OFFICE No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX BOLLARS PRE ARROW, FOUR DOLLARS FOR ELONS MONTHS. THESE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

COMMISSION HOUSES. Welling, Coffin, & Co.,

220 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for the following makes of goods: PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. GREENE MFG. CO.

LAWNS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Lonsdale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centredale

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, Madison, Statersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw,
CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam. BILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-BROAD CLOTHS.—Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c. CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c. SATINETS.—Bass River, Conversville Lower Val-Ker, Hope, Steffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Stros. & Co., Shaw Mig. Co. KENTUCKY JEANS -Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal. DOMET FLANNELS .- WILLIAMS'S Angola, Saxony, Merino, and other styles: LONSDALE Nanksens and Colored Camb PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fo26-3m

CHIPLEY, 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 CASSIMERES, (New Regulation, for Officers' Pants.) WHITE DOMET FLANNELS,

CANTON FLANNELS, 100z., 120z., & 150z. TENT DUCK. All warranted United States Army standard. FOR SALE BY

ALFRED SLADE & CO., \$0 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street Philadelphia. fel5-tmy1 DRESCOTT'S NAVY REVOLVERS. Large Stock of Prescott's NAVY 4-inch and 8-inch Revolvers. Freecott's NAVY 4-inch and 8-inch Revolvers.
Superior in every respect to any other
PISTOL introduced.
COMPRISING STRENGTH, GENTILITY, ACTION,
and ECONOMY;
Or, in other words, containing all the excellencies of
COLT'S, SMITH & WESTON'S, and ALLEN &
WHEELOU'S, concentrated in one instrument, thereby
making this PISTOL the most formidable weapon ever
offered for sale.

ALSO,
The largest assortment of Cartridges ever
the city of Washington, adapted to all
CARTRIDGE PISTOLS.

A very fine assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Imported by Fellows & Co., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New
Work, expressly for the Retail Trade.
A very fine assortment of Ladies' and Gents' A very fine assortment of Lagles one DRESSING CASES

OR STARK WEATHER,

G. A. STARK WEATHER, NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRASS GROMMETS AND EYELETS for Military Blankets and Leggings. Manufactured and for sale in any quantity at FIFTH and GOLUMBIA Avenue. [mh8-1m*] E. IV(NS. ILLUMINATING OILS.

OILI OILII OILIII

HULBURT & BRODHEAD,

NO. 240 ARCH STREET,

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 efined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit

beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being antirely free from that gluey substance and bad odor which characterize that commonly sold in this market,

"T UCIFER" OIL WORKS. 100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand. We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Buls. lined wi glass enemel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & Fualisall, fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street, nection with their extensive Cabinet Business are facturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, swich 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 Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

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

EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND BEALERS

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

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

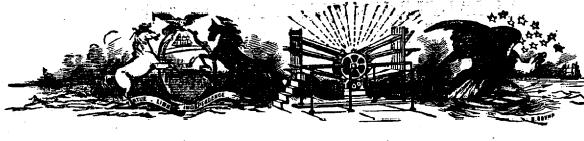
WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN

OIL.

Red Lead,
White Precipitate,
Eugar of Lead,
Coppera,
Oil of Vitriol,
Calomeel,
Patent Yellow,
Acta Forma,
Muristic Acid,
Epson Saits,
Ecohelle Saits,
Tartario Acid,
Orange Mineral,
Boluble Tart.
Sub, Carb, Soda,
White Precipitate,
White Precipitate,
Morphine,
Luca, Sulph.,
Morphine,
Lica, Sulph.,
Ether Stirio,
Sulphase Quinine,
Corro, Sablim.,
Denarcotized Oppum,
Chloride of Soda,
Wetherill's ext. Ginchs.
Tartar Emetic,
Chloride of Lime.
Orude Borax,
Camphor,
Redined Borax,
Camphor,
Redined Borax,
Camphor,
Bodn Copevie. OIL.
Bed Lead,
White Lead,
Litherge,
Sugar of Lead,
Copperan,
Oil of Vitrioi,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Mos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA. **10.18-16**







VOL. 5.—NO. 191.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. SPRING. 1862

W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBEBS 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.

lave 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.

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

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Bought in Europe, by one of the firm.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. GLEN ECHO MILLS, GEBMANTOWN, PA.

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-

CARPET STORE,

ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47. J. T. DELACROIX CARPETINGS. Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in YELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUS-SELS, IMPERIAL THEEE-PLY, and INGRAIN

COCCA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEF SKINS,
DRUGGEFS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. O. 519 CHESTNUT STREET Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other SPRING IMPORTATION OF **NEW CARPETINGS:**

CROSSLEY'S TARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTEY, 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 assertment of OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.,
All of new, choice selections, and AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

mb3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. TLANNEL OVER-SHIRTS

> FOR THE ARMY. FINE SHIRTS,

> WRAPPERS, W. W. KNIGHT'S.

TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,

DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT. GENTLEMEN'S FURNIEHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
-tl Four doors below the Continental. je9-tf

IMPORTANT!
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
Should be sent by HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, 60°
CHESTNUT Street, They charge only HALF RATES, and send daily to Baltimore, Washington, Fertress Monroe, and all other points occupied by our troops. fe24-3m* NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.—A
Board of Medical Officers will convene at the Naval
Asylum, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, for the examination of Candidates for admission into the Gentiemen desiring permission to appear before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, stating their residence, place and date of birth, accompanied with respectable testimonials of moral character.

Applicants were added.

Applicants must not be less then tweety than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the mh6-thstu6t NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Trustees of the Fire Association for the renewal of a POLICY OF INSURANCE, No. 2732 for \$1,000, dated September 19, 1829, and issued in the name of MARGARET McCULLY, which has been lost or mislaid. Any information thereof will be received by SAMUEL McCULLY, 8. W. corner of FRONT and MARION Streets. mhll-tuth&s lm

CHIMNEY TOPS .- Vitrified Terra

Street wind guard | Street | Street

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862.

News of Literature. Wilkie Collins has commenced a new story n Dickens' weekly journal, and it appears simultaneously in Harper's Weekly, with original illustrations by John McLenan. In London, it is not illustrated. The new novel is called "No Name." Judging from the portion already given to the world, in the last two numbers of Harper, this story promises to equal any of its author's previous and popular works in interest and merit. It opens in Somersetshire, in a country-househe principal inhabitants being Mr. and Mrs. Vanstone, their two daughters, and Miss Garth, a jewel of a governess, who rules the family. The mystery commences at once, at breakfast, after the girls and their father have been to a concert, thirty-five miles off

sreak of concerts: "'If I am to be allowed my choice of amusements next time,' said the worthy gentleman, 'I think a play will suit me better than a concert. The girls enjoyed thomselves amazingly, my dear,' he con-tinued, addressing his wife. 'More than I did, I

by rail and road. Thus does Pater-familias

enjayed thomselves smartingly, my tear. He emitioned, addressing his wife. 'More than I did, I must say. It was altogether above my mark. They played one piece of music which lasted forty minutes. It stopped three times by the way; and we all thought it was done each time, and clapped our hands, rejoiced to be rid of it. But on it went segain, to our great surprise and mortification, till we gave it up in dospair, and all wished ourselves at Jericho. Norah, my dear, when we had Crash-Bang for forty minutes, with three stoppages by the way, what did they call it?'

