THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THESE DOL-

vance for the time ordered.

LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

27 AND 54-INCH SKY-BLUE KERSEYS. SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS, BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do. PRINTED Do, in variety.

BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS. FANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.

IN STORE, AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LEA, fe20-if 128 AND 130 CHESTNUT STREET 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. Ecnedale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centredale, Jamestown, Biackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester, Newburyport, Naumeag, Zonave, Burton, Greens Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS. Burnside, Trent, Croton, Ashland, Chestaut, Glenville Mechanics' and Farmers'. CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester EDENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City.
Madison, Statersville, Agawam, Koystone, Choctaw.
CANTON FLANNELS.—Statersville, Agawam. SILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KEBSEYS, and FLAN-BROAD CLOTHS.—Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c. CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c. SATINETS.—Bass River, Conversville. Lower Val-Esy, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Bros. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co. KENTUCKY JEANS.—Rodman, Mystic. Gold Medal. DOMET FLANNELS.—WILLIAMS'S Angola, Sax ony, Merino, and other styles!

LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Cambrics.
PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe26-3m SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, TOMMISSION 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.) SUBITE DOMET FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS,

10oz., 12oz., & 15oz. TENT DUCK. Kli warrented United States Army standard. FOR SALE BY ALFRED SLADE & CO., 40 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street Philadelphia. fel8-tmy1 tels-tmyl

DRESCOTT'S NAVY REVOLVERS. Large Stock of
Prescott's NAVY 4-inch and 8-inch Revolvers. Prescott's NAVY 4-inch and 8-inch Bevolvers.
Superior in every respect to any other
PISTOL introduced.

COMPRESING STRENGTH, GENTILITY, ACTION,
and ECONOMY;
Or, in other words, containing all the excellencies of
COLE'S, SMITH & WESTON'S, and ALLEN &
WHERLOUS, concentrated in one instrument, thereby
Eraking this PISTOL the most formidable weapon ever
referred for sale.

and the city of Washington, adapted to all OARTRIDGE PERCENTION. CARTRIDGE FINAL.

A very fine assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Imported by Fellows & Co., No. 17 Maiden Lane, New York, expressly for the Betail Trade.

A very fine assortment of Ladies' and Gents'
DRESSING CASES.

G. A. STARKWEATHER,
NATINAL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRASS GROMMETS AND EYE-LETS for Military Blankets and Leggings. Manufactured and for sale in any quantity at FIFTH and OU-LUMBIA Avenue. [mb8-lm*] E. IVINS.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

HULBURT & BRODHEAD,

NO. 240 ARCH STREET,

Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra Elefined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the special attention of dealers and consumers to their s:efined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit Deyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being ontirely free from that gluey substance and bad odor which characterize that commonly sold in this market, excoduces no smoke, and is free from all explosive

properties.

Orders from City or Country promptly atfe28-2m tended to. COT 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. Bbls. lined with
glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & P&ARSAEL.
fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street. CABINET FURNITURE

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are trow manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, unished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, For the quality and finish of these tables the manu Eacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughou

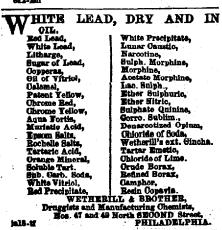
the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND BEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

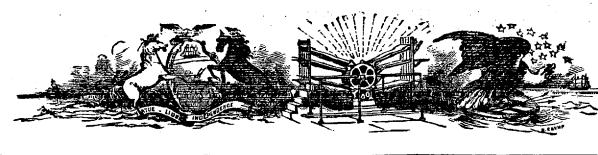
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Declers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR



Have this day opened their New Stock of CARPETS, of the best English manufacture. The newest Patterns in Velvet, Brussels, Tap. Brussels, 3-Ply Ingrain. and Ve-netians, Oil Cloths in all widths, Canton Mattiag, Mata-Druggets, &c., bought before the late advance, selling at the lowest prices for CASH. CANDLES.—Chemical Sperm Candles, for sale by JAURETOHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.





WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862. PHILADELPHIA VOL. 5.—NO. 193.

SPRING. 1862.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

J. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, HAVE NOW IN STORE, LINES OF CHOICE GOODS, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS.

WHITE GOODS-In all their Varieties. LINENS-All qualities and be st makes. TABLE DAMASKS-Nupkins and Doylies L. C. HDKFS-Towels and Toweling. GINGHAMS-Super, Fancy and Solid Checks LAWNS-New and Choice Styles. ORGANDIES, and Paris Printed Jaconets. DRESS GOODS-In very desirable styles. RLACK SILKS-Choice Brands.

FLANNELS-Of the best makes. BLEACHED GOODS-A full line PRINTS-American and English. CHINTZES, BRILLIANTES

PERCALES. TOGETHER WITH MANY OTHER GOODS, ADAPTED TO FIRST-CLASS TRADE, ALL OF

1862, SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS, As also a great variety of NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wholesale Dealers in Have open a large variety of freshly-imported SPRING DRESS GOODS,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, WHITE GOODS,

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.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in-SELLING OFF

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, DRIL-LINGS, MARSEILLES, &c. Twenty-five per cent. under former price

A. H. GIBBS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

McCALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

509 CHESTNUT STREET. (Opposite Independence Hall,)

of our own and other makes, to which we call the atten don of cash and short-time buyers. TOURTH-STREET

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

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Besigns, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUS BELS, IMPERIAL THLEE-PLY, and INGRAIN

LOW FOR CASH. mhō-4m NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) SPRING IMPORTATION OF NEW CARPETINGS:

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

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

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. mh3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE. HOUSE.

OLDEN & RICKNER, 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH, SOUTH SIDE,

RETAIL DRY GOODS. 1862. SPECIAL NOTICE. 1862.

