BLEACHED COTTONS. Lonsdale, Forestdale, Aubum, Slatersville, Centredal Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester Newburyport, Naumess, Zonave, Burton, Green Siffg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

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CANTON FLANNELS .- Slatersville, Agawam. SILESIAS. - Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co. WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-BROAD CLOTHS .- Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c.

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**Siros & Co., Shaw Mig. Co.

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

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

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

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

10oz., 12oz., & 15oz. TENT DUCK. nted United States Army standard FOR SALE BY ALFRED SLADE & CO., 20 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street Philadelphia. fells.tmyl

DRESCOTT'S NAVY REVOLVERS. Large Stock of
Prescott's NAVY 4-inch and 8-inch Bavolvers.
Superior in every respect to any other
PISTOL introduced.
DOMPRISING STRENGTH, CENTILITY, ACTION,
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Or, in other words, containing all the expellencies of
COLT'S, SMITH & WESTON'S, and ALLEN &
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ALSO: The largest assortment of Cartridges ever offered in the city of Washington, adapted to all
OARTRIDGE PISTULS.
A very fine assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Imported by Fellows & Co., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New
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A very fine assortment of Ladies' and Gents'
DEESSING CASES.
G. A STARK WEATHER.

G. A. STARK WRATHER, NATI NAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON. D. C. PRASS GROMMETS AND EYE-LETS for Military Blankets and Leggings. Manu-factured and for sale in any quantity at FIFTH and CO-LUMBIA Avenue. [mb8-1m*] E. IVINS.

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HULBURT & BRODHEAD,

NO. 240 ARCH STREET.

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tended to. UCIFER' OIL WORKS.

100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.
We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all
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BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply finished with the HOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

[628-6m]

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JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS ôP LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

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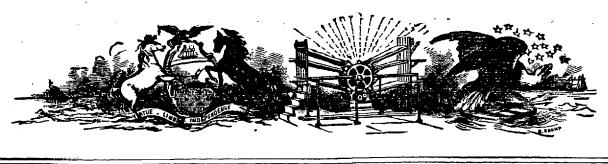
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SHOVELS AND SPADES.





PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862. VOL. 5.—NO. 192.

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

Wholesale Dealers in SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Have open a large variety of freshly-imported

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.

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To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

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(Opposite Independence Hall,)

CARPETINGS.

of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers.

CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS,

COMPRISING every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in YELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INFESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THEEE-PLY, and INGRAIN CAPPETINGS.

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

SCOTCH BAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOOD OIL CLOTHS, in every width.
COCCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and CBUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
I.OW FOR CASH. LOW FOR CASH.

NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other late arrivals, their

SPRING IMPORTATION OF NEW CARPETINGS: CROSSLEY'S

(of new designs, for Halls and Stairs).

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., Together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,
EUGS, MATS, &c., All of new, choice selections, and

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, mh3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, BUCK-wheat Flour, Rye Flour, and Corn Meal, always on hand, at S. Z. GOTTWALE', No. 812 SPRING GAR-DEN street. TRESH POUND BUTTER always on hand at the CHEAP STORE, No. 502 North SECOND Street. mh4-tf

108 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front. and Poultry, received dully, at the NEW STOCK No. 502 North SECOND street.

TF YOU WANT CHEAP BUTTER. Eggs, Cheese, &c., go to S. Z. GOTTWALS', No. 81 SPRIG GARDEN street. mh4-tf CHEAP PRODUCE! CHEAP PRODUCE! at the NEW STORE, No. 502 North mhd-tf VINEGAR—French White Wine

FOR CHEAP BUTTER, CHEESE, Eggs, Poultry, &c., go to the NEW STORE, No 502 North SECOND Street. mh4-tf LIERBING.—195 bbls. No. 1 Herring, for sale by C. C. SADLEB & CO., fe8 163 ARCH Street, 2d doer above Front NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that application has been made to the Trusters 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

B. W. corner of FRONT and MARION Streets.

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of Murat, when that Government was engaged in

LONDON, March 1, 1862. which has prevailed among politicians since the Trent affair has subsided, and the newspapers, as if by mutual agreement, say little or nothing about the great issue now on trial beyond the Atlantic.

elligence of Union victories, which every one new Napoleon, up to this time, has given no audience to Mr. Slidell, who has taken up his residence in Paris, and pesters M. Thouvenel with dally communications. Just now, Napoleon does not repose on a bed'of roses. In the Senate, Prince Napoleon has made a speech supporting yet injuring the present dynasty, and in the other chamber, the proposal to settle £2,000 a year on General Montauban, now Count de Palikao, who planted the flag of France in Pekin, has met with so much resistence, that, in reply to the General's offer to do without the annuity, which was to descend to his heirs, Napoleon refused to withdraw the bill, adding "Great ctions are most easily performed where they are best appreciated, and degenerate nations alone dole out public gratitude." The Corps Legislatif might have granted the annuity for the Count's own life, but at their sitting, yesterday, the committee on the bill reported in favor of its positive rejection, on the ground that the law forbade the creation of majorats, or perpetual entails. This report, caried by 182 to 34 votes, lies over until next Thursday for discussion in the Chamber. If they then confirm the rejection, perhaps Napoleon may exercise his power, and dissolve the Chamber. The taunt that France is "a degenerate nation" will e remembered against Napoleon for many a long

no longer confines herself to her room, no longer refuses to see her ministers on necessary business. She occasionally drives out with some of her family, and her removal to Windsor, where Prince Albert died, is anticipated and dreaded. One of the most cautious of our weekly papers is The Speciator, which, in its last number, gravely lots its readers understand that the Queen's recent loss has nearly overthrown the balance of her mind. It is understood that somebody is to be appointed, not removable on change of Ministry, to assist the Queen, as confidential friend and adviser, on matters of public business. It was once strongly denied, but is now as strongly avowed, that Prince Albert was this friend and adviser. The Prince of Wales, now in Egypt, will not return before October; he will be twenty-one on Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th. For some time, the Duke of Newcastle (whose marriage with that bouncing gentlewoman, Princess Mary, of Cambridge, is still talked of between the glimpses of the moon) was to have been this confidential person. His ap-pointment to succeed Prince Albert as Master of the Standaries, in the Duchy of Cornwall, looked | put on the gridiron. symptomatic. But his Grace is laid up with bron-

of the question at present. To spare the Queen of some mechanical trouble, Ministers have brought in a bill to relieve her from signing army and other commissions. In every instance, whether it be a first commission, or a promotion, the Queen must write her name three times—on approving of the appointment or the promotion : on ordering the commission to be prepared : and on the document itself, when made out. In the army of India alone, the Queen's signature is now required for 6,000 commissions, and some hundreds of other commissions have waited for months to be signed. The mere mechanical labor must be great. The Queen, without herself subscribing anything to the Albert Fund, now over £36,000, has taken the initiative in recommending the erection of an Obelisk, surrounded with sculpture, as a memorial or monument to Prince Albert, to be placed on the site of the Crystal Palace of 1851. All submit to this suggestion, but few approve of it. The Testimonial Fund will