"'A Symphony, papa,' replied Norah.

"'Yes, you darling old Goth, a Symphony by the great Beethoven!' added Magdalen. 'How can you say you were not amused? Have you forgotten the yellow-looking foreign woman, with the unpronounceable name? Don't you remember the faces she made when she sang? and the way she courtesied and courtesied, till she cheated the footish people into crying encore? Look here, mamma—look here, Miss Garth!'

mamma—look here, Miss Garta!

"She snatched up an empty plate from the table to represent a sheet of music, held it before her in the established concert-room position, and produced an imitation of the unfortunate singer's grimaces and courtesyings so accurately and quaintly true to the original, that her father roared with laughter; and even the feathern who came in at that pumps. and even the footman (who came in at that moment with the post-bag), rushed out of the room again, and committed the indecorum of echoing his mas-ter audibly on the other side of the door.⁵⁵ For the information of those who desire to have personal particulars relating to an author

who pleases them, we mention that William Wilkie Collins, born in 1824, is son of William Collins, a well-known English painter of tableaux de genre-of which "Happy as a King," "The Shrimpers," "Sale of the Pet Lamb." have been re-engraved, and are well known in this country. Collins (père) died in 1847, and the son commenced authorship in 1848, with his "Life of William Collins, R. A.," in two volumes 8vo, written so well that their author immediately was hailed, by the press and the public, as one who had won his spurs in the first attempt. Two years after, he wrote a historical romance, entitled "Antonina, or The Fall of Rome." Next came "Rambles beyond Railways," (describing a tour in the intense romance of every-day life, which was very successful. Numerous other works of fiction have since extended his reputation, especially "The Dead Secret," one of the most thoroughly sensation novels of modern times, and "The Woman in White," more popular as well as more ambitious. Wilkie Collins, it has been truly remarked, is a great master of mystery, and can so hide a secret in a wrappage of circumstance that, before it is discovered, the whole tissue must be unrolled. He builds up his plots with great ingenuity, avoiding all digressions, and steadily pursuing his dénouement from the first page to the last.

good in his case, for he is slight in figure and From London we hear that Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate, has in hand an Ode to be produced at the opening of the Great Exhibition this year, and in which he will commemorate the public virtues of the late Prince Albert, in terms quite in harmony with his poem so lately published as a preface to the new edition of the "Idylls of the King," and embodying several of those lines, Our Civil War, now drawing to a close, will have a variety of historians. We have to notice the announcement of a Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion, by Benson J. Lossing. It will be very much on the plan of his wellknown Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, with the addition of twenty steel plates.

each representing an accurate portrait or some appropriate historical scene. The issue will be in twenty Parts, each of 48 pages, at 25 cents a Part, making, when complete, an entire volume of about 1,000 pages. Mr. Lossing's intention is to digest and narrate facts rather than give opinions, and, in the hope of producing a standard work on the present episode in our national history, he will go to every place of interest not already visited by him, make sketches, confer with civil and military officers and people, note facts, and avail himself of the fruits of the pen and pencil of others, so far as he may be permitted.

Mr. Everett has decisively given his opinion that such a work, prepared by Mr. Lossing, will be of great value. Mr. Lossing's diligence in exploring the localities which he describes, his fidelity and accuracy as an historian, and the spirit of his illustrations, are too well known, from his volumes which are already before the public, to need any recom-

The work will be issued by George W.

Childs, (late Childs & Peterson,) who has recently commenced business on his own account, as publisher, at 628 and 630 Chestnut street, where, no doubt, his enterprise and experience will be successful. We notice, by the way, that Mr. Childs is agent in the United States for "The Bookseller," a handbook of British and Foreign Literature, with which, some four years ago, was incorporated "Bent's Literary Advertiser," established in 1802. It is published in London at five shillings a year, in monthly numbers of 112 pages 8vo. The contents are the Gazette announcement of bankruptcies, dissolution of partnerships, assignments, &c.,

in the publishing trade-literary gossip, inventions of the month, German Bookselling, Liverpool Booksellers, personal and anecdotal -ten pages of fair criticisms on new books, advertisements, and announcements from about 130 publishers, and full alphabetical list, with sizes, prices, and publishers' names, of the principal English publications in January, 1862. Such a low-priced and satisfactory literary publication as "The Bookseller" will be almost invaluable to those who purchase books for public libraries or

The second and closing volume of Allibone's Critical Dictionary of British and American Authors is announced as nearly completed; also, in 2 vols. 8vo., with original illustrations on steel and wood, a revised and enlarged edition of General Fremont's Explorations. Reading through the new volume (the 14th) Montgomery, and fon Mr. James F. Johnstone. We f Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia." in a desultory manner-that is, looking out to see what it told of pet-subjects-we came to a biographical and critical notice of William Shakspeare. The article is unusually long, occupying over ten pages, large octavo, but no one can deem it lengthy. This is the most thorough biography of the great dramatist wo have yet seen. The authenticated facts relative to Shakspeare, derived from tradition, contemporary notices, and public records, are few and brief. Within the last thirty years the information about Shakspeare has been doubled by patient research, but still less is known about him than about any other eminent writer of his age. There does not remain the manuscript of one of his plays-not even a letter of his has been preserved. Of all that he wrote, there are known to exist only his three signatures to his will and two to legal documents concerning

the purchase and mortgage of a house in Lon-

don. It is probable that many Shakspeare

[Correspondence of The Press.] FLORENCE, February 13, 1862.

Whilst, however, the masses of the people have gained wonderfully by the change of government, the class that the Austrian system made so numerous (that of Government employés) is utterly thrown out of all employment. The centralization of Government and State affairs at Turin leaves no public offices to be filled in Florence, and until the spirit of industry and commerce shall have made its way amongst a class accustomed only to a gentle routine of occupation and to pleasure, this class, a great portion of the middle class, will remain

idle and in distress. In Florence, it is not thought that the Kingdom of Italy is completely organized. As long as Venice and Rome remain out of the combination the desire for war will not be extinguished among the Italians. They feel that their work is incomplete, and wait impatiently for the coming spring to march on to Rome and Venice. More than the affairs of Venice, however, do the affairs of Rome and the Pope agitate the public mind. Italy has

Rome must not belong to him. Rome must be the | woods, and thus anticipate the almost ghostly chalcapital of the Kingdom of Italy. On the 11th of January, an immense mass meeting was assembled in the Piazza dell' Indipendenza, were led into the presence of a lieutenant, who the place in which the people, in 1859, decreed the paid little attention to the Provost Marshal's pass, banishment of the Princes of Loraine, brought together to protest against the interference of France. They formed themselves into a formidable procession with banners and music, and proceeded to the house of the French Consul, now residing in the their leaders approached the consul courteously, bearing the message of the people. "Long live the Emperor and the French," said they as long as they stay at home. We want Rome, we will have Reme, but we can take it ourselves, and without the help of the French or any foreign powers. The demonstration was a most solemn py, but to forbear meandering into restricted one, and Heaven seemed to smile on it, sending a Pope is lost--utterly lost--in Italy.

sually dark and cold weather. The cause of the Wilkie Collins was educated for the bar, but is wholly a man of letters. He is now in his The utmost sympathy is felt here for the Federalthirty-eighth year, and the adage that "the best goods are made up in small parcels" stands we deem the cause of liberty.

merit make up an attractive number.