NEW LINEN, WHITE GOODS,

LACE,

AND

EMBROIDERY STORE. The subscriber has opened the Store, No. 1024 OHEST-NUT Street, as a LACE, LINEN, WHITE GOODS, and EMBEGOLDERY HOUSE. He designs organizing an establishment where the vary best goods of every variety in the above life may be procured at prices much below the usual retail rates, and quite as low as they are generally wholesaled. Having for many years been personally, thoroughly conversant with all the markets of furope, he possesses uninsul facilities, and can offer to the public very great inducements to extend to him a share of its patronage. He refers to the annexed list as heing a partial representation of his stock, and respectfully solicits from all an inspection of his goods:

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT. Jaconet, Mull. Cambrics, liantes; Bishop and Victoria Nainsook, Swiss and French Lawns; French Ruffling Muslins; plaid, striped, dot-Muslin; Tarletans, white ted, and figured Muslins; and colored, and all other French and Skirting Camparaticles in White Goods. French and Skirting Cambriller, Dimition, and Bril-

LINEN DEPARTMENT. Shirting, Fronting, House-wife, Pillow, and Sheeting and Deylies; Linen Lawns Linens; French Ruffling and Cumbrics, Rirdeye Dia-and Chemice Linens; Iriskl; pers, Crash, and all other Scotch, and Barnsley Table; Towels and Towelling. LACE DEPARTMENT. Valencience, Real Thread. lings, by the yard, and also Puther, Blondo, Guipure, in Collars, Sets, Colffures, Houiton, Maltese, Pointe, Capes, Slevess, Hakfs, etc., and other Laces and Edg-jete Illusions, Nots, stc.

VEILS. Real Thread, Cambria, and Grenadine Veils. EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT. Cambric, Swiss, and Linen Insertings, Skirts, etc., etc., cliars, Sets, Hdkts, Cuffs, Infants' Waists, Bobes, etc.,

Flouncings, Edgings, etc. HDKF. DEPARTMENT. Ladies', Gents', and Chil- clear lawn, embroidered, and dren's corded and tape bor other fancy liditis. My asdered, printed, hom-stitched sortment in Hdkfs is very and French Hdkfs; Re [full and exceedingly cheap, viered, scolloped, tucked,]

SPECIALITIES.

Will open on MONDAY, the 17th inst., the following extra cheap articles:
300 all Linen Printed Cambric Dresses at 25, 30, and 35c, worth 50c. 20 dozen all Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs at 15c, worth 20c. 20 dozen do. do. do. 25c, worth 35c. 20 dozen do. do. do. 25c, worth 35c. 200 keal Thread Veile from \$2 to \$10. 600 Fine French Work Collars from \$1 to \$2.50, wholestel price \$2 to \$4 sale price \$2 to \$4.

200 Fine French Work Collars from 30c to \$1, wholesale price 40c to \$1.50. 100 Fine French Work Sets from 30c to \$2, wholesale

price from 50c to §3.

20 pieces Linen 25c, worth 30c.
50 dozen all Linen Napkins \$1, worth \$1.50.
20 pieces 7.4 and 8.4 three-fourths Bleached Table
Linens, 65c, 70c, and 75c. The above become white
with a few washings, and are usually retailed at 75c, 80c,
88c ner yard. price from 50c to \$3. 40 pieces Linens from 28c to 60c, worth from 35c to 75c, and a variety of other articles in this line very low.

EDWARD M. NEEDLES. 1024 OHESTNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL

E. & L.,

FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ABCH.

SPRING OPENING. NEW CHINTZES. NEW GINGHAMS, NEW ORGANDIES. NEAT PLAID SILKS, SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS. FASHIONABLE SILKS, BLACK FIGURED SILKS,

COLORED POULT DE SOIES, OPENING OF NEW SPRING GOODS, t received from New York, and will be opened today, a choice lot of NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS. Also, a large lot of NEW CHINTZES,

purchased at very low prices, FOR CASH, which we guaranty to sell at prices that w DEFY COMPETITION. DEFY COMPETITION.

Best English Chiotzes, 12% cents.

Best Merrimac Chintzes, 12% cents.

Best American Chintzes, 12% cents.

Best Cochean Chintzes, 12% cents.

Best Cochean Chintzes, 12% cents.

Best Pacific Chintzes, 12% cents.

Best Sprague Chintzes, 12% cents.

3 Cases Good Chintzes, fast colors, 10 cents.

1 Case yard wide Chintzes, new styles, 25 cents.

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF WHITE BRILLIANTES.

I lot whits Brilliantes, Rents, worth 10

1 lot white Brilliantes, 8 cents, worth 10.
1 lot white Brilliantes, 10 cents, worth 12.
1 lot 44 white Brilliantes, 12½ cents, worth 15.
DARGAINS IN WHITE LINEN HANDKEROHIEFS.

bit dozen white Linen Cambric Handkeromers, 10 cenus per dozen.
50 dozen finer quality, tape borders, \$1.50 per dozen.
50 dozen finer Towels, Doylies, and Napkins.
Cheap line Howels, Doylies, and Napkins.
Cheap Shirting and Fronting Linens.
Hor eycomb Counterpanes, 2½ yards square, \$1.50.
2½ yards wide Bleached Sheeting, 31½ cents.
3 yards wide Bleached Sheeting, 31½ cents.
3 cases good Bleached Muslins, 7½ cents.
2 cases good Bleached Muslins, 7½ cents.
2 cases Inhleached Cotton Flaunch, 11 cents. 2 cases good Bleached Muslin, 10 cents.

2 cases Unbleached Cotton Flannel, 11 cents.

A full line of Black Silks cheap.

New styles Fancy Silks, 50 cents and upwards.

New Spring Delaines and Reps.

Shepherd Plaids, of every variety.

