Ped,
Chrome Ped,
Chrome Nellow,
Acta Feris,
Buriatic Acid,
Epsom Salta,
Tartaric Acid,
Crange Minerel,
Soluble Tart.
Sub. Garb. Soda,
White Vitriol,
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SHOVELS AND SPADES. erores Halviday, CORNER OF BREAD AND QUARRY STREETS, [als-sn* Bet Arch and Bace, and Second and Third.



WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862.

lence of The Press.

Whether the full scope of the policy recommended

is comprehended, remains to be seen. Beyond a question, it initiates a continental policy wholly

new to this continent, and, if not misanorehended

by the writer, is far reaching in its ultimate re-

sults. The President proposes that Congress shall

pass a resolution to pay, to any State initiating

gradual emancipation, a sum for each slave, such

as on deliberation Congress shall agree upon,

not as sole compensation to owners, but in aid of the State to this end. Let us inquire

into the practical operations of this plan-

sanctioned by Congress, will assure the Southern

tion of the rebellion, and their return to the Union,

the institution of slavery shall remain intact so far

as the action of the General Government is con-

cerned. For the purposes of the present argument,

it may also be assumed that the amount which Con-

gress will be willing to agree upon to be paid to

owners of slaves, in the contingency supposed,

added to that which any State should provide in a like contingency, would not exceed the sum of

\$500-there is little probability that it would

exceed three hundred dollars; but in order to give

utmost force to the argument and to meet all the

possibilities of the case, suppose it should be the

former sum. It is further safe, because extremely,

probable, to assume that if, within a short period

of time—the plan of the President having mean-

while received the sanction of Congress the re-

bellion shall have been subdued and the jurisdiction

of the Government reasserted over the rebellious

States, the demand for slaves for the cultivation of

cotton at the comparatively high prices that will

be likely to prevail for some years, will return

with redoubled force and power. There is no

probability, whatever, that the price of cotten for a long time to come will be as low as in former years.

bability will readily be admitted. Past observa-

tion and experience on this point warrant the as-

sertion that for every cent a pound of the price of

cotton, you may estimate one hundred dollars as

the price of a field hand. It is new many years

since the price of cotten was, worth more than an average of ten cents per pound, and it will be many

years yet before it will be as low as this again, in

that as soon as the present difficulties are ended,

and the laws of trade and of supply and demand

are again in unrestricted operation and force, the

price of negroes will immediately advance to a

point far beyond that which Congress and the Legis-

latures of the Border States will be disposed to

authorize, and the result will be that there will be

a movement of this portion of the population

southward, such as no one has hitherto dreamed of;

and it is reasonable to suppose that the great ma-

The Cotton States, assured that the institution of

slavery is to remain under their unrestricted con-

trol, could well afford to pay one thousand dollars

each for all the slaves of the Border States, and

they would do it, in the event of Congressional

legislation, such as is proposed by the President.

From these premises we think it fair to infer that,

if the plan of the President is unaccompanied by a

law forbidding the inter-State slave-trade, it

will precipitate the consolidation of the slaves

upon a comparatively limited territory, and in the

Let us consider briefly the results of such a con-

tingency. The natural antagonism of races being

black race would rapidly become numerically the preponderating race in the merely Cotton States.

The agricultural policy of those States, instead of

becoming diversified in its nature, would, from the

necessities of the case, be more and more confined

other way could they get returns for the value of

their slaves, while the ultimate result would be

either the complete Africanization of the South, or

the power of the Government would necessarily be

employed in preventing the subject race from

forcibly asserting their independence. Neither

the writer trusts he may be pardoned for saving that they are not absolutely unavoidable—and that

slaves) should hereafter be treated upon a policy

that will tend to scatter them widely rather than

to concentrate them, if we would avoid the inevita-

ble evils incident to the latter policy. The ten-

dency of the institution of slavery is to concentrate

the slaves gradually into the hands of the merely

holders is less than 350,000, all told. It is to be

admitted that this might proceed so far as to vio-

lently overthrow the institution itself, though no

Southern man would, for a moment, admit its possi-

bility; but, if it did, (and I can understand how

Northern men might not seriously object to this

special aspect of the case,) the race would still re-

main upon the soil, and the questions of race, with

all their antagonisms, would spring into immediate and almost uncontrollable action. I will not at-

tempt to portray the results of such a contingency.

The thoughtful mind will readily surmise them, to

a degree. It may be safely doubted whether any

We repeat, the policy to be hereafter pursued

with the negro race, must be that of disintegration

and separation, not concentration. The plan pro-posed by the President has been suggested, as is

understood, by influential parties of the Border

States. The National Intelligencer of March 10,

"We suppose ourselves to be violating no confi-

"We suppose ourselves to be violating no confidence when we say that our cotemporary (a New York paper) has good reason for the belief that the President, in the policy he recommends, has received earnest and numerous assurances of support from that class of persons in the Border slaveholding States who are most immediately interested in the proposition brought to the notice of Congress. We allude, of course, to slaveholders, and especially to slaveholders residing in the States of Maryland and Delaware. many among the most influential of

Delaware, many among the most influential of whom have not only signified their acquiescence in the project, but have urged it upon the favora-ble consideration of Mr. Lincoln."

If this be so, it is just to presume that these gen-

tlemen fairly represent the mass of slaveholders in

their respective States, and we may take it as an

indication that the policy will be generally ap-

The writer suggests, therefore, in order to aid in

the consummation of the scheme according to the

and to prevent the result we have pointed out in

the former part of this article, that Congress pass

a law prohibiting in future, under stringent penalties and prohibitions, the inter-State slave-

trade. This will fully accomplish the object aimed at by the Border-State slaveholders and the Presi-

An Evening at Marietta.

Having occasion to spend the evening of Wednes-

day last at Marietta, the great timber entre-pot of

the Surquehanna, I accompanied the crowd to the

Temperance Hall, to hear a lecture from Mrs.