probably reach £80,000, which is a great sum to expend on a monument, not at all characteristic of the age and the man. Albert was an amiable, moral, well-conducted fairly educated gentleman, fond of his wife and children, cold to the world, distant in manner, kind in heart, but so fond of money that, being an amateur farmer on several hundred acres of land in Windsor Forest, for which he paid no rent, he refused to pay the parish and poor-rates on this farm, until the overseers boldly went to law with him, and compelled the payment. No artist of reputation would paint, chisel, or engrave for him, so emall was his scale of payment. This is a very loyal country, and, therefore, besides the shock of

his unexpected death, there has been grief for Albert, and there is great sympathy for Victoria. There naturally is much exaggeration, at public meetings, in books, in newspapers, and in Parliament, for his death, but the Athenaum of this morning has the climax of suggesting that, as an offset to Alfred the Great, we shall remember the late Prince as Albert the Good! The l'almerston Ministry are rapidly coming down to the condition of the Melbourne Ministry, from 1839 to 1841, when Peel in the Commons, and Wellington in the Lords, had such controlling

ment majority in the Commons. The other day, Colonel White, member for the county of Longford, was appointed a junior Lord of the Treasury, the rule being that one of the three shall be an Irishman. He calculated on reelection, his father having much landed property in the county. The Catholic clergy, with their Bishop in the chair, met and resolved that, having no confidence in Lord Palmerston, they would start, us independent candidate, Major Myles O'Reil-ly, who was commander of the Pope's Irish Legion in Rome, and return him to Parliament, instead of Colonel White, without a sixpence of expense to him. Of course, this will be a religious contest As the election may last five days, the result will

whether Colonel White, as Palmerston's man, will Lord Palmerston has sustained, this week, one defeat, one ridicule, and one ludicrous escapade. Mr. William Cowper, son of Lady Palmerston by her first marriage, is a fashionable gentleman of middle age, who is a Cabinet Minister by virtue of having been nephew to the late Lord Melburne and being step-son to Lord Palmerston. His connection for his talents are limited, has given him office whenever the Whigs were in power-that is, for about twenty-five years out of the last thirty. Just now, he is Commissioner of Woods and Buildings and a Cabinet Minister. He has been floundering about, ever since Parliament opened, with a bill to make a sunk road along the broad walk in Kensington Gardens to the Great Exhibition. In other

words, a road in a ditch to save the West Enders a few minutes dolay, by going round along Picca-dilly to Park Lane. The project, though sanctioned by the Government, and personally advocated by almerston, was literally kicked out of the House of Commons, last Tuesday. Next, Earl Russell came to grief in the Lords On Thursday, Lord Derby repeated a question, first put two days previous, whether Lord Russell knew anything of a most extraordinary proclamation published in the Neapolitan papers. The proclamation in question set forth that no person, after a certain date, shall set foot in a certain district; that all houses within it are to be levelled to the

ground, and that the inhabitants of farm houses in which more than a day's provisions are found are to be treated as brigands and shot immediately. Lord Russell condemned the cruelty of the proclamation, and questioned its authenticity—because Sir James Hudson, minister to Italy, or the British consul to Naples, had not sent a copy of it to him-and declared that it must be the reproduc-

putting down brigandage." This was on Thursday, but, last night, Lord Russell admitted, in the House of Lords, that the proclamation was issued by the officer commanding in the district in question without the knowledge of his superior military authorities, who had ordered it to be immediately suppressed.

Lord Derby expressed himself satisfied, and concluded by sarcastically alluding to the impudent ignorance of the Duke of Argyll, who had declared the proclamation to have been one of Murat's

The escapade was Peel's insulting O'Donoghue, the challenge, Palmerston's interposition, and the hot Irishman brought to book by the Spoaker. Of course, you know the facts. Peel, who is Irish Secretary, spoke of "mannikin traitors," whereat O'Donoghue (a fine-looking, tall man by the way) quietly left the House and em-ployed his friend Major Gavin, also an Irish member, and over six feet high, with figure in ample proportion, to convey a message to Peel. Acting on the cautious advice of Palmerston, Peel referred Major Gavin to him, which virtually ended the matter, for Pam, "the judicious bottle-holder," as he once called himself, would not allow Peel to fight, but brought it before the House, as a breach of privilege. O'Donoghue had to give his word that the affair would proceed no further, but, ere he said this, quietly poured out a small torrent of hot abuse on Peel. The Speaker, a very incompetent gentleman, selected solely for his aristocratic connexions, is much blamed for allowing O'Donoghue to "pitch into" Peel; Palmerston is laughed at for the way he acted; and Peel is condemned by all, even by Ministerialists, for not having apologized, as he should have done, for his impertinent language to O'Donoghue. It is evident that, after this, Peel cannot return to Ireland as Chief Secretary. He is reckless, though not without talent and energy, but as mischiefmaking as that amiable being, a bull in a china shop. His appointment was one of Palmerston's

self-willed exercises of authority, which all his friends prophesied would end badly.

The building of the Great Exhibition, now under way, to be opened on May day, has been insured for £450,000, subject to conditions of average. The risk is divided among numerous offices, though nominally taken by the Norwich Union, and the insurance money was £3 037. The rate per cent. is half a guinea, and the duty to the Government 3 per cent. The building covers over twenty-one and quarter acres, and its internal capacity exceeds 10.000.000 cubic feet.

This Government tax upon fire insurance, also upon life insurance, is not likely to be continued, when the country recovers from the present financial difficulties, which are sufficient to craze a dozen Chancellors of the Exchequer. It is a tax on produce, almost as bad as a tax upon food. The late Sir Robert Peel immortalized his memory by removing all taxes upon the ordinary food of the millions whom he ruled, and an attempt to reimpose them would create a revolution.

That most unfortunate of vessels, the Great Eastrn, has had another mishap, attended with loss of life. When endeavoring to get on the gridiron, at Milford Haven, a boat full of men belonging to the Blenheim, was swept under the screw, and ground to pieces. Two out of thirteen men were drowned, and the leviathan steamer, drifting helplessly down the channel, struck the Blenheim, a Queen's ship, carrying away her bowsprit, jib boom, foreyard, and moorings, the foremast also being seriously sprung. Next day the Great Eastern was easily

There has been a new commander appointed to chitis, at his country seat, in Notts, and he is out the Great Eastern-Captain Paton, aged 40, but of much experience with sailing and steam vessels in the Canadian and Mediteranean trades. The vessel will probably sail for New York in a short time, but there is an idea of having her in the Themes, near Blackwall, to be visited by country cousins, during the whole time the great exhibition shall be open-viz., from the first day of May to the last of October. Mr. Russell Scott, who built her and could not get paid, has just become bank-

rupt. There are twenty subjects of the hour upon which, did space and time allow, I might touch. "Adam Bede," written by Miss Evans, a Stafford. shire maiden of "a certain age," which, Byron says, means "certainly aged," has been dramatized. in three acts, and was produced at the Surrey Theatre last night. How it went off I know not, but the cast included the following leading characters : Adam Bede, Mr. Creswick ; Seth Bede, Mr Evans: Arthur Donnithorne, Mr. Vincent; Joshua Rann, Mr. Rice; Hetty Sorrell, Miss _ UP