Naw styles of Spring Dress Goods, of every variety and quality, opening daily.

II. STEEL & SON,

mh8 No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.

NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING

the city of
Fine Flemish, Irish, and Barnsley Linen Sheetings.
Dunbar Dickson's and Richardson's Pillow Linens.
Golden Flax Shirting and Fronting Linens.
Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies.
Towellings and Towels of all descriptions, for the bath,
chamber, pantry, kitchen, and nursory.
Quilts and Blankets, of all sizes, for cribs and beds.
Table and Plano Covers, and Materials for covers, by
the yard. the yard.
Furniture Chintzes, Furniture Coverings, etc.
Rich Lece and Muslin Curtains and Curtain Materials.
Plain and Gold Bordered Shades, in all colors.
SHEPPARD, YAN BARLINGEN, & ARBISON,
fe10 1008 CHESTNUT Street. TORUM A BANKRUPT STOCK.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING—
dozen L C Hdkfs. at \$1.50 per dozen,

"at \$1.62 ff.

"Gente' Bordered Hdkfs. \$50 per dozen,

"Ladiee' henmed at \$7% cents each,

"f" 3 tucks, at \$62% cents.

"1 "8 tucks, at \$75 cents. Suspenders at 37 % cests.

at 50 cents.

at 75 cents.

at 87 % cents. " " at 87% cents.

Also, a nice assortment of Dress Goods, at

JOHN H. STOKES',

702 ABCH Street.
N. B.—Jackson's celebrated Counting-house PENCIL
All Merchants and Bankers use them. NEW SPRING PRINTS, OHOICE STYLES.

SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS. A large lot best styles and fast colers at 10c.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
mhl5-tf N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts. MERRIMACK, AMERICAN, AND ENGLISH PRINTS at 12% conts.

Spring Delaines from auction, 12% cts.

300 doz. L. C. Hukfs. from auction, 8 to 14 cts.

Shepherd's Plaids of desirable sizes.

Black Wool Delaines, usual good stock.

133 COOPER & CONARD.

INENS BY THE PIECE OR YARD. Ballard Vale Flamels, 33 to 75 cts.
Linen Diapers, old prices for best goods.
Fhirt Fronts, fresh lots, 25 to 50 cts.
Domestics always at lowest market rates,
mh13
OOOPER & CONARD.

MASSIMERES. 8,543 yards all-wool goods.
Boys' Cassimeres in greatest variety.
Men's Fancy and Black Cassimeres.
Black Cloths at the right prices.
COOPER & CONARD,
mh18 Foutheast corner NINTH and MARKET. LOOKING GLASSES.

TAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS,

PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

mile from the centre of the town, and commands the railroad and turnpike, being about half a mile distant from the above-named roads. An uncon ditional Union man, named Baker, owns the land wherein the fort is located, and has suffered to the

extent of nearly seventy-five thousand dollars. He

is very wealthy, and is the possessor of about three

hundred acres of land. Mrs. Baker, her daughter,

and servants were present, having returned home

vesterday. This lady informs me that it took about

five hundred men five months to construct the forti

fications, the fact of which can suggest an idea of

the nature of the works. The fort is calculated to

accommodate eighteen guns, but eight only were

ever mounted.. The rebels, under Hardee and

Hindman, took possession of the house and farm,

and destroyed overything except the dwelling.

The fruit orchards, conservatories, ornamental

trees, fences, out-houses, &c., &c., felt the effects of

Adjoining the Baker plantation, was the estate of

Mr. Underwood, brother to the Senator of that

name, who lost everything. This gentleman owned

the finest place within the limits of Bowling Green.

of Mr. Underwood, who at all hazards maintained

apparel and bed clothing he had in the world. The

road, is a Union patriot of unflinching proclivities.

To use his own words, when Gen. Hardee threat-

ened to destroy the rolling stock, round buildings,

machine-shop, passenger depot, and minor build-

ings, "I told him to destroy and be d-d."

This gentleman was threatened with hanging, but

flinched not. The proprietor of the finest hotel in

the town was a rank Secessionist. He refused to

receive Confederate scrip as a remuneration for

board, and his hotel was destroyed in consequence.

About two hundred Texan Rangers, as a closing act

of demolition, repaired to the fair grounds, and

Besides the multiplicity of burial grounds in

the place, of which I spoke in my last, there are three regular graveyards. I visited one of these

this morning, which covers an area of about two

acres, and found that it contained seven hundred

graves. There is a marked shingle at each

grave, and I discovered that the mortality was most

ly confined to Mississippi and Alabama soldiers.

Only one marble slab was erected, upon which was

inscribed George L. Mackenzie, Third Georgia Vo-

There are but few Confederates at present sick in

hospitals number nearly seven hundred I can as-

sure you that seven-eighths of the inhabitants of

Bowling Green are Union people, half of whom are

willing to sacrifice all for the Constitution. The

deplorable situation of this Eden of Kentucky is a

When Gen. Mitchell arrived he planted his guns

under the fort at Baker's Hill, and the first shell he

fired exploded within a few feet of Gen. Hardee,

who, with his soldiers, was witnessing the confla-

gration of the turnpike bridge. Of course, they re-

There are about one thousand people desirous

of going to Nashville this afternoon. If the train

The Church of the Epiphany.

A correspondent, referring to the article we pub-

"You have been inadvertently led into an act of

injustice towards a very respectable portion of your

fellow citizens, including many of your oldest and

best supporters and friends. It is no flattery to say

that you are always ready to do justice where it

lies in your power, and I therefore ask permission

to correct, as briefly as possible, the wrong impres-

sions made upon your readers by your editorial no-

"The difficulties connected with Mr. Tyng, six

tice of the difficulties at the Church of the Epi-

issue, but the real causes of these difficulties lie far

back of that occasion. I only refer to this fact now

ance of sentiment amongst those opposed to Mr.