York, formerly Miss Homer, of our own good city,

who, it was announced, was to hold forth on the

subject of Health Reform, or, if I recollect rightly,

I attended the meeting more from feelings of cu-

riosity, to see, as I had supposed, an Amazonian advocate of "Woman's Rights," and to hear her

plead, eloquently of course, for all the privileges

that pertain to the rougher sex; but I confess tha

in all my conjectures, I was most agreeably disap-

pointed. The lecture was a perfect treat-such.

one, indeed, as is rarely enjoyed beyond the pre-

cincts of metropelitan life, and precisely of that

caste and character which it would benefit our city

ladies immensely to hear at least once a month. "The chair," on the occasion, was occupied by

Dr. Cameron, of Marietta, who, after a few pre-

liminary remarks, introduced Mrs. York to the

meeting. The lady lecturer took her stand on the platform, and in the most unassuming manner possible, at once proceeded to discuss the subject of her lecture, which she did with becoming ease and

Air, food, drink, light, clothing, cleanliness, exercise, and rest, were topics on which she callarged for the edification of her audience, and, judging by the carnest and respectful attention with which the lecture was received. I am sure that all were

the fecture was received, I am sure that all wore very highly gratified. The hall, which is capable of seating about 250 persons, was full to overflowing, and though many had to stand during the whole of the lecture, not one left until the close. I had the honor of an introduction to Mrs. York,

and expect, ere long, to have the pleasure of hearing her in her native city. She is one of the disciples of Dr. Trail, of New York, whose attempts in

traffic, then any common man, who was not accom-tengued, could have said in twice the same period of time. I will only add that I do not recollect ever having spent an evening so pleasantly and so profitably, outside our own city, as I did Wednes-day evening last in the long town of Marietta.

and the finishing of

dignity, and with an ability which at once or manded the admiration of the entire audier

'The Aims of the Health Reformers."

MARIETTA, March 10, 1862.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

views and wishes of the Border-State slaveholders

one could fully realize them by anticipation.

referring to this point, says:

proved.

wealthy, and already the entire number of slave

hands of comparatively few slave-owners.

may be assumed without argument that

VOL. 5.—NO. 189.

1862. SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO.,

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

We invite the attention of the trade to a full line of BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS. As also a great variety of NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most

NEW SPRING GOODS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co. 333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., Wholesale Dealers in

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Have open a large variety of freshly-imported SPRING DRESS GOODS, To which, with a handsome assortment of

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, WHITE GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES, And other goods in their line, they invite the attention of city and country dealers.

YARD, GILLMORE, & Co., Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets.

Have now open their

SPRING IMPORTATION OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. Bought in Europe, by one of the firm.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

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McCALLUM & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS 509 CHESTNUT STREET

> (Opposite Independence Hall,) CARPETINGS.

> > OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings,

of our own and other makes, to which we call the atten-

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE,

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Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN CAPPETINGS.

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

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FLOOD OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COCOA and CANTOW MATTINGS.

DOOB-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS.

DRUGGETS, and CBUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND BETAIL,

TAWY TAYP CLASH. LOW FOR CASH.

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J. F. & E. B. ORNE. NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other are arrivals, their

SPRING IMPORTATION OF NEW CARPETINGS: CROSSLEY'S

PARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE YELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS, (of new designs, for Halls and Stairs).

INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of

500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., Together with a complete satertment of OIL CLOTHS, STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., All of new, choice selections, and

AT MODERATE PRICES J. F. & E. B. ORNE. OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.

NOTICE.—Agreeably to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1862, which is as follows:
A BUPPLEMENT to an act to relation to public printing, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the contractor or contractors for the public printing and binding shall bereafter be allowed for the translation of English matter required to be printed in the German language the sum of forty cents per thousand ems. Provided, That no charge shall be allowed for figures or other matter not actually translated.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the charges allowed for the furnishing of blanks, by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, there shall hereafter be al-lowed for down red ruling five cents per quire of twenty-four sheets. four sheets.

SEC. 3. That it is the intent and meaning of the act to

ship the state of the public printer shall be no charge allowed for composition on any extradocuments ordered, unless the composition has actually been performed, of which an affidavit of the public printer shall be required which an affidavit of the public printer shall be required by the Auditor General
Sec. 4. That on Taceday, the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and on the fourth Tuceday of January every third year thereafter, the Legislature shall meet in joint convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and let the Public Printing and Binding for three years according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, except that but one week's public notice may be given of the time of the allotment for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Prosiintice may be given of the time of the allotment for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Provided, That the bonds with the sureties of the several bidders shall be duly axecuted, sealed up and delivered with the proposals for the Printing and Binding, and in eddition to the condition now required by law, shall be conditioned that in case the bidder or bidders to whom the Printing and Binding shall be awarded, shall neglect or refuse to accept the same at his or their bid, the said bidder or bidders, with his or their sureties aforesaid, shall be liable to the Common wealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person to whom the Printing and Binding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal. And provided further, That said bonds shall be accompanied with the certificate of the President Judge of the Count of Common Pleas of the district or districts in which such sureties may residen, or, in case of the absence or other inability of such President Judge, with the certificate of the Associate Judges of the county in which such sureties may reside, that said bond and sureties are sufficient to escure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty

vely reside, that said bond and suretice are sufficient to eccure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty thereof, which certificate shall be authority to the Speakers to approve said bund:

Notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive proposals until the 18th day of March, 1862, for doing the Public Philithing and Binding, for the term of three years from the lat day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in the act relating to the Public Printing and Binding, approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1856, and according to the mode and manner, and conditions, therein specified, and in the supplement to said act above recited.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates of each term. specification of the face per consumers of the State.

The following is the form of proposals for the State. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

"I, —, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding, in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, A. D. 1856, and the amplement thereto, approved February 25. A. D. 1882, for the period of three years, from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith to give bond, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding;" and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them, to be opened, announced, and allotted, on the 18th day of March, instant, agreeably to the provisions of the act of 9th of April, 1856, and the supplement thereto, appreved February 25, A. D. 1862.

approved February 25, A. D. 1862.

ELI SLIFEB,

mhl2-6t Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The London newspapers of the 25th February contain a report of an exciting and unusual debate, on the preceding evening, in the House of Commons. Lord PALMERSTON. head of the Government and leader of the

House of Commons, addressed the Speaker on the question of privilege that there should be perfect freedom of speech in Parliament,or that members may say what they like in the plan proposed by the President, deliberately either House without any liability to be questioned for it out of the House. The rule, as | States absolutely, that in the event of the terminastated by the Speaker, is, that "if exception be taken to any words spoken in debate, it must be taken at once and upon the spot, and that no words can come under discussion to which such exception has not been taken, and which have not been written down by the clerk

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

The Duello in Parliament.

at the table." On Friday, the 21st February, Sir Robert PEEL, Chief Secretary for Ireland, alluding to the prosperity of that country, used the fol-

lowing words:

"Of the justice of that epinion, no more remarkable proof can be adduced than that which took place the other day, when there was danger of rupture with America, and Ireland was filled with American emissaries, who tried to raise a spirit of disloyalty. A meeting was held at the Rotunda, at which a few manikin traitors sought to imitate the cabbage-garden traitors of 1848; but I am glad to say that they met with no response, that there was no one to follow, and that there was not a single man of respectability who answered the appeat." As the meeting referred to had for its chair-As the meeting referred to had for its chairman Mr. Daniel O'Donoghue, member for Tipperary, it was evident that he was particularly aimed at in the above words. Instead of I will not stop to debate this proposition, its prochallenging them on the spot, which he had a right to do, he retired, with the resolution of calling PEEL to account for them on the field, and placed himself in the hands of Major GARvin, member for Limerick, a high-minded gentleman, who had been twenty-five years in the army. When the Major waited upon Sir ROBERT PEEL, that gentleman referred him to all human probability. It is safe, therefore, to say "a friend,"-namely, Lord PALMERSTONwho, taking the matter up, as a matter of "privilege," had solemnly cautioned him not to accept a challenge. Of course, this ended the matter, in that point of view, but Lord Palmerston, bringing the case before the Commons, as a breach of privilege, made it necessary for Mr. O'Donognue to apologize to the House. He did so, at the same time administering a severe rebuke to Perl for his jority of the slaves will be disposed of in this way. deliberate insult to himself. He charged PEEL with craftiness and cunning, and added, very truly, "he was perfectly well aware that the ancient mode of arbitrament had fallen into disuse, but if it had, those unseemly manners which rendered it almost necessary had also generally disappeared." It surely is unbearable that a Minister of State shall say, in Parliament, to a man's face, what he would not dare say out of it, without the chance of having his nose pulled. The affair ended by Mr. O'Donoguue's saying that he would not push the affair farther.

Had Mr. O'DONOGHUE noticed Sir R. PEEL'S words, when spoken, not he but PESL would have incurred the censure of the House, through its Speaker. But, to use the words

"Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, Loyal and neutral, in a moment?" There had been had feeling between PEEL and O'Donoghue before this passage of angry words. O'Donoghue, one of Queen Vicro RIA's magistrates, had presided at an Irlsh-American meeting in Dublin, at which strong words against Irish allegiance to England were of these contingencies are at all desirablefreely used, and was deprived of his commission, by instigation of Pere, in consequence. No doubt, both men would have behaved with spirit, "on the sod." The courage of Mr. O'Donoghur has never been questioned and PELL, if we remember rightly, fought a duel in Switzerland on account of LOLA MONTEZ. The London Times attacks Mr. O'DONOGHUE for sending a hostile message, under any provocation, to Sir Robert Prel, but it strikes us that the injured man is Mr. O'Donoguue. We notice a report that, having repeatedly shown himself "not the man for Galway," PEEL is likely to exchange his Irish Secretaryship for the First Commissionership of Public Works, now held by WILLIAM COWPER, Lord Palmerston's step-son.

Lieutenant Worden.

Several journals have already suggested that the President should promote Lieut. WORDEN for his gallant action with the rebel steamer Merrimac, but others refer to rules in regard to army and navy promotions, by which seniority is sometimes enabled to retard the reward of merit. We are not aware of the strict law governing such cases, but our navy furnishes two remarkable instances in which the rights of seniority were suspended. The first was that of Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, who was promoted from a lieutenancy to the rank of post captain, over the heads of many officers, his seniors by commission. The event which caused his promotion is familiar to every one versed in the naval history of our country-his destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli, February 10, 1804. Decatur entered our navy in 1798 as a midshipman, and at the time of this exploit was a lieutenant, about 25 years of age. The nation applauded the act of this young officer, and the national executive only seconded their wishes by his instant promotion. The other case was upon the capture of the British frigate Guerriere, August 19, 1812, by our "Old Iron Sides," (the Constitution,) commanded by the gallant Hull. His rank left no room for his promotion, but an imperishable fame was awarded to him by a grateful country, and many gratifying public testimonials. Lieut CHARLES W. Morris, his second in command, was raised to the rank of post captain, thus passing over the heads of all officers of the rank of commander, as also such lieutenants as were his seniors by commission. The exploit of Lieutenant Worden for substantial service to the country, will favorably compare with either of the others, and with such precedents, the President will doubtless not be slow to act, and to award "honor to whom honor is due."

The London American. Mr. John Adams Knight, publisher of the London American, a weekly journal which gives a great deal of home and foreign news to Americans and others "across the water," is in Philadelphia for a few days, for the purpose, we understand, of avtanding his subscription list here. His design is to publish an edition for America, containing a complete digest of foreign news to the latest date. The London American, which is strongly for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union," has so manfully supported the good cause in England that we rejoice to find such an able organ of public opinion in London. Mr. Knight rought over with him the Hawthorn Testimonial, for a fine medallion of Nathaniel Hawthorn, author of the "Marble Faun," for presentation to him, as a token of esteem any affection from a number of his American and English friends and admirers. Mr. Knight stops at the Continental Hotel.

Gignoux's New Picture. On Tuesday Mr. Ragis Gignoux's new picture, entitled "Indian Summer in Virginia," was thrown open to the public for the first time in this city, at the gallery of Messrs. Earle & Son, Chestnut street. If Mr. Gignous had not achieved a reputation by his former delineations of sublime rural subjects, this picture alone would make him famous as a painter. It is a faithful transcript of nature, and finely embodies the poetic idea of the subject. The grand old trees, with their many-colored foliage, extending far across the overhanging cliff; the sun-tinted turf beneath them; the quiet waters winding gently around the base, and losing their way in a distant mountain gorge, with two Indian figures in the foroground, are all presented with charming effect, and tell the story of the "Indian summer" most admirably. It is a picture to look upon for hours, and we recommend our art-loving readers to see it during the few days of its exhibition at Messrs. Earle's, prior to its removal to London, where it is

to form a part of the approaching exhibition. CAPTAIN WILSON, formerly of the Minnie Schiffer, whe rescued the passengers of the Connaught, and afterward became a rebel, has been taken prisoner in attempting to run the blockade, and is at Key West.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

Should the Inter-Slave Trade be Pro-hibited? THE ADVANCE! FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The recent message of the President of the United States attracts general and deserved attention.

THE OCCUPATION OF WINCHESTER. OUR TROOPS WARMLY WELCOMED RETREAT OF THE REBEL GEN. JACKSON.

A SKIRMISH WITH HIS REAR GUARD. TWO OF HIS CANNON CAPTURED.

IMPOBTANT FROM MEMPHIS AND VICINITY. Martial Law Proclaimed in the City.

THE MERRIMAC SERIOUSLY INJURED.

BRAGG AND BEAUREGARD AT JACKSON Hollins and his Fleet at Island No. 10.

GENERAL BURNSIDE AWARE OF THE RETREAT FROM MANASSAS. &c.,

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Special Correspondence of The Press |
AN IDLE BEPOST ABOUT THE MERRIMAC-THE RODMAN GUN TO BE MOUNTED-THE MONITOR STILL THE GREAT OBJECT OF DISCUSSION-THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS -AN ARRIVAL FROM HATTERAS-THE RO-BERT MORBIS AFLOAT-THE WRECK OF THE WHITEHAIL—THE FRIGATE CONGRESS

—THE BRITISH FRIGATE BINALDO.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12. A report was started this afternoon that the Mer-rimac was coming round the point. It was of course untrue, the fears of some one having magnified a diminutive black tug into a large rebel steamer. Proparations are now being made to mount the Rodman fifteen-inch gun, which now lies dismounted near its great companion, the Union gun. With these powerful engines of destruction the rebel nest on Sewell's Point can be shelled out, while their guns will he utterly powerless.