The Death of Madame Mere-

For The Press.] The London Magazine for January, 1823, contains the following account of the death of the mother of Napoleon I. The grandson to whom she referred was probably the Duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon II.; but another grandson, Napoleon III, has fulfilled what she expected as to Napoleon II. : "The foreign newspapers announce, during the last month, the death of an extraordinary personage. Her last words were singular; and as it is not impossible that they may one day turn out prophetic, we give them a place in our record for more purposes than of mere amusement. The evening receding her death she called together all her household; she was supported on white-velvet pillows, her bed was crimson damask, and in the centre hung a crown decorated with flowers. Tha whole of the apartment was superbly decorated and illuminated. She called her servants, one after another, to her bedside, who knelt and kissed her hand, which was one blaze of gems! To her chief director of finances. Juan Bergsa, she said ! Juan, my blessing go with thee and thine.' To Maria Belgrade, her waiting maid, she said, Go to Jerome, he will take care of thee. When my grandson is Emperor of France he will make thee a great woman' She then called Colonel Darley to her bedside; he had attended her in all her fortunes, and in Napoleon's will was assigned to have a donation of £14,000. 'You,' said she, have been a good friend to me and my family; I have left you what will make you happy. Never forget my grandson-and what he and you may arrive at is beyond my discerning-but you will both be great.' She then called in her junior servants, and as their names were mentioned, marked down with a pencil, on a sheet of paper, the pecuniary donation which she intended for each. When they were dismissed she then declared that she had done with this world, and demanded some water, in which she washed her hands. Her attendants found her dead, with her hands under her head, and a prayer book on her breast. 'Thus.' says the account. perished the mother of one who has been a mecor upon earth, and a blazing star to direct others.'

Madame Mere, as she was called, died immensely rich; the bulk of her fortune goes to young Napoleon. She was latterly a very religious woman, and much under the influence of her brother, Cardinal The appended little poem is thoroughly French. Th erse, intricate and artificial in its construction, is more euphonious in the original than in the translation, as our omewhat rugged English refuses, at times, to unboud. I have followed the measure for its quaintness, and because the spirit of the production could not have been

fairly rendered without, at least, an approximation to the form of its structure:

The Emigrant Mountaineer. [FROM THE FRENCH OF "CHATEAUBRIAND."] How sweet to remember that home of old, The place of our birth, far dearer than gold!

Will those moments, again, my sister dear, Unfold? Oh! France will I now, as my bride, revere, Fore'ver! Canst recall how mother, in those far days, By the cottage hearth, with its cheerful blaze,

Would press us both to her joyous breast, Always ? How we'd kiss her locks ere she went to rest, So blest? Canst remember, now-ah, 'tis not a dream-The chareau that stood by the leaning stream.

And the tower, that seemed, in its grim decay, Supreme ? And the old bell ringing us up, so gay, Each day? Dost remember, my dear, the tranquil lake Over which the swallow bis course would take? How the reeds, when the winds sung wild their stave

So brave? Dost remember, as well, my lost Jeannette? How oft in the fragrant woods we met Ah, can I those moments of parting pain Forget? Bhall I liope that she lean on my breast again.

Would quake !

Oh, who will restore Jeannette to me? And the mountain gray, and the great oak tree? I speak of them never without a tear, Oh. France will I now as my bride revere,

From Hatierns - Celestial Phenomenon

Correspondence of The Press;]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 15, 1862. It is raining again to day, and the whole place is perience, can form not the slightest conception of he dulness of Fortress Monroe in rainy weatherlively time that prevailed here only a week ago. The only stirring event of to day, worth chronicling, was the election of a member of Congress, which took place over at Hampton. It is supposed that the Hen. Joseph Segar will be elected.

An exciting rumor is current here as I write. It

attempt it. To add to the dulness of the place (which the above report but partially dispelled,) and to complete our valution from the rest of mankind, in baining news, the telegraphic cable point of most una. mutably ceased to work about four o'clock the morning. It would really seem as though sub walne cables have their little idiosyncrasies that must be humored. By general order No. 21, dated to day, and issued by Gen. W. Mr. Chas. B. Wilder is appointed to provide for, and generally to superintend, the contrabands now at this post, or who may hereafter ar rive here. Ar. Wilder has excellent business capacities, whic fit him for the position. He will now have an op_ortunity of studying contraband human nature, and of observing its humors and characteristics. Wat an excellent chance to collect materials for a cemi-philosophical treatise on the

He will meet with a warm reception if he should

subject, that would undoubtedly command a ready sale! Mrs. Stowe has certainly not exhausted the The Sawyer gun (not the Lawyer gun, as I have seen a paper print it) anoke the echoes of the Rip Rups last evening, with its deafening roar. A suspicious-looking craft having been seen near Sewell's Point, was fired at, with what effect can best be told by these on board. Every craft that comes hovering around this vicinity now is pronounced "suspicious" natil it can justify itself, and satisfactorily define its position. The in Jacinto came in this morning. The following is a list of her officers. You may rely on its correctness. It was not cut from a file of anti-

quated sawspapers, but was obtained "upon the spot," and by word of mouth: Commander, William Rouckendorff. First lieutenent and ex officer, Ralph Chandler. Second licutenant, B. P. Smith. Acting masters, D. G. McRitchie, Suuner Withington, H. I. Cook. Acting masters' mates, J. D. Weed, H. W. Koon, L. Howland, A. H. Fuller. Chief engineer, Mortimer Kellogg. Second assistants, H. C. McIlvaine, cipline. - Davids. Third assistants. H. W. Scott. E. P. Wells, Edmund Lincoln. Surgeon, Wheelright. The San Jacinto, you cannot have forgotten, was the vessel which became so famous, both in this country and Europe, in connection with the Mason and Sidell seizure. She is, therefore, an

lunar bow of magnificent proportions. The weather, however, was too hazy to permit an observation of the beautiful phenomenon to advantage. Such an oscurrence as this is rarely seen here, being generally confined to tropical latitudes. The weather is very mild, although, underfoot it is a perfect sea of mud. A few days of fixe weather, however, will make all dry again.

her a warm recoption. The pictures of the naval battle of the 8th and 9th, published in the illustrated New York journals, are about as much like the actual scene as chalk i like cheese-that is, generally speaking, of course. [From the Associated Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, March 16 -The steamer

Suwance arrived here to day, from Roanoke Island on Friday, and Hatteras on Saturday, with mail and passengers. She brings no news that can be made public. Hugh Jenkins arrived to-day from Washington, which he left on Friday, with one of Prof. Lowe's

The rough weather delays repairs on the telegraph cable. There is no boat from the Eastern Shore to-day, and consequently no news of the election. The Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, and Assistant Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, came down from Washington this morning, and returned to-night, after inspecting the Monstor and

THE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS. THE MOST BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT OF

liant achievement of the war. The enemy approached our forces with double our number, and in consequence of this difference were enabled to attack us on all sides. The fighting was in some instances desperate, but the superior valor of our troops, and the superior generalship of the Federal army triumphed over the immense odds.