Tyng was strongly and unmistakably Republican,

cry against this unfortunate church, and with many

who will receive their information simply from the

ex parte statement of the late rector, this effort will

lieve uncontradicted assertions, particularly when

Epiphany is in any degree tinged with disloyalty

or Secessionism. No one knows better than the

recent rector how that congregation has en-

thusiastically pressed to the very verge of Episco-

pal decorum in its expressions of devotion to

his Sunday schools decked in tri-colored badges ;

the congregation warmly welcoming the volun-

teers in their visits to the church, the walls

ringing with the national anthem from a thousand

voices; the ladies devoting their time and the gen-

our soldiers in the field-in a word, the whole peo-

tlemen their means towards the comfort and aid of

ple at all times testifying by every means in their

Government and the Union. I state simple facts,

which can neither be explained away nor denied,

and declare that, in view of these facts, a monstrous

charges anything like disloyalty upon them.

wrong is done to this people by whoever knowingly

"I do not mean to discuss the real causes of the

disaffection of the people towards their rector. Its

causes are of a very different nature from any that

have been publicly alleged, but are not such as con-

cern or would interest the general public. Those

who listened to the tone and witnessed the temper

of the two addresses of last Sunday may imagine

some good reasons why nothing but disaffection

could possibly exist. In a different form and before

a different tribunal the real state of the case may

one day be demonstrated, but we do not enter upon

St. Patrick's Day.

day, Mr. John Drew, fresh from performing in

St. Patrick's Eve," was a welcomed, though late

quest. By request, he recited the well-known

Irish poem "Thamus O'Brien," which was written

for and not by Samuel Lover. Mr. Drew also

Florida. An Irish society in New York had of-

to St. Patrick's Day, and the following obtained

PRIZE SONG FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BY DR. CHARLES BYRNE.

[AIR--" Burns' Farewell."]

Oh! who that has not wandered far

From where he first drew vital air.

Can tell how bright the visions are
That still surround our fancy there!
And it is sweet, 'round Mem'ry's throne.

To cite the scenes that long have flown, And view them o'er on Patrick's Day

When time and distance gild the way,

the first prize:

At the dinner of the Hibernian Society, on Mon-

power their hearty and patriotic attachment to the

seeed; for it is the habit of most listeners to be-

lished vesterday in regard to this church, says!

present a formidable appearance.

burned the buildings thereon.

lunteers; born 1845, died 1862.

terrible argument against Secession.

tired, as Confederates generally do.

taining passage.

phany

rebel vandalism.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862. OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN. The Place One Vast Graveyard.

THE VANDALISM OF THE REBELS. The Immense Fortifications they Erected.

Bowling GREEN, March 11, 1862. I started from Louisville at seven o'clock this morning, and, after having proceeded about twenty miles, was started from my seat by a screaming of whistles, followed by a whang, bang, crash! The people all left the cars to ascertain the cause of so much noise, and found that our locomotive, with the loss of smoke-stack and Drummond-light, lay snorting upon a baggage train, having completely demolished the rear car, and forced the entire train, except the locomotive, off the track. In a half hour after, about fifty men were at work upon the ruins, and before one o'clock we were again "on-

The farms, or plantations, upon each side of the railroad, as far as the land is concerned, are in fine condition, and from Louisville to Nolin, a distance of fifty three miles, the dwellings, out houses, fences, walls, and other enclosures, etc., etc., call to my mind the neatness of New England farms; but after leaving Munfordsville, although the land is remarkably fine, everything seems disordered and out of place; fences broken down, walls tumbled over, out-houses lop-sided, and minor disarrangements on every hand. I ventured a soliloguy for the moment, actually forgetting that the farther I

ogressed South the more slave labor was brought in requisition. destruction between Munfordsville and Bowling Green The work of demolishing everything valuable has been complete. Besides the bridges, every lailroad station has been burned or otherwise destroyed, and property of men professing Union City, thirty one miles north of Bowling Green, a splendid hotel, and many other buildings, were burned by order of Buckner.

while on his way to Fort Warren, in conversation with some persons, remarked that Floyd was a coward and a poltroon. Let not the loyal American people be led astray by the oily words of this pelished vandal. Notwithstanding the supreme contempt universally entertained for the thief Floyd, in the North, do not place him in the position occupied by Buckner. I will now enumerate some of the crimes committed by him. He has been instrumental in driving from their homes, along the route of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, loyal and disloyal men, their wives and children; burning all the railroad depots and bridges; destroying public buildings and private residences indiscriminately; occupying school louses and churches for barracks; stealing everything in the way of clothing, subsistence, fuel and money; tearing up the track, and otherwise in- is heavy from Louisville, I anticipate trouble in objuring one of the most costly railways in the United ates. And yet this man, who has so thoroughly devastated a substantial portion of the State of Kentucky, has the audacity to appear in a Christian community, and denounce his fellow villain as a coward. Buckner, you are a bad man, and can

never be forgiven by the American people, or that portion of the American people who love their country and their God. The bridges and the critical places along the railroad are guarded, day and night, by United States regulars. Some eight or ten encampments are to be seen between Louisville and Bowling Green. There must be at least two hundred la borers upon the road, and it is now almost wholly completed between Louisville and Bowling Green. The only danger to be apprehended is in crossing the temporary bridge over the Rolling Fork river. We arrived at Bowling Green at precisely halfpast five o'clock, having been ten and a half hours travelling 113 miles. It takes two days to go to engines upon the Nashville portion of the road.