The naval engagement and the success of the Monitor are still the great objects of discussion. All agree that in the Monitor lay the salvation of the fleet and of the buildings on the point, and that she has saved the fort from great damage, if not

The health of the troops is remarkably good. In the hospital at Newport News, which is under the charge of Brigade Surgeon J. H. Curtis, the sick are but four per cent. of the whole, and of these but about one-third are actually in the hospital, the remainder staying at their quarters. The prevailing disease is common fever. The regiment having the least percentage of sick is the Second New York; the greatest, the New York Fire

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this morning from Hatterss Inlet. The troops there are being paid off, greatly to their satisfaction and to that of the sutlers. They send a large amount of it home, however. A large side-wheel steamer, supposed to be the Vanderbilt, is below.

The ferryboat Robert Morris, which has been

aground for some weeks past, was got off yester-day, and is now afloat. She will be in running order before long. The charred hull of the Whitehall can be seen from the wharf, but it is almost submerged. Her iron-work will be recovered. Fragments of the noble, ill-fated Congress are

coming ashore. The curiosity-hunters are securing pieces as rèlics. A flag of truce left to-day for Craney Island. The British frigate Rinaldo, of Mason and Slidell notoriety, lies some distance down the bay. to the cultivation of cotton, rice, and sugar, In no | The wish is freely expressed that she would make tracks for some other point.

The Occupation of Winchester. WINCEESTER, March 12-9 o'clock P. M .-General Jackson's rebel forces left last night, on the Strasburg road, and the forces of Generals Hamilton and Williams are just entering the town. and a company of the Connecticut regiment, followed by Captain Cole's company of the First Maryland, and a squadron of Michigan cavalry, were the first to enter the town.

We excountered a strong fort one mile out, which was evacuated by Jackson last night. The people generally are intensely delighted at our presence, and hail it as a harbinger of peace and future prosperity. The regiments as they Pass are cheered and greeted from the houses, and the cheers are responded to by the officers and men. The other column of Gen. Banks' division, which approached by the Berryville route, has not yet ar rived. Not a gun has been fired. Yesterday, the rebels arrested eighty of the most

prominent Unionists and seat them to Richmond. Coffee sells at 75 to \$1; sugar 25 to 37; calicoer 50; but other articles are more abundant. It is represented, by the resident friends of the Union, that at least two-thirds of the population of this town and county are loyal to our Government, but they have been compelled to succumb to the Secession pressure, so far as the expression of opinion was concerned. There have been no Richmond papers received here for a week, and the citizens were entirely ig-

norant of the thrilling events that have occurred within that period. Whisky was selling at \$2 a pint, and other liquors n proportion. Second Despatch

Jackson's force yesterday consisted of Loring's brigade, several field batteries, and three hundred of Colonel Ashby's cavalry, about four thousand They commenced the evacuation about sunset last night. The cavalry were the last to leave, and departed juit before we entered the town.

It is represented that there is a large rebel force at Strasburg, and that they intend to make a stand Owing to the state of affairs at Manassas, it is be lieved that Jackson will make his way up the Shenandcah Valley to the Virginia Central Railroad, and thence to Richmond.

Prominent Secessionists here say that the Confe derate forces will make a stand at Gordonsville, and have fortited it to a great extent. Several prisoners and a small amount of ammunition are all the seizures made here. Another Account. WINCHESTER, March 12 .- This celebrated town

is at length recovered for the Union. The movenent of our forces to Berryville, and reto this vidnity, completely succeeded in driving the enemy and misleading them so that they did dent, and put an end to all danger of the results, such as we have centemplated. Without such a restriction, the hopes of all are quite likely to be frustrated. not know there to expect an attack. The consequence was that yesterday afternoon they comnenced evacuating the place. Gen. Hamilton meanwhile advanced from Bunker Hill, the Michigan cavalry leading the way. Twelve hundred of the enemy's cavalry gave battle, supported by a section of artillery. This was about five o'clock yesterday afternoon A battalien of the First Maryland regiment rein-

forced our savalry, and one of our sections of artillery came up and replied to the enemy's guns. The fight was soon over. The enemy fied, leav-ing their guns, two in number; several horses, and about thirty men killed and wounded. The shells thrown among them by our artillery were very de-Our wholeloss was four killed and fifteen wound

ed, all of the first Maryland. Skirmishing was continued all last night, the result being a few men wounded on both sides, but one killed en ours. At daybreak to-day our column was again in motion, and advanced upon the town in time to see the rear guard of the rebels retire forever. Large stores of ammunition, provisions, and many

horses have fallen into our hands, and the Union flag flies triumphantly over Winchester. The reception of our troops by the people has been most enthusiastic. General Gorman has come in, and he and General Hamilton are exchanging mutual conrratulations. Later, from Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. FORTRESS MONROE, March 13.-Information has

steamer Merrimac, or Virginia, as she is now colled is still affect at the navy vard, and a lare force of workmen is employed in repairing her. Serious damage was received by one of her prongs at the bow, and the forward part of the bow was stove in. That part is now being strengthened. The people of Norfolk are said to be in a state of mingled rejoicing and fear.
Lieut. W. N. Jeffers is now in command of the invincible steamer Monitor. Important from Memphis and the Lower Mississippi. St. Louis, March 13.—A special despatch to the

Democrat, dated Cairo, yesterday, says that a gen-

been received from Norfolk stating that the rebel

ples of Dr. Trall, of New York, whose attempts in the capital to turn the medical world upside down were recently noticed in The Press.

I ought to state, however, that, besides the lecture, there were a few select pieces of vocal music sung, at invervals, by a choir, under the management of Dr. Worrall, that greatly enhanced the plessures of the evening. After the legitimate business of the evening was over, the chairman announced a lecture on slavery by a rate time Kentuckian, when a youth of barely twenty summers mounted the platform, and, in the space of half an hour, said more against the enslaving influence of the drinking customs of society, and against the liquor traffic, then any common man, who was not doubletongued, could have said in twice the same period tleman, who left Memphis on Saturday, arrived here this morning. He reports that there are no troops at Memphis Many persons were leaving the city, and cotton, molasses, sugar, and other articles of merchandise are being shipped down the river. The policy of burning the city was still being discussed. Speeches were made every night, and means used to check the increasing demoralization and excite the war spirit. Gen. Bragg had come from Pensacola with 10.