The Federal force was not over 12,000, while rate officers were killed and wounded. Our sharp-shooters picked them off with an unerring aim. The number of prisoners now in our possession amounts to 1,600, and they are still coming in. Many of them are taking the oath of allegiance and receiving their discharge, satisfied that their cause is a bad one and hopeless.

The Indians fought with savage tury, and in their frenzy and demoniacal thirst for white blood, with the control of th

killed and scalped friend and foe alike. Many of the Arkansas troops, scalped and discushoweled by their savage allies, have been found on the battle field. Their atrockies are frightful. The reinnant

generals for their barbarity in employing Indians against our troops. We suspect, however, that the rebuke will have less effect than the palpable fact that the Indians, in their demoniac fury, killed and scalped the very ones who employed them:

Headquarters Trans-Mississippi
District, March 9.

To the Commanding officer of the U. S. forces on Sugar Creek, Arkansas:
Sir: In accordance with the usages of war, I have the honor to request that you will permit the burial party whom I send from this army, with a flag of truce, to attend to the duty of collecting and interring the bodies of the officers and men who felt during the engagement of the 7th and 8th who fell during the engagement of the 7th and 8th

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN,

Major General Commanding Army.

Major General Commanding Army.

Headquarters Army of the Southwest.

Pea Ringe, March 9.

Earl Van Dorn, Com'ding Confederate Forces:
Sin: The general commanding is in receipt of yours of the 9th, saying that, in accordance with the usages of war, you send a party to collect and bury the dead. I sm directed to say all possible facilities will be given for burying the dead, many of which have already been interred. Quite a number of your surgeons have fallen into our hands, and are permitted to act under parole, and under a general order from Major General Halleck further liberty will be allowed them if such accommodations be reciprocated by you. The general regrets that we find on the battle field, contrary to civilized warfare, many of the Federal dead who were tomahawked, scalped, and their bodies shamefully mangled, and expressed a hope that this important struggle may not degenerate to a savage warfare.

By order of Brigadier General S. R. Curtis.

T. J. McKinney, A. A. G.

Commodore Foote and the Regulations on his Gunboat Fleet.

HIS HEADQUARTERS. The intelligent Western correspondent of the Boston Journal, who has been on a visit to the head. quarters of Commodore Foote, at Cairo, writes

The naval headquarters is on the wharf boat belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad. Lying beside the wharf boat are two of the ganboats—the Cincinnati and Louisville. Hundreds of workmen are upon the decks. There are timbers, chains, anchors, guns, plates of iron, gun carriages, ropes, shot and shell. Master workmen are giving orders to the mechanics, and officers to the sailors and marines. There is a noise and confusion sufficient to distract one not accustomed to such socies. Ascending to the second story of the wharf boat, you find a dozen clerks hard at work—a score of officers belonging to the flect—all of them gentlemen in the highest sense of the term. In one corner of the room is the Commodore hard at work, now giving an or-der, now making minutes on a paper, approv-ing a bill, or listening to the requests of those around him. His foot is still painful, and he rests it in a chair. His crutches stand by his side. He notices that the Heal Joseph Segar will be elected.

An exciting fimor is current here as I write. It is reported (upon what authority I know not) that the enemy under Magruder are concentrating in force near Warwick, above Newport News. The report has created great excitement, and it is said that all civilians will have to leave the island. Warwick is a village about seven miles above Newport News, and of scarcely any consequence. Half of us never knew such a place existed until the rumor began to circulate. Magruder is evidently nettled at the failure of his projected movement against Newport News, at the time the Merrimae attacked our vessels in the reads. Perhaps he will try again. He will meet with a warm reception if he should

SOME OF COMMODORE POOTE'S ORDERS. The same correspondent gives a list of all orders ssued by Commodore Foote since he took command of the fleet, with the remark that they have all been carried out to the letter. The following orders will illustrate the manner in which the gallant Commodore governs the officers and men under him :

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.
The officers and men connected with the Naval
Flotills will consider themselves amenable to the police regulations of the army while on shore, as well as on board, so far as conducting themselves with perfect propriety of conduct, of crossing the with perfect propriety of conduct, of crossing the librs, abstaining from all approaches to intemporance, a vice which is so destructive to good morals, discipline, and efficiency; that the Commander-in-Chief will visit, with the utmost rigor of the law, all who may be guilty of the slightest degree of intoxication, or of any violation of laws, rules, regulations, and general orders, which are, or may be promulgated, either by the military or naval authorities, for the promotion of the highest state of discipline and efficiency in time of war.

CAHRO, December 17, [8il],

The commanders of the gunboats, respectively, will see that their vessels are kept ready for action at a moment's warning.

Men must be exercised frequently at the great guns and small arms, magazines frequently examined, gungear often inspected, steam machinery kept in order, one-half of the officers at least, unless by special permission, to be kept on board at all times; in fact, every precaution taken against a surprise by the enemy, and a readiness for immediate service, which will enable the Commander in-Chief to operate against an enemy affort, or on shore, within five minutes after the flottlla is under way. NUMBER FOUR.

The commanders of the flotilla will, in their in-The commanders of the flotilla will, in their internal rules and regulations, give such instructions in detail as will secure the highest degree of efficiency; and the commander in chief has the highest confidence from the zeal and intelligence with which the officers generally have labored in the premises to assist him in improvising a squadron with such limited means by attending readily to duties of all grades, that they will soon have their respective vessels in a high state of naval dis

NUMBER FIVE.

Camo, December 17, 1861. ng the crows of the vessels in the flotilla are required to obey strictly all laws, orders, rules, and regulations promulgated, or suffer the penalty of the law. Zealous and capable men, combining good morals with a desire to serve their country, and vindicate its ability, to sustain unsulfied its flag against enemies at home as well as abroad, will be favorably noticed in the monthly reports, by their commanders, to the Commander-in-Chief.

All real or supposed grievances, which the men may have, or fancy they have, will receive a considerate hearing, through the proper channel, by their commanders; and let it be borne in mind, that the primary object of the flottill as efficiency; a power and readiness to do its duty to the Gover ment by punishing the onemy; this great object being secured, the comfort of the officers and men will, so far as may be consistent with efficien-

cy, be faithfully observed. NUMBER SIX. Carro, December 17, 1861. A strict observance of Sunday, so far as abstaining from all unnecessary work, and giving officers and men the opportunity of attending public workip on board, will be observed by all persons onnected with the flotilia. onnected with the fictilia.