Nashville from Louisville, as the railroad bridge at Bowling Green is destroyed, and there are but two In company with four officers, I hastened to the business portion" of Bowling Green to make arangements for the night. The only two or three public places in the town were jammed, and my associates and myself were about giving up in despair, when we were directed to the private boardtiring, partook of a hearty repast.

sed a little more of their favorite ingredient, strychnine, the number of graves would have been almost incalculable.

After leaving the cars we were compelled to cross the Barron river by a pontoon bridge. The railroad bridge was blown up, and the turnpike bridge burned, by General Hardee, acting under orders from General A. S. Johnston. On the outskirts of the town are many houses, stores, and other buildings, without a sign of a fence, railing, or door steps, and in many cases the weather-boards of the houses have been torn off. In Main street the sight is sickening indeed. Whole squares are represented by brick walls and chimneys. In Nashville street the conflagration must have been fearful. All that remains in one square is a brick wall about the size of a common door, with a piece of tin hanging to it, with the words-"Printing office up stairs." I glanced up, but couldn't see it. The destruction of the depot was an immense loss. The telegraph office, four hotels, and many other valuable structures, were consigned to the incendiaries. On one square stands a large house, like an oasis on the desert, everything around it having been entirely consumed. This destruction, wanton as it is, was declared by Johnston to be a military necessity. Subsequently Gen. Hardes issued a proclamation, in which he denounced the house-burners, and threatened to hang, without trial, all who should fire, or attempt to fire, a public or private building. federate soldiers here, as there are proofs that as many as thirty regiments were encamped in the immediate vicinity, and on the beautiful hills for piles around. Every tent must have been supplied

There must have been a large number of Conwith a chimney, as they are all standing, looking like se many little ovens. Invariably there is con nected with all the encampments a graveyard I am informed by good authority that twenty-one men died out of a single regiment in six days. I cannot comprehend why this place was evacuated by the robels. There are seven tremenlous fortifications situated upon the hills, all of which command the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The most formidable are Fort Beauregard Fort Buckner, Fort Maguire, and a monstrous fort upon the hill about half a mile above the town. They all command the surrounding country. The latter fort was the one I visited this evening, and I cannot refrain from saying that I was almost struck dumb with amazement. The fortification was built under the supervision of Engineer Sanderson. It is for the most part situated upon a lime stone ledge, and outside the regular walls are two, three, and

Though distant frem our native shore,
And bound by Fortune's stern decree
To tread our native soil no more,
Still, Erin, we must think on thee.
Is there a heart of Irish mould
That does not our the most of ways. That does not own the magic sway Which prompts the gen'rous patriot's soul To celebrate our Patrick's day? No nation e'er at Freedom's shrine Has sacrificed so rich as we—
Our blood has flowed in every clime
That raised the shout of Liberty.
But, ah; will Freedom never smile,
Nor shed one bright and cheering ray stone. It could have only been taken by shelling out the enemy. It would have been as difficult to And raise our hopes on Patrick's day Yes, Erin, raise thy drosping brow,
And wreath it with thy shaurrock green,
Go, tell thy proud and haughty foe
That she's no longer "Ocean's queen;"
Columbia's banners float on high,
The Eagle seizes on his prey;
Then, Erin, wipe thy tearful eye,
And raise thy hopes on Patrick's day. have scaled the walls as it would be to ascend the Hudson-river highlands. The outside breastworks rifle pits, and fortifications proper, cover an area Thy gallant sors have nobly bought
Columbia's gratitude for thee,
In Freedom's cause they've bravely fought,
And shed their blood for Liberty.
Then strike the harp, and fill the bowl,
Let tyrants grumble as they may,
The toast ve'll drink is Albion's fall,
And Erin's joy on Patrick's day! h by our forces outflenked th

The Great Bates Suit.—It is well known that George C. Bates, late of Detroit, Michigan, some time since commenced a suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company about the possession of the land—valued at \$2,000,000—upon which the great Union depot at Chicago stands. The prosecution by Mr. Bates was regarded by many as an Utopian scheme, for, when powerful corporations contond with a single individual, they generally come out shead; but he steadily persevered, and the case has been carried up from one court to another until it finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was decided—we learn from Washington—on Monday in favor of the company. Before closing I must tender my sincere thanks to George D. Prentice, Esq., of Louisville, for

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY. DESPERATE BATTLE AT NEWBERN.

BURNSIDE OCCUPIES THE TOWN.

Ammunition Captured. OUR LOSS, NINETY KILLED AND FOUR HUNDRED WOUNDED.

dore arrived here this morning direct from General Nothing but ruin represents the once levely abode Burnside's Expedition. his integrity. An old man, named Patterson, about nine miles distant, was robbed of all the wearing of artillery, after a hard-fought battle. robbery occurred about three o'clock in the morning. Miss Baker and two other young ladies, who had just returned from a ball, were compelled to wounded. Our men displayed great bravery. give up the blankets from their beds. Miss Baker is a vivacious, charming young Kentucky blonde, and overflowing with Union spunk. Her mother informs me that her daughter told the officers that It is the county seat of Craven county. they would soon leave the town to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Other forts were visited, all of which Mr. Garland, a gentleman interested in the rail-

General Burnside having moved in this direction, is not in any danger of attack from the rebel army that has been concentrating at Suffolk, Va. The capture of Newbern makes it certain that the town of Beaufort, N. C., can easily be taken, together with Fort Macon, the strong work constructed for its defence by the Federal Government. There is a railroad from Newbern to Moore head City, opposite Beaufort, the distance between the two places being thirty-six miles. BALTIMORE, March 18 .- An officer bearing de-

in:mediately to Washington. It is reported that 300 rebol prisoners were capured. Some of the reports make our loss from 50 to 60 killed and 250 to 300 wounded. The fight took place on Friday last. There are rumors here that one of our brigadier generals was killed, but this is not thought to be reliable.