000 men, and these were sent to reinforce New Ma Gen. Bragg and Gen. Beauregard were at Jackson, Tennessee, constructing fortifications. All the negroes in the country were called to work on

Martial law was proclaimed at Memphis, last Monday, for the purpose of checking insubordina-tion and compel the citizens to turn out and fight. No defensive preparations are being made at Ran-delph, for between there and New Orleans there is

the strong position of Fort Pillow; but it is less formidable than was Columbus. The rebels confess that the reduction of this place will give us all the points on the Mississippi. The rebel gunboats are all at Island No. 10. They carry rifled twenty-four and thirty-two-pounders. The fleet is under the command of Hollins.

A messenger from New Madrid reports that all was quiet there this morning, (Wednesday.)

General Burnside Aware of the Rebel Retreat from Manassas, PROVIDENCE, March 13 .- A letter received here from a man in General Burnside's expedition, dated Roanoko Island, March 3, announces the prevalence of a report there that the rebels were evacuating Manassas. General Burnside will,

therefore, be on his guard. The Lower Potomac. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The steamtug Lestie went down to Quantice creek yesterday, towing a large scow with shears and machinery for removing the rebel batteries. A large number of shells have been found in the ebel magazine. They were neatly packed in fine sea-weed, which is said to be an excellent plan to

keep the powder dry, and prevent premature ex-The Advance on the Lower Potomac. A correspondent, writing from Washington under date of March 12, says:

In compliance with orders from General Hooker arly on Monday morning a detachment, under Lieutenant Colonel Miles, First Massachusetts Regiment, took possession of the rebel works at Shipping Point and Evansport, while a similar body, under Colonel Mott, Fifth New Jersey Regiment, occupied those at Cockpit Point.

It was found that the rebels had attempted to destroy everything resible by blooming up their megaat twee found that the recous has attempted to de-stroy everything possible by blowing up their maga-zines and bursting their guns. The guns were loaded to the muzzles with solid shot and sand bags, and a fire was built under them, which burned the carriages and heated the guns sufficiently to ignite the powder. In this way they burst three rifled guns and one 42-pound shell gun out of twenty one left in their works.

left in their works.

They had in the Shipping Point battery a one hundred and twenty pound English rifled gun, Biakeley's patent, of 1861, weighing 10,759 pounds. It is banded at the breech, in a manner similar to our Parrott guns, while the groove is different from any I have seen, being but square down on one side, and gradually sloping to the next groove. It was filled with shot and sand and the carriage hunned but the immense thickness at the breech eft in their works. burned, but the immense thickness at the breech prevented its being heated through sufficiently to cause an explosion. It is probably one of the guns brought by the *Bermuda* some time since.

Among the other guns uninjured is a nine-inch Dablgren gun, which was cast is 1855, and is supposed to be one of those stolen by the rebels at Norfolk. Norfolk.

All the guns, with the exception of the English gun mentioned, are no doubt those stolen from the United States at various points. The extreme northern gun at Shipping Point is burst, and an inscription on the face of the breastwork states that "this gun burst on the 15th of February, 1862." There was a rumor at that time in our camp that it had burst, killing two men and wounding one, which this date seems to confirm.

Three scouting parties were sent out from Shipping Point in different directions. The first proceeded up Quantico creek, discevering the lately-deserted camps of the enemy. They proceeded to within a mile of Dumfries, capturing a young man belonging to a company in a Texas regiment, called "The Yankee Killers." He appeared quite willing to be taken, and says he had twice attempted to get away from the rebels. He is a very genteellooking English lad, "scarcely nineteen years

looking English 180, scarcely intercent years old," and says he has been in this country but a year. He insists that there are two brigades of rebel soldiers at Dumfries, but his story is not be-

A second company was sent up the south bank of Quantico creek, and discovered numerous evidences of a large force of the enemy having lately occupied the place. A sutler's store, with a stock of some three thousand dollars' worth of goods, consisting of boots and shoes, tobacco and cigars, meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., was found. It had been so hastily deserted that some two or three dollars in change had been left in the money drawer. They also found a silk flag, beautifully embroidered, and inscribed "Randolph Hornets," and on the reverse "Onward to Victory;" also a fine silk banner, which had been thrown into the creek, bearing on one side the Arkansas seal, and on the reverse the following inscription, which I give verbatim et yunctuatim.

********* OUR, RIGHTS. PRACEABLY IF WE CAN FORCIBLY IF

Numerous other trophies, of almost every decription, were found. The third party proceeded in a southwesterly direction, with similar success. The latter two brought in several stragglers, some of whom were known Union men, and who state that the rebeis have been moving off in the direction of Fredericksburg, as fast as the cars would carry them, for some days past, and that the last left in Sunday some days past, and that the last left on Sunday.

From New Madrid. GENERAL POPE'S SECOND RECONNOISSANCE IN

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commeretal, under date of the 7th inst., gives an account of affairs at New Madrid, Missouri. We extract the following particulars relative to General Pope's second reconvoissance in force before the town: THE RECONNOISSANCE-A SKIRMISH. It became known this morning that another re-connoiseance in force was to be made against New Madrid, and soon after, that it was to be entrusted to the First division. The men fell into line at about eleven o'clock, in good spirits, hoping to get nearer the enemy than before. The Second bri-gade and one section of the Missouri battery were soon in motion, and started in the advance. Half of each company of the Forty-third Ohio—the best

marksmen—were detailed as skirmishers, and pushed forward. We marched southward a short distance, then westward below the town and fort, passing mostly through broad cornfields. Our course was then southward, cornfields. Our course was then southward, until we reached a point along the rear of the town, then straight up towards the town. As we approached it became certain that the fort, which was upon our right as we advanced, had been evacuated, for there were no signs whatever of life or gups. At the edge of the town the skirmishers had a lively time for a few minutes, but the infantry of the enemy was small, probably not more had a lively time for a few minutes, but the infantry of the enemy was small—probably not more than a company or two remained as pickets—for they retired as soon as possible, and we saw no more of them. But the signs of gunboats encouraged is that we would have an attack. The battery was planted immediately in the rear of the gunboats, and commenced to throw shell from the 12-pounders. The Sixty-third was on the left of the battery, and the Forty-third on the same line still to the left. The Twenty-seventh and Thirty-minth Ohio were in the rear reaching somewhat to the were in the rear, reaching somewhat to the

right of the battery. THE REBBLS RETURN OUR FIRE. We did not have to wait long for an answer to our guns, for in a few minutes the balls and shells from the rebel gunboats were whisting and exfrom the rebel gunboats were whistling and expound is to be an expecting and expound in the search of the was kept up for some lifteen minutes. This was kept up for some lifteen minutes are considered in the result of the rear and up the river. The rebels now lost our range and we experienced no more harm. We fell back to the left of the main road into a piece of woods and rested, when Gen. Stanley gave the order to return into camp, which we did leisurely, a shot or two from the rebels falling in our rear as a parting salute.