It is the wish of the Commander-in Chief that on Sunday the public worship of Almighty God may be observed on board of all the vessels composing the fictilia; and that the respective commanders will, either themselves, or cause other persons, to pronounce prayers publicly on Sunday, when as many of the officers and men as can be preceded from duty many attend the audit and the control of the co when as many of the officers and men as can be spared from duty may attend the public worship of Almighty God.

Profane swearing being forbidden by the laws for the better government of the nawy, all officers and men will strictly observe this law; and every efficer who uses profane language toward the men in carrying on duty, will be held amenable for such gross violation of law and order.

Discipling to be were unequal must be based on mo-

Discipline to be permanent must be based on mo-ral grounds, and officers must in themselves show a good example in morals, order, and patriotism, to secure these qualities in the men. ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer, Commanding U. S. Naval forces on

The Journal's correspondent says: These are all. And they have been observed so well that everything has gone on like clockwork. I have been on board nearly all the gunboats, have met the officers day after day, and have not yet heard an eath! Another correspondent, who has had equal facilities, and improved them, informs me that he has not heard a profane word on board the seet. The facilia upon the Western waters is a moral as well as a physical power in this rebei-

The Secretary of the Treasury. [From the Cincinnati Commercial.] [The following forcibly written and appreciative netice of the Secretary of the Treasury is from the pen of a gentleman of high character and position at Washington .- EDS. Com.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1862. My Dear Sir : Ohio, as you say, may well be proud of her representative in the Cabinet. Gov. Chase is so identified with the Buckeye State that his reputation has become part and parcel, as it were, of the self-respect of every citizen of our Commonwealth. He domiciliated amongst us about thirty years ago; and hardly had he become a citizen when he set about reducing to order our laws, which had been allowed to accumulate until none but the original legislators and our old lawyers, whose business kept them along in even progression, knew how to refer them along in even progression, knew how to refer to them. Mr. Chase detected the thread of the labyrinth, and, after days and nights of toilsome research, produced his volume of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, which is still an authority in our

courts.

Such an illustration of diligence, learning, and method drew all observant eyes upon him; and the people demanded other public services. Mr. Chase was summoned into the political arens; and his labors were so justly appreciated that he has been borne uninterruptedly on, through the State offices of Governor and Schator, until he has been placed in a position where his political wisdom, philanthropic statesmanship, and patrictic ener-gies are expending themselves for the welfare of the whele Republic. Gov. Chase's private life is the best guaranty for the public fidelity. Throughout his entire career his conduct has continued above represeb. Few men can exhibit a biographical parallel. He has been at times rancorously assailed; but, in every instance, the recoil has crush

ed his accurer.

His administration of the national finances has rendered him illustrious. No Secretary, since Harendered him illustrious. No Secretary, since Hamilton, has had to sustain such stupendous responsibilities. An exhausted treasury, depleted resources, perfidious officials, and the confusion of civil war conspired to overwhelm his great abilities. But he acknowledged his dependence on that source whence descends every good and porfect gift, and the country saw his moral and intellectual capabilities develop themselves to a degree commensurate with the emergency. When an appeal was first made to the capitalists for succor to the Government, the response was indistinct. Gov. Chase called them together, and his frank honesty, his undissembling sincerity, and conciliatory assurances dispelled their doubts, and millions for defence were contributed with alscrity. Gov. Chase—it is not invidious to assert it—has been, and is, the man who possesses the chief confidence of the nation, for he has supplied the sinews of power in this great struggle. He is indebted for his wonderful success, heretofore, to his umblemished integrity as a man and a citizen. Ho knows too well the weakness of humanity to be vain of his virtues, and feels, no doubt, the hazard of relying, exclusively, on his own strength. milton, has had to sustain such stupendous re

A RATHER PLEASANT INCIDENT.—A few days ago, as General Buell was riding on horseback through the streets of Nashville, an aristocratic lady, a Mrs. W., living in a fine, large house, stood at an open door or window, waved a rebel flag toward him, and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy!" The General reined in his horse, turned toward the lady, touched his hat with all the courtesy and suavity for which he is remarkable, and, surveying the fine house from top to bottom with the eye of a connoiseur, quietly remarked, "An excellent nne nouse from top to bottom with the eye of a connoisseur; quietly remarked, "An excellent house for a hespital." In less than two hours every room was full of sick soldiers, and Mrs. W. was politely requested to take kind care of them. We heartily congratulate her upon her blessed privilege of ministering to the needs of suffering patriots.—

Louisville Journal.

TWO CENTS.

We have received from our Western correspondents files of late Memphis papers, extracts from The Memphis Evening Argus of March 6, in an editorial on the Union feeling in Richmond,

boldness of the semi concealed devotees of Lincoln in that city have assumed a magnitude in their acts of treason as startling as it was unexpected. A few nights ago many of the fences and buildings even in the heart of the city bore inscriptions of the most traitorous kind, so arrayed as to induce the belief that they were designed as signals of organized scourdreis who are working for their Washington master. These were noticed shortly after the fall of Donelson, and the subsequent demonstrations of joy, which could only be partially concealed, by men who had been suspected of disloyalty, and others who had hitherto finded on the surface of the political waters apparently as regardless of its course litical waters apparently as regardless of its course as a chip, seemed to give too much credence to the Northern beast of an organization of Union men in Northern boast of an organization of Union men in Richmond. Numerous expressions of fiendish glee at the misfortunes of our soldiers at Donelson, and other unmistallable demonstrations, prove that the Abolition snake which last summer lurked in the alleys and byways of the Confederate capital and tainted its atmosphere, was not killed, but only scotched, by the fires of the revolution.

Private conversations, romarks by public men in hotel bar-rooms and parlors, and even in the Departments, reach those who uttered them a week or two afterward through the columns of some Northern print, greatly exaggerated in most in-Northern print, greatly exaggerated in most in-stances, it is true, but sufficiently correct to be re-

that point in hot haste, before the Confederate plans could be carried out.

These are facts which are forced upon our autho-

rities at Richmond too often to admit the hypothesis that the miscarriage of their military plans is attributable to accidental displays of energy and forethought by the enemy. They prove, beyond eavil, that the Federal Government has established cavil, that the Federal Government has established in Richmond a system of espionage almost as perfect as hat of Fouche in the terrible days of the French Revolution, and worthy the ingenuity of that artful demagogue himself. They prove that the Freeident, Cabinet, and high officials are daily dogged by flippery rascals, who manage to gain access where honest men are thrust aside, and obtain information which honest men are refused. access where honest men are thrust aside, and obtain information which honest men are refused.

Our Ilichmond cotemporaries call loudly upon the Government to stop these mischievous leaks, but the greater the effort to ferret out the authors of the mischief, the more mischief is done. The reason is obvious. No attempt is made to strike at the root of the evil. Suspicious-looking dandies about the street corners and bar-rooms, and ill-attired vagabondizers in Capitol Square and about the steps of the War Department, are industriously nabled by pig headed detectives, who thus assay to trap the Abolition emissaries, and find favor with their employer. While so engaged, the real spies chuckle in their sloeves, for the detectives trouble them not. Hangers on at hotel bar-rooms and in the halls of Departments are not the gentry who furnish the Federal Government with the designs and preparations of the Confederate War Department. It is not the street loafer who is let into the secrets of President Davis, Secretary Benjamin, and his subordinates. How much information of intended war movements can a man about town, unconnected with our Government, obtain in time for use at Washington? The idea of arrosting such characters is an imputation on common sonse.