BALTIMORE, March 18 .- The enemy's works, six miles below Newbern, were attacked on Friday morning last. They were defended by a force about ten thousand strong, and having twenty-one guns posted behind formidable batteries, over two the place, but the Union soldiers at the different miles long.

The fight was one of the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with the steadiness and courage of veterans, and, after nearly four hours hard fighting, drove the rebels out of all their positions, captured three light batteries of field artillery, forty six heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, three thousand small arms, and two hundred prisoners, including one colonel, three captains, and four lieutenants. The enemy left a large number of dead on the field. They escaped by the cars to Goldsborough, burn-

ing the bridges over the Trent and Claremont, and firing the city of Newbern. No extensive damage was done to the place. We lost about one hundred killed and four hundred wounded, mostly belonging to New England regiments. dre, of the Fifty-first New York, was mortally wounded. Lieut Colonel Marritt, of the Twenty third Massachusetts, and Adjutant F. A. Stearns,

the way home. Their loss is therefore not certainly known. Before our troops reached this last work they encountered another, which was deserted before they came up. It was in front of this last fortification that the greatest loss was sustained. Our entire loss is estimated by Major Johnson at 90 killed

years ago, undoubtedly culminated in a political as cowards. in order to state that even then the large preponder and not, as has been so industriously promulgated fight, to come up the river, and our troops were ever since, pro slavery. This is a fact easily attestfurnished with means of transportation across the ed. The effort is now revived to renew the same

Trent river to Newbern. The rebels attempted to fire the town in their re treat, but were prevented by the citizens, who extinguished the flames as fast as they were started by the soldiers.

fulminated from the pulpit. Yet no charge could be could be more false than that the Church of the We captured from thirty to fifty cannon raps behind in their final retreat, and the men threw away everything. The fight terminated at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, when our troops remained masters of the position. our country's glorious cause. The children of

Still Another Account. BALTIMONE, March 18 -Sergeant Major D. H. Johnson, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, came passenger by the steamer Commodore, in charge of the bodies of Lieut. Colonel Merritt. of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, and Adjutant Stearns, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, who bravely fell while leading on their

From Major Johnson, who was in the fight, we gather the following interesting particulars of the Our troops, under General Burnside, landed on Thursday evening, near the mouth of Swann creek, on the west side of the Neuse river, fifteen miles

participate in the fight. by the railroad and a dense swamp. command of Generals Reno, Foster, and Parks. on the west, a distance of some two miles. These earthworks were very strong. They were located about two miles south of Newbern, and between there and the city ran the Trent river.

bridges. In front of these works the rebels had felled large number of trees, forming an almost impenstrable abattis. Here the flying rebels were rallied, and made for while a desperate stand. Our brave fellows fought until all their ammunition was spent, when an order to charge bayonets was given, and the works were finally taken at the point of the bayonet, the

enemy flying like frightened sheep, leaving everything behind them. In their retreat they burnt the bridges communisating with the town, over both the county road and the railroad. As they had trains of cars in their rear just across the bridges, they were of course able to carry off

their wounded and dead. The News of Burnside's Victory in Washington. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The intelligence (unofficial) received here of the capture of Newbern, North Carolina, after a hard-fought battle, has added to the general joy, especially as

wit the State. He has some half-dozen "highly | uin respectable" gentlemen in jail, a half-dozen others have been ordered to emigrate, others have filed bonds ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000; and, to complete the list, he had served notices upon thirty in dividuals, giving them ten days to consider which of the three alternatives they will take. Among those ordered to leave the State are Isaac N. Shambaugh, member of the Legislature a year ago, among whose personal papers were found documents that will be of interest to the future historian who shall write up the secession of Missouri. The St. Joseph Herald, a new Union paper, says the proceedings of General Loan have thrown the "Secesh" into great confusion, and those who had not been sent to jail were caucusing among themselves whether it would not be better for them to do so, as martyrs, than to make confessions of their guilt by giving bonds. The half-dozen already in jail were living like nabobs, supplied with all the delicacies by their friends outside. Major William N. Albin is the provest marshal of St. Joseph, and his guards arrest all who appear on the street without leave, after ten o'clock at night. Barrooms are imperatively closed day and night.

March 8, says:

A number of parties arrived from the South during the last forty-eight hours, and brought in formation of the movements and whereabouts of the robel forces that retreated from Nashville three weeks since. They all state that the main body has passed over various roads into Northern Alabama, more than a week ago, and that all remains of Confederate soldiery upon Tennessee soil are stragglers and bands of marauders, detailed to gather transportation, provisions, and forage. It was commonly reported in Huntsville and Florence, Alabama, that Johnston had not over 8,000 effective having seen the robel scouts passing her house with two prisoners. proceedings of General Loan have thrown the

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Burnside's and Goldsborough's Procla-

The Richmond Dispatch of March 12, has the following comments on the proclamation of Gon. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, to the people of North Carolina, published in The Press some weeks ago. The Dispatch says:

As soon as the Yankees get a foothold on Southern soil, their leaders issue a proclamatica, in which they entertain us with a description of their character and purposes. According to their own account of themselves, they are the most humane and honest people in the world, and have no intention of interfering with the property or rights of anybody, not even with their lives, if they will get out of their way. Burnside and Goldsborough say of themselves and the murderous and marauding crew, whose hands are steeped in Southern blood: "We are Christians as well as yourselves, and we profess to know full well, and to feel profoundly, the same obligations of the character." If they had not said this, we should certainly never have discovered it from their conduct. We have it from an eye witness that they commitsome weeks ago. The Dispatch says:

charactor." If they had not said this, we should cortainly never have discovered it from their conduct. We have it from an eye witness that they committed all sorts of depredations on Roanoke Island, as they have everywhere else where they have obtained a footing. They say: "The Southern leaders have imposed upon your credulity by telling you of wicked and even diabolical intentions on our part; of our desire to destroy your freedom, demotish your property, liberate your slaves, injure your women, and such enormities, all of which, we assure you, is not only ridiculous, but utterly and wilfully false." Perhaps the veracious Burnside company would have us believe that the war did not begin with a proclamation of "Beauty and booty." in New York; that the women, when the soldiers left that city, did not invoke each of them to bring back the head of a Southern man, and that the New York Tribune did not declare that the war should not end till Southern men were driven from their homes, and were compelled to look upon their wives and children famished and in rags. If he says all this is falsehood, he must charge it upon the New York papers, which contained these statements, and not upon the Southern soldiers, on their way to Washington, declared that they did not intend to leave an unpolluted household in all Virginia, and that the letter begs seized by our army at Manassas were full of letters invoking them to this hellish treatment of women. Whether he denies it or not, the fact can be proved by better men than himself, and by the letters themselves, which still remain in Southern hands; or, when he denounces as falsehood their intention to kidnap Southern slaves, he is not aware of the fact that the slaves of every Secssionist have been taken from him by Lincoln's orders whenever the Northern army have been Secessionist have been taken from him by Lincoln's Secessionist have been taken from him by Lincoln's orders whenever the Northern army have been able to do it. When he denies that our property is to be demolished, he has never heard of Southern houses and barns set on fire, nor of wholesale confiscation acts. When he says that it is a "ridiculous falsehood" that the Yankees desire to destroy our freedom, he is ignorant of Fort Lafayotte, Fort Warren, and other Yankee bastiles, and knows perhips of the thirty respectable sittens of Alar rort warren, and other rankee distiles, and knows nothing of the thirty respectable citizens of Alexdria, who have been lately torn from their homes to join the long procession of exiles from their native land to Yankee prisons. Burnside avers that "the desolating war has been brought upon your State (North Carolina) by comparatively a few bad men in your midst. Influenced infinitely more by the worse passion of human nature than he and the worse passions of human nature than by any share of elevated reason, they are still urging you satray to gratify their unboly passions." The man that wrote this knew full well that North Carolina, that wrote this knew full wall that North Carolina, like Virginia, never dreamed of leaving the old Union till she was driven out by Lincoln's proclamation, calling for an army of 75,000 men, and that the war began by the squadron sent by the same tyrant to reinforce Fort Sumpter. He might also know, if he knew anything of Southern sentiment, that the leaders are far behind the result in the preserve and force of their resistance.

sentiment, that the leaders are far behind the people in the energy and fire of their resistance to Northern invasion. Who is it that has filled these armies, which the Northern journals pretend are larger than their own? Is it not an army of volunteers, composed of the people, in which every Southern family has a representative, and some as many as twenty; mothers giving up-their darling children and wives their husbands, and urging them to die rather than permit the subjugation of their native land. If the South had an abundance of arms there would to day be a million of volunteers native land. If the South had an abundance of arms there would to-day be a million of volunteers in the field. Who has clothed this army, and provided them with all the comforts they have enjoyed? Who has taken them into private houses and nursed them when siek, as if they were their own children? The people! Never was there a movement so profoundly and universally a popular movement as the Southern war of defence. Let us tell Mr. Burnsida that if the people whom he considers the dupes of wicked leaders had had their way after the battle of Manassas, in which he and other Yankee genewicked leaders had had their way after the battle of Manassas, in which he and other Yankee generals made such excellent time, he would not now be vaporing on the coast of North Carolina. The battle would have been followed up, Washington seized. Lincoln and his Cabinet either caught or caged, Maryland emancipated, and the North invaded. If he does not know he ought to know, that it is because the "wicked Southern leaders" have marked out a rigid defensive policy. know, that it is because the "wicked Southern leaders" have marked out a rigid defensive policy that the North has not been made to taste the sweets of that war which they have brought upon the South, and that if the universal sentiment of the Southern people had been carried out by their Government, the wretches who have invaded us would have been made before this time to pay company in tracest with See and agard.

pound interest, with fire and sword, for every inpound interest, with her and sword, for every in-sult to Southern soil, for every Southern roof-tree destroyed, and every drop of Southern blood which has been shed.

Burnside and Goldsborough consider men to be "influenced by the worst passions of human na-ture" who revolt at the political and commercial domination of the North, and who do not consider Venkesien the most nurs, benign, and unsettish of domination of the North, and who do not consider Yankeeism the most pure, benign, and unselfish of human institutions. But from that opinion the Southern people differ. They hate from their heart of hearts the whole festering mass of hypocritical, cruel, and bloody invaders. The only distinction between them and their leaders is, that the leaders are for mere defence; the people for aggression; the leaders for independence only; the people from the Potomas to the Rio Grande, for liberty and for vengeance.

The Wonderful Naval Victory. From the Richmond Dispatch, March 11.] We have scarcely recovered from the astonishment with which the whole town was thunderstruck at the astounding news on Sunday. The annals of naval warfare contain no parallel to this extraor-dinary achievement. It stands alone, unprece-dented, and at a single blow has revolutionized the dented, and at a single blow has revolutionized the whole system of navel warfare. That a single vessel, and that not of a large size, could be so constructed and so controlled as to demolish three of the largest and most powerful men-of-war in the world, is a prodigy which we can gearcely credit even now. And yet it is so. The Virginia, aided by two or three side-wheel steamers and gunboats, has sent to the bottom three war ships, which were the pride of the United States and the wonder of the world. Hampton Boads where hostile flagts

the world. Hampton Roads, where hostile fleets and transports have so long rode in safety and defince, is now a more unsafe place for the strongest Federal ships than the mid-ocean in a tornado. The "perfect faiture"—as the Yankees pronounced the Virginia—has proved the most brilliant success of parallegating and har phase ground and the provide success of parallegating and har phase ground and the provide success of the parallegating and har phase ground and the parallegating the parallega naval architecture, and her heroic commander, his officers and men as well as their officers and men, as well as their comrades of the other vessels, have covered themselves with glory.