There were none killed, and but one badly wounded. Louis Schwarer, Fourth Cavalry, regulars, Company C, one of General Stanley's bodyguards, had his right hand torn off by a ball, and was wounded in the face. His arm was amputated below the elbow. The brave fellow was as plucky as any man I ever saw, and bore it like a stoic. as any man I ever saw, and bore it like a stoic.
W. W. King, Forty-third Ohio, Company K, was wounded in the right leg with a musket ball, but not seriously. Dennis Connard, Charles Hedrick, Hugh Hämilton, and one in Captain Smith's company, Sixty-third Ohio, were somewhat bruised by spent balls. spent balls.

The action was a brisk one—much more so than on the day of our arrival here. The men were brave to a fault, and the officers acquitted them.

News from Cairo and Down the River. A correspondent, writing from Cairo on the 10th inst., states that hundreds of anchors, large and small, were found at Columbus, the largest of which weighs over eight thousand pounds, and is from Norfolk. This monster is 14 feet long in the shank, and measures 14 inches through in the largest part. The clevis is made of 41-inch round iron, while the flukes are 3½ feet long, by 30 inches wide and 2 STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS AT COLUMBUS

Millions of feet of lumber have been used in the construction of wood-work about this rebel fortification. We have conversed with several Northern and Western men who were pressed into the rebel ranks, but succeeded in making their escape when ranks. but succeeded in making their escape when Columbus was evacuated. One party informs us that Pillow, Polk, Bragg, Cheatham, Beauregard, and lesser lights, were in Jackson, Tennessee, on Sunday week. We are also assured that Beauregard has never visited Columbus. The Mississippi is full of torpedoes and other infernal machines, from Columbus to New Orleans. They will undoubtedly prove harmless to our gunboats and transports, however. The largest force ever at Columbus was 37,000, while there were only 16,000 at that point when it was evacuated. They retreated to Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Randolph, and Jackson, Tenn. At one time there were 200 guns at Columbus, the largest being a couple of 128-pound slug cannon. Yesterday, and during the day previous, several additional cannon were fished out of the Mississippi river.

TWO CENTS.

large Western army. Postmaster D. T. Linegar assorts the mail matter for over one hundred regiments, including the whole of Grant, Pope, and Payne's, and a portion of Buell's divisions. He commenced on his duties with four, but now finds active employment for sixteen clerks. He paid \$579 over to Government during his first quarter, while the amount will exceed ever \$7,000 for the present quarter. At the present time over 20,000 letters go out of the Cairo office daily, white nearly \$600 worth of stamps have been sold in one day. As high as 7,000 letters have been mailed direct for Gincinnati in one day. The Cairo post office is indeed a thriving branch of the department.

OUR GUNBOATS ON THE RIVER. The gunboat Benton lies off Cairo, anchored out near the Kentucky shore. Her machinery works satisfactorily, yet she is slow. The gunboat Louisville arrived from Columbus yesterday, having been relieved by the Pittsburg. The repairs and improvements to the pilot houses and other portions of the gunboats being about or nearly completed, a forward movement of these aquatic institutions down the Mississippi, in a day or two, may be expected. e expected. MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

P. Diehl, pyrotechnist, of Cincinnati, was here a day or two since, having just completed one thou-sand signal rockets for this department of the army. The pontoon-bridge barges are being converted into Government wharf-boats, or floats, at Mound

City.

The Ohio is on a stand here. A number of bales of hay, belonging to the Government, have been lying in the water near the I. C. Railway depot, a portion of which has floated off, while the balance will doubtless follow suit.

The steamers W. H. B., Captain N. Packer, and Emma, Captain Maratta, arrived from Fort Doneleon last night, with sick and wounded soldiers. The W. H. B. brought one hundred sick. At Paducah, she received seventy-five privates of the Forty-third Indiana, who came here to join their regiment. Her sick belong principally to the Forty-eighth Illinois and Bird's Sharp-shooters. The sick on the Emma number two hundred and fifteen, also from Fort Donelson. They were provided with comfortable quarters in the hospital at Mound City.

Mound City.
ACCIDENTS TO THE SHIPPING. ACCIDENTS TO THE SHIPPING.

The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are falling, but still overflowing their banks. Boats are thinning out in the Cumberland. The Champion, No. 4, arrived at Fort Donelson on Saturday. The Monarch collided with the bridge at Clarksville, tearing off her larboard wheel and drowning three men. She was towed out of the Cumberland by the Clendale. The Neptune, bound down, ran into the same bridge, and sunk to the hurricane deck. The Grey Fox also collided with the same obstruction, knocking off her water-wheel, and demolishing both chimneys and a portion of her upper works. The Fairchild towed her out to Smithland. The New Uncle Sam also met with an accident. She ran into the Wood, in the Cumberland, above Smithland, knocking down her chimneys, and damaging her upper works slightly. If we are correctly informed, our boatmen, with their misfortunes, have one consolation. Being pressed into fortunes, have one consolation. Being pressed into the service, they are at the risk of "Uncle Sam," who will pay all bills for necessary repairs.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS:

The Merchants of the South and the Rebellion. The Little Rock (Arkansas) Democrat says: The Little Rock (Arkansas) Democrat says:

To the merchant of the Southern Gonfederacy this wer has been a godsend. While he has been released from the immediate and pressing necessity of direcharging his debts in Northern cities, he has been enabled to dispose of his entire stock at largely enhanced prices. He has been enabled to sell the remains of old stocks on hand at fifty and a hundred and sometimes two hundred per cent profit, which, if the war had never occurred, would have fallen a dead loss on his hands. The merchant alone, of all the citizens of the South, has made money in the last six months. It is true he complains of hard times, and talks of the szarcity of money, but at the same time he is prospering to a money, but at the same time he is prospering to a degree that he never prospered before, and he is gradually accumulating all the wealth of the coun-try in his drawer.

A CIVILIZED WARFARE. Our Government and people have thus far striven to conduct this war on the principles of civilized warfare. Their treatment of prisoners has been looking English lad, "scarcely nineteen years | humane and considerate. Even civilians, charged with infidelity and disloyalty, have been merely sent out of the State or permitted to remain under pledges of good behavior.—N. O. Delta.

The question recurs—how long will this patience endure? The answer is obvious to our understanding—not a day longer than that one on which it is made manifest that the huge convuisive effort which the Northern Giant, in the spasma of dissolution, is now making to crush the Confederate cause by some signal blow at one of the points to which his armies are pressing forward, does not accomplish its object Possibly their patience may not lest even so long. Certain it is, that it will not survive one more Southern victory on a great field of battle—a victory which we look for with high confidence whenever the armies together.—New Orleans Picayane. Orleans Picayune.