The new-comers cannot cealesce with those who have just risen from the table. From W. B. Zieber, agent for the American reublication of the four British Quarterlies and Blackwood,-a series so good and low-priced that every one whose income is above \$500 a year should take it in, -we have the new number of the North British Review, commencing a new volume. With a single exception, its contents are good, discussing John Ruskin, the House of Savoy, Gruzot and the Fapacy, Photography, Theodore Marlin's Catallus, Old Maidism, Sir William Lockhart of Lee, Lord Herbert and the British Army, and Peasants and Poets of Austria and Scotland. The exception, entitled "The American Republic: Resurrection through Dissolution," takes for its text the recent Anti-Union publication in England, written by James Spence, a recreant Philadelphian now located

warfare will certainly be greatly extended. Mr. Horace Binney's pamphlet on the suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus has elicited a number of replies. We have received four of these from Mr. John Campbell, bookseller, 419 Chestnut street, three being published by himself. The replies are respectively affiliated on Mr. Tallow Johnson, on "A Member of the Philadelphia Bar," on Mr. shall take an early opportunity of more particularly noticing these pamphlets.

the present year : Elizabeth City, N. C. Edenton, N. C. Winton, N. C. Bowling Green, Ky. Fiorence, Ala. Cedar Keye, Fla. Springfield, Mo. Eastport, Miss. Columbus, Ky. Bowing Green, Ky Paintville, Ky. Nashville, Tenn. Clarksville, Tenn. Dover, Tenn. Fas etteville, Ark. Bentouville, Ark. Marunaburg, Ya. Leesburg, Va. Springfield, Mo. Brunswick, Ga. Fernandina, Fla. Manassar, Va

The following rebel forts and fortifications have also been captured since the 1st of January:

Fort Johnson, Va.

Fort Evans, Va.

Fort Evans, Va.

Mill Spring do. Ky.

Mill Spring do. Ky. Fort Beauregard, Va.
Fort Evans, Va.
Fort Evans, Va.
Fig's Point Battery, Va.
Shipping Point Battery, Va.
Fort Chech, Fie.
Fort Chech, Fie.
Fort Henry. Tenry S. A. HARBISON. papers might be found, if carefully looked for, Fort Donelson, Tean.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

The memoir in the Cyclopædia gives every ascertained fact, and states, with critical examination, the various traditions relative to the poet. We are inclined to accept this biography as, for its extent, the most accurate and complete yet published. It distinguishes, very fairly, between fact, tradition, and conjecture—is generally critical on the poet's works—and supplies a very complete list of the various editions of Shakspeare. We have scertained that Mr. Richard Grant White, vhose own edition is surpassed by none, wrote the Shakspeare article in the Cyclopædia, and it confirms our opinion, repeatedly expressed in these columns, that the promised Life of Shakspeare, soon to appear, will give a better view of the poet's career than any yet published. Mr. White has not only ability and knowledge, but also industry and judgment. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER FROM ITALY.

The time is not yet come when a positive comparison between Italy as governed by the Austrians and Italy as governed by herself can be fairly established. All is yet too young and too new. The people, however, are contented and happy, more especially as the Government has provided work for the mechanical trades by improvements in the city. Many of the streets that were, in fact, nothing but lanes, have been demolished, new streets have been pierced, and new houses built. Night schools have been opened for the poorer classes, clubs and associations for mutual instruction and relief have been formed, and the National Guard has been most successfully organized. All

these are great improvements.

The utmost freedom of the Press prevails heretoo much freedom, perhaps, but time will soon correct this evil. Every political opinion is openly expressed without any censure or check from the Government. You have no doubt read Cardinal probably what you do not know is that all our pa- to used merely by ox-teams, and entered a terra pers protested loudly against it. Whatever we may incognita, to Federal troops at least. The pickets do with the Pope as head of the Church, we will no longer suffer his rule as a temporal sovereign.

bright sunny day, after whole weeks of most unists in America. It would not be difficult to raise for the North an Italian legion, to fight for what

Publications Received. From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, the March number of Temple Bar and the Cornhill Magazine. As also happened last month. the former is rather the better. Of Mr. Sala's new story, 'Captein Dangerous," only a single chapter is given, but there are three chapters continuing "Aurora Floyd," a sensation tale of great interest, and the commencement of another story of the same character, entitled "Lady Letitia's Lilliput Hand." From Alexander Smith, the poet, who avows his belief in Macpherson's pseudo-translations of Ossian, is a fresh and racy account of his "Rambling about the Hebrides." Other articles of various In the Cornhill Magazine Thackeray so far advances the "Adventures of Philip" that the hero marries Charlotte Baynes—on somewhat like \$2,500 a year-which is not such a small income to start on. Mr. Trollope, we are delighted to say, has nearly wound up " The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson." the most stupid story he ever wrote.

Of Covent Garden Market a very lively and accurate account is given, with sundry capital illustrations. Life and Labor in the Coal Fields and Recent Discoveries in Australia come under the category of thrice-told tales, for all they relate has been said, over and over again, in the newspapers. Of Mrs. Stowe's story "Agnes of Sorrento," we have the four chapters, which we read, three weeks ago, in the Atlantic Monthly-useful chapters, too, if they give assurance to Mrs. Stowe, as they have done to the world, that she has utterly failed in this her first attempt to write an Italian romance. Because Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" was deservedly successful, she endeavored to rival him, but in vain. She ought content herself with Uncle Tom. Richard Doyle's illustration, entitled "After Dinner," is less crowded than usual, and every face and figure In his letter-press he sensibly repudiates the idea of having an evening party after a fine dinner.

in Liverpool. We give some account of this article in another column. In the Journal of the Franklin Institute for March will be found, among other valuable articles, the Report of the Naval Board on the Stevens Battery, giving the reasons why they recom-mended it should not be completed upon the plans proposed, and Professor Henry's minority report ating his opinion "that, although the vessel may not be a convenient or safe ship for long voyages, she might be made of sufficient strength to withstand the exposure [from the waves of the sea | to which she would be subjected, and to efficiently perform the service required." The Report, dated December 24, 1861, is of singular interest at this moment, when an iron-clad steamer has done such good service in Hampton Roads, and that branch of naval

The following named cities and towns have been taken from the enemy since the commencement of

Leetown, Va. Lovettsville, Va. Smithfield, Va. Centreville, Va. St. Marys, Ga. Bolivar, Va. Charlestown, Va. Berryvitle, Va. Centreville, Va. Harper's Ferry, Va. Big Bethel, Va. Paris, Tenn.