If our Government really desires to rid Richmond of Lincoln's spies, let a watch be placed upon the only men who can possibly possess information of intended military movements—the employees of the Confederate War Department. Besides the President and Secretary of War, and perhaps another member or two of the Cabinet, none other than these men can possibly be in any of the Secrets of the War Department, and through them, and through them slone, is conveyed to Washington tain information which honest men are refused. of the War Department, and through them, and through them alone, is conveyed to Washington whatever information of Confederate military movements that reaches the Federal Government. A complete reconstruction of all the departments, particularly the War Bureau, is what is wanted, and these who desire to catch Abolition spies must look for them in the persons of men filling high positions, and not of seedy chaps who cannot even

heaped upon their devoted heads:

Some gentleman, of very superficial reading, has thought fit in the Richmond Examin: rof the 27th ult, to draw a parallel between the surrender of Dupont near Baylen, and that made by Floyd through Buckner. The object seems to be to relieve Floyd of the punishment due his erime, by throwing obloquy on the Roman-like Buckner. It will not do. Dupont was fairly outgenerated by Castanos and Reding. Dupont was full master of his actions, and when he surrendered, remained with his men. Dupont fought but two hours and a half. Floyd fought three days. Floyd ran like a moral his men. Dupont fought but two hours and a half. Floyd fought three days. Floyd ran like a moral coward from the field, and by his disgraceful weakness caused the capitulation and surrender he lacked the honesty to share, and by his example sullied forever the reputation of Pillow, by inducing him to forget duty and remember but "number one." We had intended never to touch this disgraceful subject, but we cannot see the noble Buckner villified, and moral oswards excussed and unpunished merely because Floyd is a Virginia. and unpunished, merely because Floyd is a Virginia politician.

politician.

Dupont's surrender was disgraceful to his troops, no less than to himself; the surrender was made after two and a hair hours' fighting to a force but twice as largo as his own; our troops surrendered only after a three days' fight, and to a force at least five times greater in numbers.

Now, since this very imperfect parallel has been sent forth by the Examinar, none would be more pleased than we to see it rendered more apparent by a similarity of treatment to the generals in comby a similarity of treatment to the generals in com-As soon as Dupont returned to France, he, with Marescot and others, was sent to prison, where, according to Foy, they lingered without trial or investigation, and where they remained for the space of six long years, to be finally released by the Allies in 1814. As Floyd, however, deserted his

lesser criminal, as well as the lesser man, imprisoned. risened.

Evens blunders into a victory, and spoils one of the finest planned comparings we ever heard of, and parses unflinched. Crittenden is proven unfit for command, and is continued in it. Floyd deserts his command in the hour of disaster, and public opinion is sought to be diverted from his crime. Pillow follows Floyd's example, publishes his statement in utter disregard of the Department and Congress, and there an end! It is not thus the Unionists have found and made good officers for their armies. Punishment has waited on wrong; and, as a natural consequence, efficiency and courage have taken the place of fatuity and cowardice. We should profit by their example, and enforce the military law of the land, which would mete to all due punishment for evil.

Interesting from Memphis and Vicksburg. Charles Wilson, from Quincy, Illinois, who ha been boating on White river (Ark.), has arrived at Cairo, from Memphis, having left there one day last week, in company with an Indianian, recontly connected with the rebel quartermaster's depart-

Arrangements were being made, if possible to fortify Memphis, Vickeburg, and the mouth of Red river, but up to the present time no fortifications or batteries have been erected between Randolph and New Orleans.

When they passed through Union City cotton was being forwarded to Memphis and thence farther South for safety. At many points it is so situated that the torch can be applied and the cotton burned instantly on the approach of the Federals.

A couple of very staunch gunboats are being built at Memphis. The hulls have not yet been launched. It will take six or seven weeks longer

of Donelson, and the Federal treatment at Nashville. I tell you, sir, it has done more for the
Union men than arms could do."

It was reported that Gen. Bragg had evacuated
Pensacola. A portion of his command had alroady
reached Memphis.

Walt & Johnson, merchants, are forming a light
artillory battery in Memphis Recruiting is dull.
The Confederates promise \$50 bounty, while Walt
& Jehnson offer each recruit \$50 additional, making
the total bounty \$100. R. P. Walker, a wealthy
citizen, whose son, Licut. Walker, was killed at
Belmont, is also trying to recruit a company of in-Belmont, is also trying to recruit a company of in-

niong the line of the Southern waters. He is very rigid with the press, making the publication of army movements a penal offence.

In Arkanssa, the great military depot and rendezvous for the rebels is at Jacksonport. Wilson left there two weeks since, on the steamer Adv The Choctaws and Cherokees are scattered all

Denunciations of Secretary Benjamin. It will be seen by the following extracts that the ebel Secretary of War is roundly abused by the rebel papers: The late reverses of the rebel arms are mainly attributed to him, and the press of the South, with very few exceptions, teems with abuse of his management of the War Department. The Memphis Argus of March 8th, in speaking of him, says:

THE WAR PEESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. lines constitute a square.

could be better filled by some one who has made war, not politics, a study.

But if our telegram is correct, and the provisional Secretary remains, for Heaven's and the country's sake let him bestir himself speedily. If he possess the indomitable energies and abilities which alone fit men for such positions, let them be roused to their utmost, that their spirit may be infused into the great heart of the people. We want no faltering, no hesitation, no longing after red tape and its concomitants, now. They have humiliated us enough already, and must cause. Give us the herculean energy and iron will in our leadors that falter at nothing. Give us the resolution whose spirit is "victory or death;" and the tide of our warfare will be borne resistlessly to the borders of our ene-

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

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

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$50; and 100 copies \$120.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

the hills of Cincinnati? The Atlanta, Georgia, correspondent of the Savannah Republican, one of the leading papers of

not likely that he has failed to use the means at his command to the best possible advantage. It is more probable that the Secretary of War is at fault. The incompetency and tardiness which have characterized the administration of that department of the Government at all other points, have doubtless marked its operations in the West. Such, at least, it seems to me from observation, is the more probable solution of our late disasters.

Late News from Mexico, Havana and Honduras.

THE ENGLISH TROOPS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

Late News from Mexico. Spanish troops were returning from the in-terior. The English forces were about to leave the country. The French reinforcements had not yet arrived. The French forces were on the way to Tchuacan. The Spaniards started on the 1st for

General Marquez, with 5,000 Mexican troeps,

From Havana. FANDY HOOK, March 17 .- The advices from Havata, by the Roanoke, are unimportant. It is stated that the Spanish bark Theresa, which had been captured by one of our squadron, had been declared an illegal prize. ties of cotton had reached Havana. Two slave

Key West, including the William Mallory. From Honduras.