The driveling but devilish spirit of New England Abolitionism excites mingled feelings of pity, contempt, and scorn. The war which Lincoln is now waging upon the South is one of the most unrighteous, atrocious, and unjustifiable, recorded in history. The guilt of its unnumbered and Heaven daring crimes rests heavily upon the head of the besuted than the whom it is progranted for the greatige. tyrant by whom it is prosecuted for the gratificaton of his own unhallowed ambition and wicked rovenge. The Ruler of the Universe certainly never designed that a mongrel race, composed of the débris of all the nations of Europe, swept upon its shores by the waves of the Atlantic—infidel and God defying; presumptuous and Bible ignoring; rife with every error and pernicious ism; cowardly, cruel, and treacherous—should exercise despotio ity over a Christian people.—Memphis Ava

We have had a pleasant, jolly time all the way. Officers and seldiers were all cheerful and happy, and had a good deal of fun all the time. Our kind treatment by the officers of the Magnolia will long be remembered by this regiment, and long may they live. As the boat approached this beautiful city, it occurred to me that old Abo's programme for this river is to destroy this and all the cities on the Mississippi this winter. I think he will have a sweet time, for I believe every man, woman, and child will fight and contest every inch is long as one brick rests upon another, before they would see their homes occupied by the dregs and outcasts of foreign nations.—Memphis Cor. Baton Rouge Adv.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, Captain Ericsson was present, and, in compliance with the general request, made a few remarks with reference to the Monitor: DAMAGE TO THE PILOT-HOUSE. speaking of the damage of the pilot house, Ericsson said that some idea could be formed of the force of the concussion from the fact that the part broken was of wrought iron, 12 inches square by 9 thick. It was the finest kind of wrought iron, and was dovetailed to the pilot-house, and that was broken in two. This will give an idea of the force of modern projectiles. We can have no better proof of the immense force of the projectile than a con-sideration of the force required to break into pieces a wrought-iron bar nine inches thick.

SPEECH OF CAPTAIN ERICSSON,

DAMAGE TO THE TURBET. As to the damage to the turret, Captain Eriosson explained that the part injured was an additional protection placed upon the side of the structure of two-inch wrought-iron plates. It was placed there to protect the turret. The turret was strong enough without it, but it was feared that, without something to break the concussion during an engagement, the men would be more liable to be dearened or knocked down. Before the Monitor left, he went into battery the particularity buttor went into battery the strong the properties of the properties of the same and the properties of the same there should be a work may be the same and the same went into battle, the men not to be frightened in case there should be a very savers shock. He told them that they need not be surshock. He told them that they need not no surprised if they should go down upon their knees,
and not to be alarmed, that if the shock should
stun them and knock them down, they would get
up again unharmed. [Laughter and applause.]
Some of the men put the question, "Will the shot
go through?" He assured them that all the shot
would stay on the outside. It would be no wonder
that a man should be shocked if a ball weighing
by the stage and fifty nounds moving at the rate of a hundred and fifty pounds, moving at the rate of two thousand feet per second, should strike within a foot of his head. [Laughter.]

In speaking of the advantages of the turret of the Monttor, Captain Ericsson said he had proposed to the captain that the sailing master should, during an engagement, attend to the telescope, and keep the turret moving. The telescope was so arranged that a man could, by looking through it, and turning a little while within reach, keep the guns continually bearing upon the enemy, while the Monitor is moving round her. This duty was admirably performed by the sailing master in this instance, and the guns were thus kept always pointed at this pirate, [laughter,] for such he would call the Merrimac. This nevel movement must have extonished Captain Buchanan, who found the mouths of the bull-dog pointed at him all the time. [Appleause.] THE ADVANTAGE OF THE TURRET. NO DANGER OF THE MONITOR BEING SWAMPED.

Captain Worden conducted himself in the most masterly manner, but he was not an engineer. As a sailor naturally would, he had felt a little nervous about going on board a vessel that was so much inder water. That was the main objection urged against the vessel when he (Captain Eriesson) went before the naval committee, when it was first proposed to build this vessel. It was urged that such a vessel would not live in a heavy sea. He had guarantied that she would, and here was Mr. Stimers' report that she was as good a sea boat as he mers' report that she was as good a sea boat as he ever sailed in. She is so near the water-line that mers report that he was good a roat bat was ever sailed in. She is so near the water-line that instead of mounting the waves, they break over her. Well, what of it? There is no place to let the water in, and the vessel floats like a champagne bottle with the cork in. The air is brought down through the turret by means of blowers. The turret is sine feet high, and measures sixty-four feet in circumference. The men have stood upon that when there was nothing above water except the turret. It takes 67,000 pounds to bring the vessel down, and that weight could not be put upon her, from her peculiar construction. There can be no danger from swamping, although the vessel may be under water constantly, and the men will have plenty of air. plenty of air. THE FULL POWERS OF THE MONITOR NOT EXERTED.

slug cannon. Yesterday, and auring the day previous, several additional cannon were fished out of the Mississippi river.

BALLOON SERVICE.

Capt. J. Steiner, of the "Corps of Observation," or Professor Lowe's corps of Aronauts, is here, awaiting orders from Gen. Halleck. He has two large Government silk balloons, togother with complete portable apparatus for inflating the same—the gas being made of oil of vitrol, iron turnings, and water. Ærial reconnoisances have proved successful and of importance along the Potomac.

The Cairo post office has become quite an extensive institution since the consolidation here of our

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lines constitute a square. Mirrimac, and predicted that she would do it the Mirrimac, and predicted that she would do it the third round.

There was another thing to be considered. They had on the Monitor fifteen wrought-iron shet. Captain Pahlgren was a little affaid of bursting his gun, and grave peremptory orders that these should not be used. The armor of the Morrimac could not resist these shot, but would be penetrated by them. The next time the Monitor will use the wrought-iron shot, while the Monitor will use the advancing or ren'esting.

A member of the Chamber asked how often these gus could be fired?

ool. They might depend upon it, that if the Mer-cool. They might depend upon it, that if the Mer-rimac came out she would be sunk.

Mr. Wetmore asked whether Capt. Ericsson had heard of the news that seventeen of the Merra-mac's men were killed, including Capt. Buchaman? Encison replied that he had not heard it.

He had no doubt that the guns of the Monitor
could penetrate the side of the Merrimac.

Another member asked whether a battery on the
principle of the movable turnet could not be erected

guns could be fired?
Capt. Ericsson said that they could be fired in about one minute and a half. There are two guns, for by having that number there in time for them to

on shore to protect the harbor?
Capt. Ericsson replied that a movable water battery would be far preferable, as it could move in shoal water, and assail a vessel like the Warrtor shoal water, and assail a vessel like the Warrior all the way on its passage into the harbor.