Having dealt with matters no greater than the breaking of an individual leg, or at most the breaking of an individual neck, by hanging or otherwise, the novitiate takes the field, ardent for a sanguinary campaign. He would ride at a mounting from Winchester to Cockpit Point, and write an octavo the same evening full of bloody incident. In this way your correspondent remembers to have said on Tuesday, that he would eat his breakfast in Richmond on the ensuing Sunday, and provide his readers on Monday with graphic pictures of the headquarters of Jeff Davis, and the hindquarters of some of his soldiers, as seen in dim and distant retreat.' He is, therefore, somewhat ill at ease to find that a competitor has forestalled him at Manassas, and that, banished to a remote division, he is still zealous, but a little incensed, and a trifle less resigned, at Hunter's Mills, on Difficult Creek, and on the line of the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad. fifteen miles from Washington. Fifteen miles by railroad is equivalent to twenty-seven by Virginia carriage roads, and on a Virginia horse your correspondent rode between the hours of two and nine P. M., arriving at the camp of the Twelfth Regiment scarcely less abused than his animal, which, with the inherent spirit of the chivalry of this dominion, would not work in harness and had to be coarsed A prompt supply of good Government forage will obably bring beth of them to terms. After passing Chain Bridge, under the protection of two clay forts, crowned with grimed and grim cannon, that frowned at us over a sharp and tangled abattis, we commenced to ascend a turnpike cut up by commissary teams, that wound over a series of sterile hills, dotted with deserted farm houses-half hovel. halfrockery. Not a panel of fence lined the way; the corn had been stripped in the green ear or had rotted in the fields; the dumpy covered wagons, with the jaded mules, stretched monotonously away, and here and there a gay riding party splashed by, with women's garments flaunting in the wind, and bright countenances that shone by contrast, like beautiful faces in prison. At Langley's-a crossroad and a tavern-we passed the huts formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Reserve division. Another command occupied their tenements, and the way was lined with groups of soldiers. Cavalry battaliens were drilling in the road, and field pieces were located on the high grounds to the right and left. Companies of light infantry were practicing as skirmishers, and idlers of every conceivable rank and regiment were lolling prone and listless among the scrub cedars and wild bushes. Thenceforward we followed the track of the Reserve on its histo ric march to Dranesville. We galloped past Rush's Regiment of Lancers, a mile beyond Langley's, and saluted many pleasant acquaintances in their ranks. A mile further on we reached the line, until recently occupied by Secession pickets. Henceforward the way was lonesome, and as we rattled across Difficult creek bridge, in the depth of a gorge, the last rays of sunlight died away. The stars were shining Antonelli's reply to the Emperor of France, but as we turned into a by-road or bridle-path, hither-

censor. All courtesies were proffered by Quartermaster Lingwalt, of Downington, with whom we Labide at this writing, and the rest of the day was spent after a fashion, in reconnoitring and asking

new roads and parts of roads to avoid quagmires or steep hills; the timber is cut away for acres; hats and structures of brush dot the bleak summits and slopes; the untenanted houses are being despoiled for purposes of fuel, and all the fences are torn up. Hunter's old mill, a venerable, dusty structure, is being refitted, the millstones having heen scraped and the machinery put in order Such astonishing changes surprise the Virginians around the camps, who are mostly a sleepy, prime val people. They woke up on a morning held regiment after regiment, on horse and foot, passing their doors. The house-dogs were too much awed to bark defiance, but kept up a howl all night, as they saw the blaze of the watchfires and flitting figures, and heard the ring of hoofs: By another morning, there was an array of tents crowning three miles of ridge and hollow, and al the pigs and chickens had mysteriously disappeared from the barnyards. To ride up and down the line of camps is to catch the strains of mingled music and behold all that is picturesque and animated The mountain air is so clear that voices ring through it like Bells, and the streams are cold and tumbling Being far from home, the soldiers are companionable, and reject conventionalities. To talk with a fare and sleep with him. Those who were moody and unemiable at home must, in camp, be either sociable or solitary, and a charming abandonne prevails of making friends at will. A condition of affairs so happy extends to the civilians. One may drop into any farmhouse hereabouts, converse with males and females indiscriminately, and depart unquestioned as to his name and position. But withal, the ruinous effects of war are all too plain. Promising farms are almost valueless; money and luxuries are equally scarce; the men say they are discouraged and poor; the women have faded, jaded faces, indicative of husbands and brothers expatriated. The few females are both poor and tempted. Chastity, indeed, in an enemy's country is in inverse ratio t the discrepancy between bluecoats and petticoats. When we say that fifteen thousand men are encamped upon fifteen farms, the inference will be plain. But in their best aspects, the countrywomen of Virginia are homely and uninteresting. They are negligent in dress, impassive in speech and lacking in animation both of mind or counts-

waiting for the slow coming of events. G. A. T.

A Midnight March. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1862.

vaded the camp of the Pennsylvania Reserve divi-Fortifications at Manageas.
Batteries at Aquia Greek, Ya in the direction of Hunter's Mill, we

heard the roll being beaten on every hilltop, and long lines of men were gathered, knap sacked and equipped, beside their huts of bush and turf. Directly, upon turning an angle in the road, we encountered General McCall, his adjutant and staff, mounted and trotting composedly toward us, to take their place at the head of the line in the general march to Alexandria. Taggart's rement was cheering uproariously; the Seventh and the Eleventh came blocking up the way, in dense long lines, advancing over a steep hill. Mules and teamsters were fuming and fretting in the fields; the signal corps, with their white flags strapped behind them, went nervously after the general, and from a dozen directions, and simultaneously, as many regiments came tramping and shouting keeping time to familiar tunes, and wild with the adventurous enthusiasm of volunteers. The darkness was coming on and a thick mist falling, but the camp fires flickered against the sky, showing the outlines of stunted pines and confused figures moving and blending the imperfect light. By and by great batteries of brass and iron, with caissons magazine wagons, tand squadrons of cavalry