Murder on Ship-board. SHIP LONDON. been beaten in the most unmerciful manner by the first and second mates of the ship; that on the pas-sage from London two other seamen had been beaten in the same manner, one while he was at the outer end of the jibboom, when, for fear of his life being taken by the second mate, who had gone out to maltrent him, dropped into the sua and was lost, and the other beaten to the extent of making him

The man who called upon the marshal yesterday was directed to go before a United States commissioner and make his deposition of the fasts in the case, which he did, setting forth that his three shipmates, who had come to port with him, were so mangled that it was improbable that they would ever be able to use their limbs again, and that they are now in the hospital, whither he was going himself. The poor fellow seemed to be heart-broken, and said that although he had seen sailors roughly treated before, yet he had never witnessed such unparalleled barburism as was exercised by the two mates on board the ship London.

As is usual in such cases, the mates left the ship before she had been made fast to the dock, and fled the city, no one knowing which way they went.—

N. Y. Tribune of yesterday. N. Y. Tribune of yesterday.

Constobone Bannon, says Geo. W. Curtis, while an inmate of Fort Warren, was reading the newspaper accounts of the deadly artillery practice, the intrepid daring of the sailors, the magnificent evolutions and skilful menagement of Dupont at Port Royal, until, full of excitement, he sprung to his feet, and, turning to a friend, exclaimed, "By heavers! there's nothing in the world like our navy!"

navy : The Army of the Free.

DIVISION SONG OF PORTER'S DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC .- WORDS BY FRANK R. NORTON. Air. "Benny Havens." In the army of the Union we are marching in the van, And will do the work pefore us, if the bravest soldiers can; We will drive the rebel forces from their strongholds to

disease,
The summer sun may scorch us or the winter's blasts
may freeze,
But whatever may bofal us, we will let the rebels see,
That unconquered, we shall still remain the army of the Chours.—The army of the free, the army of the free;
Unconquered, we shall still remain the army
of the free.

school,
Add Morell to the list of names, and we must all agree,
We have the finest generals in the army of the free.
Chous.—The army of the free, the army of the free,
We have the finest generals in the army of
the free. Though we live in winter quarters now, we're walling

And when on the field of battle fighting we shall be.
We'll show that we cannot disgrace the army of the
fift.
CHORUS.—The army of the free, the army of the free;
We'll show that we cannot disgrace the army
of the free.

Then hurrab for curdivision; may it soon be called to go, To add its strength to those who have advanced to most Twill never fail to honor our great army of the free.
Chougs—The army of the free, the army of the free;
'Twill never fail to honor our great army of the fres.

OIL.

Red Lead,
White Lead,
Litherge,
Eugar of Lead,
Copperae,
Oopperae,
Oll of Vitrol,
Calomel,
Patent Yellow,
Chrome Red,
Chrome Red,
Anna Wortfe.

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA. GEORGE HALFMAN,
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OORNER OF BREAD AND QUARRY STREETS,
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SPRING DRESS GOODS,

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YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS, INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of 500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S

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WHITE FISH,—145 half bbls. No.
1 White Fish, for sale by
0. C. SADLER & CO., TRESH EGGS, ROLL BUTTER,

Vinegar, for sale by

JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE,

Nos. 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LONDON. Correspondence of The Press. Whatever the cause, the anti-American feeling Ministers are equally silent-probably awaiting in-

Queen Victoria, though still nursing her grief,

power that they could outvote the Government on any question. Nearly every recent election adds to the Conservative and takes from the Govern-

not be known until next week, but it is doubted

tion, in the Armonia, a Turin newspaper, of a proclamation published in 1810, by the then Government of Naples. For the sake of the Italian Government, and of humanity, he hoped the preclamation would be discovered to be unau-thentic. He had telegraphed for information te Sir James Hudson, and had received none. He said: "If I should ascertain, contrary to my expectation that the document is genuine, I shall then make such communications on the subject as I think are fitting to the Government of the Kingdom of Italy. They must be such communications as we may consider fitting, because the case is not on a level with that of the Stone Fleet, and I shall hardly notice it any further than in the most friendly manner, and for the sake of the Italian Government.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Very Dreary Time - Election Over a Hampton-The Result-Exciting Rumors-Magruder Within Seven Miles of Newport News-The Cable Gives Out-Superintendent of Contrabands - Excellent Appointment-Suspicious Craft-The San Jacinto Arrives-Weather-The Merrimac-Sketches of the

as wet, and dreary, and misty as chapter first of Great Expectations." Imagination, without exwhich is rather intensified by contrast with the at the failure of his projected movement against Newport News, at the time the Merrimae attacked

object of some interest to those of us who had not scen her before. FORTRESS MONROE, March 16, 1862. The steamer Suwance has arrived from Hatteras. She brings no news, and reports all quiet there and at Rosnoke. The Old Pointians were visited last night by a

Another visit is expected from the Merrimac in about two weeks. Everything is ready to give

THE WAR. M'CULLOCH AND M'INTOSH UNDOUBTEDLY The Rebel Indians Scalp their Own Friends. The Cincinnati Times of Saturday evening contains the following despatch from its correspondent with the army of Ben. Curtis: SUGAR CREEK BATTLE FIELD, \ VIA ROLLA, March 11.

The battle at Sugar Creek field was the most bril-

that of the rebols is acknowledged to have been 25,000, including seven thousand Induan savages under command of Albert Pike, of Arkansas.

Sigel added fresh laurels to his already bright fame. With two regiments he twice cut his way through seven regiments of the enemy. His men all fought like herces, and he escaped unburt.

The Federal loss in killed and wounded will amount to 1,500. The enemy's loss is beyond doubt, at least 2,400. McCulloch and McIntosh are undoubtedly dead, and many other Confederate officers were killed and wounded. Our sharp-

of the rebel army has fied to Boston Mountain, whither they are being pursued. They can be pur-sued no further with our present force and sup-General Curtis on the Amenities of War. From the following correspondence between General Curtis and General Van Dorn, before the late battle in Arkansas, it will be seen that the former administers a strong rebuke to the robel

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. which will be found below.