The Chamber then voted on the last resolution, and resolved to strike out the part recommending the sinking of vessels in Norfolk harbor.

An additional resolution, proposed by Mr. Ruggles, and recommending Congress to build ten mail-clad steamers, was also passed.

Tribute to General Lander. Hon. John S. Carlile, of Virginia, in the course of his speech in the United States Senate, on Tuesday, paid the following eloquent tribute to the ory of the lamented Lander:

or his speech in the United States benate, on Tuesday, paid the following eloquent tribute to the memory of the lamented Lander:

If Congress were not to suppress insurrection by ethilititical hieans, and in a constitutional way, there would be nothing for the loyal citizen to fight for. He readily obeys his country's call, and enrolls himself in its military service—why, and for what? That the Constitution may be overthrown? that his fellow-citizens in the rebellious States may be deprived of their constitutional rights, ascured to them by the conson bund? No, shy; God forbid! He takes up arms for no such purpose. He culists under the banner of his country to uphold it, and all the rights of which it is the emblem. He splis his blood that the constitutional Government under which he has lived may be preserved, and all his constitutional rights maintained. It was for this, and this alone, as I know full well, that the brave Lander sacrificed his life. Patriot soldier he was; long will his memory live in the hearts of the loyal people of my State. He it was who led our troops to battle and to victory at Phillippa and Rich Mountain. It a one of the providest recollections of my life that I urged upon the President and his Cabinet his nomination as brigadier general. I reflect with satisfaction upon my agency in procuring his nomination. I will not now check the unbidden tear that fills my eyes while I recall before me his many form and reflect upon his beroic courage. No man ever guarded more carefully the honor of his country, or more scrupulously protected the rights of private property.

Mr. President, Massachusetrs son was made a Virginia brigadier. Your recoils will show that it was Frederick W. Lander, of Virginia, that the President nominated and the Senate confirmed. Virginia adopted him as a son, and she claims the privilege to mingle her tears with threat of his own native State. This is as it should be heart were taken united as the States of this Union are under one Constitution, having one country an

Punishment of Treason in Maryland Those who have asserted that the people of the Border States are not anxious for the punishmen of traitors have only to read the following law nessed by the lete T.e

of traitors have only to read the following law passed by the late Legislature of Maryland:

AN ACT, entitled an act to amend section two hundred and two of article thirty of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to crimes and punishments by defining treason, and providing for the punishment of treason and other kindred offences.

Be it anacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. Thus section two hundred and two of article thirty, of the Code of Public General Laws be, and the same is lightly repealed, and that the following be anacted and inserted in said code in lieu thereof.—to wit:

Section 202. Sub-section 1. If any person shall levy war against the State, or shall adhere to the enemics thereof, whether foreign or domestic, glving them aid or comfort within this State or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted on confession in open sourt of on the testimony of two witnesses, both of them to the same overtact, he shall suffer death or be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for not less than six nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the court.

Sub-sec. 2. If any person shall provide or procure money, goods, or other propagative or affect, (other than munitions of war,) to be used in the levying of war assinst the State, or in giving aid or confort to the enamics of this State, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the common jail of the county or city wherever he may be convicted, for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and if the property or effects so provided or procured consist, in part or in the whole, of munitions of war, the person so providing or procuring such munitions of war, the person so providing or procuring such munitions of war than the person or persons shall willing, and for the purpose of promotion freeding in this sub-section for the purpose of promoting rebellion or war against this State, or shall destroy any bridge, visacin

teneed to undergo continement in the ponitentiary for a tenm not less than two nor more than six years, or told fine of notifes than five bundred, nor more that two thousand collars, in the discretion of the court. Sub-sec. 4. That if any person or persons within this State shall hold any secret or public meeting, or units with or belong to any secret club or association, known by him or them to be intended to officit, promote, or one courses the senserion or secssion of the State from the courage the separation or secession of this State from the Government or Union of the United States, or to effect, promote, or encourage the incorporation or union of this State with the se-called Southern Confederacy, every at the discretion of the court.
Sub-sec. 5. If any person shall conspire or combine

with others to levy war against this State, or to give add or comfort to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, within this State or elsewhere, and be conthan six years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court. Sub-sec. 6. That if, with intent to promote rebellion or war against this Shule, or to give aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, any person shall attempt to burn or destrop, or any person shall attempt or conspire with others to burn or destroy any bridge, ferry-boat, viaduct, culvert, structure, rails, or other property, belonging to or being part of any highway or railroad, or any ongine, cary vehicle, or other property, either, belonging to used, or employed on any railroad, or any one of the property of the property of the property, belonging to, or used, or employed or ether property, belonging to, or used, or employed thereon, within this Etate, every parses so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to continument in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years, nor less than one year; or fined in a sum not more in the discretion of the cont.

Sub-sec. 7. That if any person or persons shall will all sternpt to conspire or being, yield or chirer to any person or persons in rebellion against the Gregorian or or persons in rebellion against the Gregorian or a setter, any ship, vessel, or a teamboat within this State,

ment of this State, or to their emissaries, adders, or assi-tors, any ship, vessel, or steamboat within this State, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to confinement in the politentiary, for a term not exceeding three years nor less than one year, or fined in a sum not more than two thousand, nor less than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the

days, in the discretion of the course become was tried.

Sub-sec. 9. If any person within this State shall seduce, entice, or persuade any other person to commit any one of the offences which are by the several sub-sections of this section prohibited, and such offence be committed, the said person who so seduced, enticgi, or persuaded, shall, on conviction, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as the person committing said offence would be liable to suffer as a punishment for the crime so committed by him. liable to since we a pure person within this State shall at tempt to seduce, ender, or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences which by the several sub-sections of this section are prohibited, and shall be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the pendance of the p

tions of this section are prohibited, and shall be convioted thereof, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the penientiary for not less than two years nor more than four years no to a fine of not ires than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars in the discretion of the court.

Sub-sec. 11. And be it enacted. That the proceeds of all fines arising out of the execution of the provisions of this act, after all necessary expenses incurred upon their collection are paid, be, and the same are, hereby, late a part and appropriated as a portion of the military fund for the relief of the families of the Maryland volunteers, residents of this State at the date of their enlistment.

Sub-sec. 12. If any of the offences within described shall have been committed before this act goes into operation, the same shall be punished according to the law existing at the time of the commission thereof.

Sub-sec. 13. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the courts having criminal jurisdiction within this State to after this set in charge to the grand juries of their respective centre, as every term of their court.

Sub-sec. 14. And be it enacted. That this act shall take effect from and after the 15th of April next after the passage hereof.