thundered down the slopes, and we could faintly hear the screams of the "Bucktails," as they waited in line the order to move. In fifteen minutes from the receipt of the order, every foot soldier, horseman, and artillerist, was or the march; a few pioneers were left to fire the huts and guard the forage, and the great commissary wagons closed in behind the last battalions of General Reynolds, that filed over the fields to the music of "Bully for you." Then the tents were lighted with torches of pitch pine, and, in a few inutes, three miles of men, compactly formed, and moving at quickstep, were marching by a blaze that made the sky lurid and warmed the noses and toes that were chilly and clammy in the slime and rain. Rare individualities were exemplified on the night march. In one place, we encountered a group of men industriously playing cards by a dim camp-fire, oblivious of the passing teams, and yet engulfed in gloom that they could scarcely see the faces of the pasteboards. A few lay down to sleep upon the wet ground, and, turning their faces to the rain, looked like corpses rather than living men. Thus we passed all manner of depths and steep ascents that sorely tried the mettle of the mules. In places, a single wagon would clog or stand in the roadway, and the whole of the suceeeding train would thus be brought to a halt. The hours passed wearily, the rain drizzling all the while, and we turned into the turnpike road to Alexandria about half past ten o'clock. At twelve, we reached Powell's Ford, or "Republican mill," on the verge of Difficult creek. The men at once tore up all the fences, and fires were made in every lirection. We slept, in common with the division ipon the cold, moist earth and rose in the morning at five o'clock, retraced our steps, and, taking the Leesburg turnpike, came slowly into Georgetown, t two o'clock on Saturday. The destination of he division is imperfectly known, although there are shrewd surmises afloat that we withhold for the present. Enough is known to enable us to state to the friends of the Reserve division they may expect to hear no more of them for some days, perhans some weeks.

FROM FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. Marching Orders-The Condition of the Roads -Bambling Through the Woods-Headquarters at a Rebel Surgeon's House-From the Advance Guard-Quaker Guns-Centreville-

[From an Occasional Correspondent.] FAIRFAX COURT House, Wednesday, March 13, 1862. has at last commenced, and many hearts have been The order was received in our division, Gen.

Occupation of Manassas-General McClel-

lan and Staff-Secession-Scrip-Wandering

Jews-A Scene at the Station-The Crops

made glad thereby Fitzjohn Porter's, at a late hour on Sunday evening, and at six the next morning every man eager for the fray-to that extent that the hospitals were nearly emptied, the sick, halt, and disabled all seizing the opportunity for a sudden recovery. The morning opened with a cold, dense rain, piercing the heaviest coats, and, as regimen after regiment filed pass, each man steaming with moisture and plunging through the mud, one could realize the energy with which this movemen is made. If it had not been for the driving rain, the roads would have been in a passable condition out, as it was, the march was made under great disadvantages. To favor the men as much as nos sible, in many instances, they were allowed to break ranks, and find their own way through the woods. The sight was exceedingly picturesque; the various uniforms set off against the dark background of the forest, the artillery trains scrambling through the main road, and long lines of military wagons plodding on with a gravity befitting the importance of the quartermaster's department. In

the astonished F. F. V.'s who remained were delighted with the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." The General and staff of this division arrived at Fairfax Court-House about 1 P. M., and immediately occupied the commodious house of Dr. Gunnell, a surgeon in the rebel army, whose residence is delightfully located some distance back from the main road, to which extends a fine avenue of trees, now made sweet with the song of the robins. On our arrival here, news was received from the advance guard of this division. This guard, comprised of two regiments of cavalry under Colonel Averill, and one regiment of infantry (the Fortyfourth New York) under Colonel Stryker, pushed forward and occupied Centreville Sunday night. The place was found-vacated, the batteries frownmarching up and down the breastworks. This party had disappeared on the cavalry mounting the hill; therefore, we cannot relate his history. Centreville was found very strongly fortified in deed, the entrenchments extending for miles; but it had been completely cleaned out, the balance of

the subsistence and forage stores being destroyed From Centreville, our advance pushed on to far famed Manassas, which surrendered without a blow to a sergeant and three men of Averill's Cavalry. They were at once followed up by the entire command, who remained there on Monday night. Gen. McClellan and staff arrived at Fairfax Court House on Monday, and are quartered near us, in a very nice house, owned by a violent Secessionist. and formerly occupied as the headquarters of Gen. Beauregard. Generals McClellan and Porter, ac companied by their respective staffs, rode out to Manassas on Tuesday, and made a careful examination of the battle-field at Bull Run. Their investigations were materially assisted by the explanations made by General McDowell, who was also in

Large stores of grain, etc., were discovered at Manassas, mostly destroyed by fire. Tents, uniforms, arms, equipments, etc., ctc., were to be found in every direction, and wore eagerly selsed upon by our men, who might be seen bringing in rophies of all kinds. Secesh money is at a great discount, \$50 notes selling at \$2.50 each, and smaller amounts in proportion. Tuesday and to day have been fair specimens of June weather in Philadelphia; in front of my window the crocuses and anemones are struggling through the trodden-down leaves and earth, and the little crisp blades of light. green grass are just appearing in every direction cross the fields. The view from this house is charming, the eye extending for many miles over an undulating surface of hill and dale, over which are spread in groups' the tents l'Abri, and the rub ber tents of the different regiments, while the flag of the Union floats in every direction. The old town of Fairfax is in a state of great excitement the inhabitants generally looking on with an air of grumness, which, however, appears to be mollified apon the offer of a suitable sum in silver. The wandering Jews are flocking in in large numbers, and have already occupied many of the deserted louses, so that the town appears quite lively. The provest marshals have issued strict orders as to deoredations on property, and the citizens are furnished with special guards whenever it is judged necessary. A depot for quartermaster and comnissary stores has been opened at Fairfax Station, and a steady train of army wagons is constantly ascending and descending the hills in the vicinity. The scene at the Station defies description. A loca motive, followed by a long train of cars loaded with hay, oats, cattle, bread, and all classes of supplies, somes screaming and whizzing into the crowd Then the rush of quartermasters, commissaries, ordnance sergeants, etc., is almost alarming. Fo rage for the Third brigade, shouts one. This train s secured for McDowell's division, cries another. Franklin's division will take that hay, exclaims third, while a fourth is quietly unloading the forage or rations into his wagons without saying anything.

sults, as exemplified some seven miles off. This is the 'Signal Corps." At the left, a body of men are at work upon some object which will soon be of serwork upon some object which will soon no of service. This is the "Balloon Corps." Another party are busy with shovels, picks, poles, and wires. This is the "Telegraph Corps." And, in advance, the "Engineer Corps" are exerting themselves to clear the way by levelling roads and making bridges. We are in hourly expectation of orders to move, and I trust to date my next from Manassas. TWO CENTS.

LETTER FROM NEWPORT NEWS. The Enemy Paralszed—How they were Mistaken—Arrival of a Trading Party—Visit from the Monitor-Wer Reception-Description of the Battle from this Point-Col. Harlan's Cavalry.