If we may credit the assertions of Richmond newspapers and correspondents, the impudence and boldness of the semi concealed devotees of Lincoln

cognized.
The conjectures or assertions in public of indi-The conjectures or assertions in public of individuals are generally unimportant in their character, and scarcely worth the labor of the spy who reports them, and our allusion to them was only to illustrate the perfection the system of espionage has attained. The spying does not terminate here. The War Department is recking with its stench. Several times during this war important army movements, supposed to be known to none outside the bureau save the officers appointed for their execution, have been accurately conveyed to the enemy in time for their frustration; and no lenger ago than a couple of weeks, when preparations, under than a couple of weeks, when preparations, under the strictest injunction of secrecy, were made by the War Department for attacking the Yankees at Newport News, the fact reached Washington in time for nine or ten regiments to be despatched to

obtain a long-range view of either the President or his Cabinet. A Wholesale Growl at the Rebel Generals. The Memphis Argus of March 6th has the following editorial on Pillow and Floyd. Both of these individuals, it will be seen, have lost caste since the Fort Donelson affair. It would have been much better for themselves if they had been captured or killed in that engagement, for then they would have escaped the contumely that has been heaped upon their devoted heads:

post, and flinched from executing his duty, whether that duty was to surrender or to fight, but meanly fled, we think the parallel would be close in spirit if Floyd were tried and shot, and Pillow, as the

to complete them. Memphis will doubtless be ours before that time expires. There are at least 3,000 strong Union men in Memphis, who have met secretly, and openly dared to oppose the movements of the robel militia. To use the language of our informant, the "Union men are getting mighty bold since they heard of the fail of Donelson, and the Federal treatment at Nash-

fantry.

Beauregard is reported to be in Jackson. He is the pet of the rebels throughout Arkansas, and all along the line of the Southern waters. He is very through Western Arkansas and Texas, and are the terror of the rebels.

It is never too late to do good, and it is ever the part of wisdom to throw aside a dangerous policy for a safe one. Mr. Berjamin may possess all the qualities of an able War Secretary, but he has not lately troubled the people with exhibitions of them,

and the belief thus gains currency that his position could be better filled by some one who has made will be borne resistlessly to the borders of our enemies, and our freedom will be achieved in a single campaign. While Buell's reveille is heard at Nashwille, why should not our armies beat at tattoo on

the rebel States, commenting upon the same subject, There would seem to be considerable dissatisfac-There would seem to be considerable dissatisfac-tion with Gen. Johnston, the Commander-in-chief of the Military Department of Kontucky and Ten-nessee. For the present I would caution your readers against all such complaints. Gen. John-ston is considered among military men as the ablest and most sagacious officer in either army; and it is not likely that he has failed to use the means at his

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIES.

unrder of an American Bearer of Desputches SANDY HOOK, N. Y., March 17.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havena on the 12th instant, has musted this point, bound up to New York. She brings Vera Cruz dates to the 4th instant. The

Orizaba.

General Marquez. with 5,000 Mexican tropps, holds the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico. An American citizen belonging to Lowell, Mass. and a bearer of despatches from Weshington to Minister Corwin, was murdered on the 24th ult., while going from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. The negotiations between the Mexicans and the Allies were to commence at Orizaba on the 1st of April.

New Your, March 17.—Further advices received by the Koanoke confirm the statement that the English troops were about to leave Mexico.

A portion of the Spanish troops are returning to Cuba, and the rest have gone to Orizaba. General Prim commands the allied forces. The name of the American bearer of despatches murdered was Addison T. Arlen.

It appears that one of the stipulations made at the conference between Gens. Prim and Dublado, was that no more troops should be landed on Mexican soil pending the negotiations. Under this contract some of the Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the expected French reinforcements, under Gen Lorencez, were to return without landing, The English forces will return via Besauda to England Their mules, harness, &c., were sold to the French, who started for Tehuacan on the 27th of February.

dealers were murdered at Havana. The assassing were four in number. One, a mulatto, confessed to the commission of the crime, and was under trial.

SANDY Hook, March 17.—The steamer Roanoke, from Havana, brings Honduras advices to the 27th. A favorable reaction has occurred, and order was being restored. Medina has been appointed Prasident pro tem. BEAMEN BARBAROUSLY TREATED ON THE PACKET-Another herrible case of barbarity and murder on Another norrible case of barbarty and murder on the high seas, has just come to light. On Friday a sailor appeared at the office of the United States marshal, covered with wounds and bruises, his hands, arms, and head backed in a most shocking manner, who said he had been a seaman on board the packet-ship London, of which J. R. Huribut is captain; that he was one of four men who had head heaten in the most numerical manner who had

utterly helpless, so that he subsequently died.

The following is the cool manner in which the case is reported on the return of this ship on Thursday:

Ship London, Huribut, London and Isles of Wight,
Feb. 7, mozo, and 40 pass, to Grinnell, Minturn, & Co.
Feb. 24, Chas. Beecher (of Sweden) fell from the jibhoom, and was lost. Has had heavy westerly gales most
of the passage; was 8 days on the 40th degree of longitude, hove to most of the time. Feb. 25, James litermend died from disease and exposure.

The man who called upon the marshal yesterday
was diseated to go before a United States commis-

N. Y. Tribune of yestenday.

BISHOP WHITHNOIAN, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland and the District of Columbia, has transmitted to all the clergymen 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 letter, the following:

PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING FOR LATE VICTORIES—0, Almighty God, the Sovereign Commander of all the world, in whose hand is power and might which none is able to withstand, we bless and magnify Thy great and glorious name for the happy successes which Thou hast of late vouchsafed in so many instances to the arms of this nation, and more especially for the deliverance of this city and district from the terrors of blockade and siege. And we beseech Thee, give to us and to all this people grace to use this great mercy shown toward us to Thy glory, the advancement of Thy Gospel, the honor of our country, and as much as in us lieth the good of all mankind. Stir up our hearts, O, Lord, to a true thankfulness, such as may appear in our lives by a humble, holy, and obedient walking before Thee all our days; through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee, O Father, and Thee, O Holy Ghost, as for all Thy mercies, so in particular for these victories and this deliverance, be all glory and honor, world without end. Amen.

the sea, And will live and die together in the army of the free. OHORUS.—The army of the free, the army of the free; We will live and dlo together in the army of the free. We may rust beneath inaction, we may sink beneath

We are the best Division, of a half a million souls, And only resting on our arms till the warrery onward rolls;
When our gallant General Porter calls, why ready wa shall be,
To follow him forever, with the army of the free. CHORUS—The army of the free, the army of the free;
We will follow him foreyer, with the army
of the free. We have Butterfield the daring, and we've Martindale the cool, Where could we learn the art of war within a better

but the hour, When Porter's brave Division shall go forth in all its

the for; God bless it, for we know right well, wherever it may be,

mamental for cottages and nearing his own voice that he would rather talk nonsense than be silent, declared that he had just current shaft on coneda a circular shaft on coneda a certain cure for defection of time ago, that such a proclamation had appeared in the Armonia newspaper, and that it came to the ears of the Italian Government by that means for the first time. Upon strict, inquiry, it was found to be an entire falsehood—a rechanfice, in fact, of an old proclamation published under the Government.

The Duke of Argyll, who is so deplorably fond of hearing his own voice that he would rather talk he had just returned from Turin, where the complaints were that the Government were not using strong measures to suppress brigandage, but that an Italian friend of his "recollected having heard, a short time ago, that such a proclamation had appeared in the Armonia newspaper, and that it came to the ears of the Italian Government by that means for the first time. Upon strict, inquiry, it was found to be an entire falsehood—a rechanfice, in fact, of an old proclamation published under the Government.

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