Correspondence of The Press.]: CAMP BUTLER, NEWFORT NEWS, VA., | March 12, 1862. The James river, once the Powhatan-and would still bore the Indian appellation tasks in as bright a morning as ever smiled ca poor, distracted Virginia. In fact, since Friday last when it blowed and snowed in true splenitic style—we have had as fine weather as could be wished; marred only with a short interlude of rain on Monday, summoned, doubtless, by the tremendous cannonade of Sunday and Saturday. It was upon a sea as smooth as glass that the Merrimac made her advent-and had not the weather propitiated that event, no Cumberland would be lying at the bot. tom yonder, with her hundred odd corses-noble martvrs-still locked in fond embrace; no Congress would have lit up the pale shore and river at mid-

"With helm and shroud and pennant fair." But a paralysis has struck the enemy-the sudden stretch of energy has tasked in a few short hours the resources of the foe beyond their capability, and a reaction has rendered them prone and helpless. Their momentary intoxication over the success which ur paralelled advantage yielded them has died away in nervous, fearful, agonizing debility. Their plans have all miscarried or been frustrated; their wolfishly-ferocious victory over the sail vessels here—perfectly defenceless in collision with an immense iron-clad steam ram, has been utterly fruitless-fruitless so far as beneficial results to them or substantial injury to us are regarded, but not fruitless in evil to their cause, as the disabled condition of the Merrimac checks their operations, and if ever activity should characterize a people at war, it should now characterize the deluded and fanatic Secessionists.

So blinded and deceived in their excited joyfulness over the events of Saturday were the inhabitants of the other shore, that they became impressed with the conviction, on beholding the Cumberland sink, and the rebel fleet shelling the post, that it was taken, and on Monday a party came across with goods and notions - they are as sharp in pursuit of mercenary interests, these Southerners, as white people should be-to settle and commence the sutler business. Of course they were hugely astonished when they found that the valiant Magruder, who was to have attacked us in the rear, was not in possession, but their comfort was, that hundreds of others would be in the same fix soon, as "all the people about Smithfield and around were coming." But the rest were better advised and did not venture.

The Monitor, Captain Ericsson's steam battery, visited us vesterday evening. The shore was black with soldiery, and every available inch on the rigging of the small craft lying at the quays was occupied. The cheers which greeted the victor of Sunday were boisterous and long-continued. It was rumored that the brave Lieutenant Morris, who commanded the Cumberland in the bloody, fiery fray of Saturday, was in charge. If so-bravo! Yours, &c.. P. S. All the reports thus far published of the artillery battle here, hail from the fort, which is not in sight of this post. Although no stigma was

dare not—the First will remember the example of the gallant old sloop, and will never desert the

left, but perish at its post. A fine body of cavalry (Pennsylvania), commanded by Col. Harlan, a Philadelphian, was here the other day. This is the regiment which the New Kent Light Horse Brigade, (Secession,) Brigadier General Walter R. Salley, was "spoiling" to fight, as they wrote in the Builder's Account Book, at

LETTER FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisvinle, March 7, 1862. Is there anything new under the sun? We know there is not, if Solomon, after he ceased to be a fast young man, or Byron, when he became blase, can be considered authority; but is there anything new to this day and generation-or in this part of the world-or of this part-or concerning the part of the world which enjoys the effulgence of "Forney's Philadelphia Press?" The newspapers are behind the times, or the times are behind themselves, for everything seems to be nothing, and all things seem to be in eclipse. For more than a week, our eyes have been straining eastward, for there were decided premonitory symptoms of an advance upon the Potomac, and announcements that Manassas was to be turned, and Jeff Davis' neck twisted; but no information has yet reached us of either the turn or

are aware, is one of the most beautiful in the country) was as crowded as. Washington has been for the past six months. The hotels were all full, and the streets also, but the stirring times on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers have drawn nearly all the military in those directions, and now there are few strangers in town, beyond the energetic representatives of the quartermaster, the pay, and hospital departments. Our wharves are crowded with steamers, loading (and departing as fast as they load) with munitions and stores for our brave armies. It is determined that the rebells shall have no rest until they abandon their rebellion and sigarmies. It is determined that the rebells shall have no rest until they abandon their rebellion and signify, practically, their willingness to repose in peace upon Abraham's bosom. "Sinners, turn, why will you die?" is a question which is repeatedly and earnestly suggested to their serious consideration, and they are seriously considering it, while very many are turning, in order to avoid the death which would otherwise be inevitable. Floyd and Pillow would also like to turn, but the cates of mercy are closed against them. Floyd's gates of mercy are closed against them. Floyd's punishment should be confinement for life, in an iron cage, in the grounds of the National Capitol; while the ditch digger could not be more severely treated than by condemnation to solitary confine-

ment and perpetual silence.

The reports in the nowspapers lead us to suppose that Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, is about to assume the military Governorship of that State. There is but one sentiment here on the subject, and that sentiment is ratisfaction. No man has been more aggrieved by the rebels than he has; yet no man has proven the subject of the subject of the sentence wildow coulesses courses and mode. more aggrieved by the rebels than he has; yot no man has more wisdom, coolness, courage, and moderation. He knows the strength of treason, and the resources of loyalty in that State, and he will be a host in crushing the first, and in developing and directing the latter. There will be historic, as well as poetic justice, in the fact that the man the traitors would have destroyed is the one to control the destinies of those traitors. We are expecting to see the Senator at the Gulf House, in a day or two, and to have the pleasure of taking him by the hand and wishing him "God speed" in the good work before him.

High Price of Paper in the South. Speaking of the searcity, inferiority, and high

price of paper in the rebel States, the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says:

In the demands upon us for the materials to print this paper, we say that if it grows a year hence at the rate it has been growing for three months past, not ten dollars a year from each subscriber will enable us to print the Telegraph We received yesterday a bill of nineteen dollars and eighty cents for three reams of coarse wrapping paper. One year ago we could have filled the town of Macon with that paper, or a better article, at two dollars and twenty-five cents per ream. On the sixth of December last, it was three dollars and eighty-two cents, and now eix dollars and sixty cents. Look, then, at the bills for these three periods, for the same amount of envelope paper, to wit: \$8.75; \$11.46; \$15.80. Telegraph says:

same amount of envelope paper, to wit: \$5.75; \$11.46; \$15.80.

One year ago the paper upon which we now print the Telegraph, if it could have been sold at all, would have been dear at \$2.75; but the truth is that no manufacturer would at that time have made or sold the stuff that is now printed into newspapers. On the first of October it was \$3.22; December, \$3.65; January, \$3.75; February 1, \$4.13; February 11, \$5—paper steadily sinking in quality. Now, in a single week's expansa, this difference on printing paper alone amounts to \$95.50 last October against \$150 this February; and what it will be in the course of the year, Heaven alone can tell.

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Sir, Louis, March 14 .- The following is a copy of the

Later.

Sr. Louis, 19 woh 15:-General Pope, in a despetch to Coneral Hallec'Tessys: "Our success At New Madrid has been even mente

tion reported.

nto our hands. "The men only escaped? The enemy's whole force is emorolized, and dispersed in the swamp on the opposite

ers were on the tables, and the candles burning in the "A furious thunder-storm, which raged all night, onaoled them to get across the river without being discovered. Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th within eight hundred yards of the enomy's works, and epened at daylight on the 12th, just thirtyour hours after the guns were delizered to us at Cairo. "During the whole day vesterday our lines were drawn

everal Arkansas regiments. "Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded. "Hollins was in command of the fleet, and Generals: McCunn, Stewart, and Guatt, of the land forces. The unboats went down the river.' General Pope has twenty-five heavy guns, with two works of the enemy, which command every part of the

Occupation of New Madrid—The Rebels Next Stronghold. But few details of the occupation of New Madrid are iven. It appears, however, that the enemy evacuated he place on Thursday night, leaving behind them a quantity of guns and stores. During Thursday some aghting took place between their gunboats and Gen Pope's siege batteries, in which there was slight loss on A few days since it was announced that Gen. Pope had invested New Madrid. It was then supposed that he would held the rebels in check until the expedition came down the river from Cairo, when, by a combined attack, they would be entrapped. It now appears that the rebels, to the number of about six thousand, had entrenched themselves as well as they were able at New

corner of that bend of the Mississippi river which teuches the border of Tennessee; a few miles farther up the river than New Madrid, although nearly southwest of that point. The Rebels Outgeneralled. General Pope has been in the vicinity of New Madrid since the 5th inst. On the 5th he made a movement which outflanked the enemy. He sent a brigade, which took possession of Point Pleasant, a small settlement on the Mississippi river, about ten miles below New Madrid. General Pope's position at the latter place was not very good for offensive operations. The country to the west of New Madrid is quite low and sawampy, which compelled him to make his stand as near the river as possible, and consequently brought him within long range of the enemy. It appears, however, that he erected his fortifications, and so entrepothed himself that he could

were entrenching themselves strongly, and that Fina Officer Foots would meet with a determined resistance, when he moved down the river to attack it. The strategic movement of Gen. Pope, however, compelled them to keep flat boats at the lower end of the island, ready to retreat whenever the occasion required.

The last Hope.

at the last one.

Fort Randolph.

Bandolph, to which the enemy has doubtless retired, is sixty-five miles above Memphis. Here the robots have avected a strong fortification upon Chickasaw blaff, over fifty feet above the level of the river. Immediately north of this fort is Island No. 34, the lower part of which commands the three mouths of the Hatchie river, a stream that empties into the Mississippi just above the town of Randolph at the upper edge of the bluffs. These bluffs form natural parapets for batteries, and commandate in the Mississippi into the bluffs. These bluffs form natural parapets for batteries, and commandate in the first of the Mississippi first for six miles each way.

Intelligence from a Southern source, partially confirmed from other quarters, is that Bragg, with 10,000 men, had gone to the detence of Memphis and Fort Randolph from Penescols. It is doubtful if he had that number of men, but not impossible; Polk and Deanregard are both supposed to be either at Memphis or Fort Bandolph. A refugee, who escaped to Columbus from Now Orleans, before the evacuation of the former by the rebels, says Bandolph is a much stronger position than Columbus ever was. The fortifications were constructed under the best military guidance. They command all the bluffs, which are very high, and so arranged that each fortification would have to be taken before the position could be successfully held. The country in the rear is broken and precipitous, with narrow ravines leading towards the main works. All these are guarded by the test possible defences

The cannou which were mounted in these fortifications were removed from Columbus. Mines, similar to those constructed at Columbus, have been laid on the land side, and every contrivance possible made to destroy attacking columns

Fort Pillow, a short distance below this fort, is a strong columns

Fort Pillow, a short distance below this fort, is a strong earthwork, with bai tions, walls, and trenches, mounting

the comparatively uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi river will be open to New Orleans. Rebels Treated Him. NASHVILLE, March 15.—Parson Brownlow and his som arrived here to-day. He says he was imprisoned in the of an agreement with the rebel Government, and confine fever, when he was removed to his residence and laid us for six weeks under a strict guard. hel Government, and lest Knoxville two weeks ago, but he was detained, by order of General Hardee, at Shel-

Our reconnoitring forces on the Lower Potomac have

found vast quantities of commissary stores in the abandoned rebel works.

have taken the town of Nare, on the River Magdalena and seized a new steamer with 5,000 muskets and General From California. EAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Arrived, shipe Ringãou from New York; Aurora, from Boston; and Charger from New York.

washing measure and the control of the United States are provided the additional Article of War, which goes into immediate operation, namely:

"All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the force under their respective commands, for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty, by a court-martial, of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service." The Loyalty of the Episcopal Church of

The Loyalty of the Episcopal Church of Maryland.

Baltimore, March 15.—Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland and the District of Columbia, has transmitted to all the clorgymen of that church, in parochial charge in the district, for use on all occasions of public worship within eight days following the Sunday after the receipt of his lotter, a prayer of thanksgiving for the late victories of the national arms. Reconnoissance to Brentsville.
Washington, March 15.—Our cavalry this morning made a reconnoissance as far south as Brentsville, about thirty miles from Manassas Junction, and learned that a

thirty mines was stationed in the vicinity, more acceptable to the rear purpose, it is presumed, of glying alarm to the rear guard of the robels in case of an advance of the Union troops than for making defence. Recovery of the Remains of Col. Came-

THE largest-sized apple on record is said to have grown last year near Vancouver, Clark county, Washington Territory. It measured 194 inches in its largest circumference, and weighed 2 pounds 134 ounces.

organiz**ed.** ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR We understand that the President has appointed John P. Ushur, Esq., of Indiana, to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department created by a recent act of Congress. Mr. Ushur is said to possess excellent qualifications for the posi-

SHOVELS AND SPADES. CORNER OF BREAD AND QUARRY STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862. THE ONWARD MOVEMENT.

in the muniment chests of old families in Eng-Our Special Correspondence. HUNTER'S MILL, March 13.

The quiet attitude of our army beyond the Potomac is fretful to the novice at military reporting.

were now frequent and decisive, but the night was so clear that one could see them in the deepest lenger. At an old house, three miles from the turnpike, we met the first mounted picket, and 'Until nine o'clock we travelled by the light of the Reserve camp fires, and reined up before General Ord's headquarters as the last tattoo was beating. Spending a night under the hospitable awning of Colonel John Taggart-with whom, of old, we had gone itemizing some hundreds of times—we breakfasted in the morning on the sweetest of pork and the hottest of coffee, and so reported, at 9 A. M., on Thursday, to General McCall, whose tent lay back of an old field, in an alcove of scrub pine trees. Permission was given to tarry and be haptopics, and to submit all copy to the eye of the

questions. General Meade is quartered in an old white farm-house, across the road from General McCall's, and General Reynold's brigade occupies the bills two miles or so to the southward, and west The Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, extending thirty-six miles in the direction of the Potomac. between Leesburg and Alexandria, is now repaired and in running order from Vienna southward, a distance of fifteen miles. The bridge at Difficult Creek, near our encampment, is to be restored to-morrow, when this division of the army will be enabled to receive its supplies punctually, and so avoid the weary and precarious journeys of the teams. Heretofore, it has taken a whole day to haul a loaded wagon out from Washington. The bridges at Broad, Goose, and Tuscarora creeks, above, have been destroyed by the retreating rebels, and so, for the fourth time, railroad communication will be opened with General Banks' divi-

sion. Parts of the track also require replacement,

but we expect, by Monday, to travel by rail from

A few nights' occupation, by an army, changes

Leesburg to Washington.

the whole appearance of a country. The quartermesters here, for instance, have already opened up

On Saturday last the hills we now eccupy were in possession of the robel scouts and pickets. The inhabitants report that they were seen to look down from the adjacent ridge a short time before our advance appeared. Some, indeed, have returned, either by accident or design, and were either detained or compelled to take the oath. The latter remain under close surveillance. Contrabands arrive hourly, and our farthest pickets extend in a The Loudoun and Hampshire road, in fact, may be considered our extreme position towards rebeldom, nd it seems doubtful that we will move fur ther, for some days, at any rate. We are situated, therefore, about nine miles from Centreville, and

sion, that secret orders of an important character had been received. During the day a mysterious activity prevaded the quartermaster's and commissary's departments, but the soldiers and officers, in the main, were silent and unsuspecting. Midday passed, as usual, and hot coffee and savory meat were prepared and devoured at supper. In the evening your correspondent rode toward the extreme picket, when, at six o'clock, a body of cavalry dashed headlong by him, and in a moment wild screams, as of exultation, were heard issuing from the camps of Ord's brigade. Directly the outer picket galloped toward headquarters, and following rapidly, we found that the Third brigade had broken up their encampment and harnessed their mules to their teams. Proceeding still further

attendance.

Capt. Bell, who is in charge at the Station, runs every On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, a rumor prechance of being made insane. There are many curious incidents connected with the movements of large armies, which time will not permit me to enlarge upon. The various auxiliary corps added to an army by the improvements of modern warfare are many and novel. Within sight of our quarters, and to the right, some six men are busily t work waving white and black flags; an officer is engaged scrutinizing, through a spy glass, the re-

night, with blazing spar, or yielding up the ghost with sudden three and burst, have lined the beach.

intended, from the general sense of the rumors published an idea may arise that without aid from there this position would have fallen, and that a panic during the bombardment of the camp was imminent. Instead of this being the fact, if an advance had been made by the forces brought dewn from Yorktown for that purpose, it would unloubtedly have been repelled. We were resolved to give them battle in the open field, raked as it was by shot and shell; and for this purpose, once, when it was reported that the foe was proceeding upon the assault, several regiments advanced to receive them, amongst them the First New York, commanded by the gallant Col. Dyckman, whose brilliant antecedents in Mexico, the Southerner may consider his bond for the fulfilment of as much upon them, if it ever falls in his way. This regiment occupies the left wing of Camp Butler, in front of which laid (and still lays, for she did not desert her post) the Cumberland, and when she was sinking, it was the soldiers of the same who went to the rescue of their dauntless sailor friends, in open beats, in the midst of the cannonade, seiz ing and employing everything floatable along the entire shore. If Camp Butler ever should be taken by the Secession horde, and if it should, the enemy must come bomb and bullet-proof-otherwise he

as they wrote in the Dunder's Account Book, at Big Bethel Church, but which, charging upon the church, their headquarters, scattered them like panic stricken sheep, and burnt the sanctuary which they had transformed to a shelter for trea-

armies, by way of passing away the time, while you get ready to announce the great events which must ere long take place.

Three weeks ago, this city (which, perhaps, you are aware, is one of the most beautiful in the coun-

and wishing him. God speed before him.

This letter should furnish you with some items concerning George D. Prentice, but as it is known you receive, and read the Louisville Journal, they might be superfluous; therefore, it is only necessary now to add that the next will contain some notes of Fort Donelson and Nashville, derived from experience in those parts.

UNION.

ven alone can tell At the rate of advance since the first of January printing paper in December next will be worth more than ten dollars a ream, and the subscriber who now page us six dollars a year will then cost us eight dollars for the blank paper upon which his Telegraph is printed. THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. ines constitute a square.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 108

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

..... 5.00 5.00

THE EVACUATION OF NEW MADRID.

OUR SUCCESS COMPLETE.

THE SPOILS IMMENSE. ORDNANCE, AMMUNITION, AND SUPPLIES

offici al despatch to the Secretary of War: offici at despatch to the Secretary of War:

• A. ter several days' skirmishing, and a number of attempts of the enemy's gunboa's to dislodge General Pope's 'atteries, at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and entrenchment at New Mairid, leaving all his ar. thery, field batteries, tents, wagous, mules, &c., and an im mense quantity of military stores.

• Brigan is General Hamilton has obergied the place.

• This w. us the last stronghold of the enemy in this State, and no pabel fing is now flying in Missergi.

"Twenty-five reces of heavy artiflery, (twenty-four manders and rifled. Thirty-two batteries of field artillory. an immense quantity of fixed amenabition, several thou and small arms, hundreds of boxer of musket cartridges. thousand men, and an simmense questity of other property, of not less value (Nam a million dollars, have fallen

"The anemy abandoned their works are burriedly as to eave all the baggage of their officers, and the knapsacks of their man. Their dead were unburied. Their sup-

closer around their works under a farious fire of sixty pieces of artiflery. The fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the "Many prisoners have been taken and the colors of

Madrid and Island No. 10. The latter is situated in the

It was supposed that the enemy at Island No. 10

Columbus, Island No. 10. New Madrid, and Bandolph were the four points upon which the rebels depended to prevent the approach of the Union gunbonts to Mem-phis. They have evacuated three, and will possibly fight Fort Randolph.

earthwork, with battons, walls, and trenches, mounting thirty guns en barbette.

Movements now being made on the part of the Union forces will send us cheering news of success from this quarter speedily. When Mumphis falls, as it must, should the enemy at Forts Kandolph and Pillow be overtime.

of his ill health. He will proceed North to publish the Movements of the Retreating Rebel Army. Washington, March 15 -It has been definitely ascor tained that the number of rebel troops still remaining on the Lower Potomac, does not exceed ten thousand me These are already crossing, and probably have al

Arrival of the Steamer Ariel-9877,000 in Gold. New York, March 16.—The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwell, has arrived with dates to the 7th instant, and \$607,000 in treasure from California.
Captains Schenck and Smith, and Lieutenants Hall and Boble, of the Pays, are among the passengers.
The United States frigate Sygrange remained at Papages. Advices from Carthagena report that the Conservatives

New Article of War.
Washington, March 15.—The President on Thursday
pproved the additional Article of War, which goes into

Accovery of the Remains of Col. Came ron at Bull Run.

Washington, March 15.—The grave of Col. Cameres having, it is said, been found at Bull Run, the body had been brought to Georgeown, and is awaiting the order of his brother, General Cameron.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.—The joint commission, composed of Benjamin F. Rexford, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Molins, the minister from Costa Rica, for the adjustment of claims against that Government, under the convention of July, 1860, have met in Washington and commission.