Ever since 1842 the United Stateshave been constructing an floating iron battery, called the Stevens battery, at Hoboken, opposite New York, every

partery, at Honorer, opposite New Tork, every few years making large appropriations for it, until the aggregate amounted to one million of dollars. Its operations were conducted with the most profound secrecy, not even naval officers being permitted to examine it. And yet within the last two months a committee appointed by the Federal Congress have decided against it. The Merrimac (now the Virginia) was prepared for her purpose less then a year area and constructed amidst diffi-(now the Virginia) was prepared for her purpose less than a year ago, and constructed amidst difficulties and embarrassments which few can conceive of. Yet those engaged in her persovered with a determination only equalled by the vast energy with which she was fought, and she has already done her work. She proved a remarkable triumph of Southern mechanical skill and of Southern valor, and has inaugurated a system of coast defence which, if vigorously pursued, can do more to break the blockade and rid our coast of a fiendish foe than the combined navies of England and France.

Let the South now prepare to dispute in earnest combined navies of England and France.

Let the South now prepare to dispute in earnest
the Northern dominion of our harbors. We must
have powerful iron ships hereafter, and they ought
to be built without a moment's delay. We must
have twenty Virginius. In the mean time, the
one we have—the "Colossus of Roads," assome wit
has already dubbed her—can dispose of any Yankee
ships and transports that aspires to a sure and

ships and transports that aspires to speedy descent to Davy Jones' locker. Rebel News from North Carolina. The Norfolk Day Book of March 11, says:

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 5, 1862.

As this is an important point in a military view, and as public attention has been directed zere by the recent arrival in this harbor of the Confederate steamer Naskville, I opine that a line or two from this quarter will not be unacceptable to your

readers.

The Nashville is now quietly lying at her meorings near Morehead City, and the blockaders are in full view of the prey they have been so eager to clutch. The gallant Pegram was fully equal to his task, and will doubtless, ere the war shall close, teach the Yankees that they do not carry a broom at their masthead to sweep the seas. Although the blockading squadron has been increased since the arrival of the Nashville, yet none of them dare venture within range of the guns of Fort Macon. A gentleman, in whom the most implicit reliance can be placed, arrived here yesterday from Portscan be placed, arrived here yesterday from Portsmouth, the extreme eastern limit of this county, and reports that there are at least one hundred vessels at Hatteras, supposed to be reinforcements for General Burnside. Our forces at Suffolk, I command at St. Joseph, is stirring up the rebels by a very thorough application of General Halleck's order, that they be put under bonds or ordered to quit the State. He has some belf descriptions. In reading the various papers that claim to con tain the current rows of the day, I have seen no mention of the fact that the Yankees have sunk several stene vessels at Ocracoke Inlet, in this State. Since committing such a crime against humanity at the said inlet, no blockading vessel has been stationed there, as they doubtless consider that they have effectually and permanently closed it against all commerce. If anything of marked importance should occur in this vivinity, I will promptly advise the readers of the Day Book of the fact.

The Movements of Gen. Johnston's Re-

> A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Nashville, (Tenn.,) under date of March 8, says:

bel Army.

TWO CENTS.

his retreat by desertion and straggling. It were so understood in Northern Alabama, that Johnston's chipet in retreating was to place himself again in sirect rathroad communication, via the Momphismad Charlesion Railroad, with the western portion of the strain of the of his department; that the defence of Northern Alabams would be left to the militin of that State, Alsams would be left to the militin of that State, and that he, with the remants of his army and the reinforcements he expected to obtain from the list and South, would assume such a position in West Trunessee ar would enable him to co-operate with the forces under Beauregard in the defence of Memphis and the Mississippi river.

It is place may be very good, but it is difficult to the he will secure the means of rectiving it. Memphis and the Mississippi river.

His plan may be very good, but it is difficult to see how he will secure the means of rentizing it.

Armies are not created in weeks, and even if the general call to arms in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi should be responded to, the mob of men that will thus be gathered, will rather weaken than strangthen the rebel cause. As to Tennessee, Coy, Harris' fifth and last call on the militia of the State with have no better effect than his previous measures for voluntary and forced recruits for the rebet armies. Accounts from East and Middle Tennessee all agree that no attention whatever is be paid to it in those parts of the State. Even in Western Tenin these parts of the State. Even in Western Tennessee no general levy can possibly be made, owing to the want of time, arms; camp equipage, etc., etc. A few thousand may perhaps be got together at Memphis, and other towns; but they will disperse as readily upon the approach of the Federal army, as did the drafted mititla of this vicinity. There were two regiments organized in this countries. Not one in ten, however, linked his fortunes, those of the retreating Confederates. That

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Another Account of the Evacuation of New Madrids The Chicago Post of Sunday contains the following despatch from its Cairo correspondent:

Gen. Pope arrived at New Madrid ten days ago, and took up a position some four miles behind the place, strengthening it so as to be secure against a surprise, when, leaving a competent force there, he proceeded with his main command to Point Pleasant, proceeded with his main command to Point Pleasant, some twelve or fifteen miles below. The river at Island No. 10 takes a bend, so that, whilst that island is just below the Tennessee line, New Madrid is grographically some miles above it. Point Reasant being only a little west of south of the island. Heavy batteries having been planted at Point Pleasant, operations were commenced at New Madrid, skirmishing going on for several days.

The rebel gunboats were the only serious obstacle in our way, and, to overcome this, General Pope and redd gundous were the only serious obstacts in our way, and, to overcome this, General Pope sent, early this week, for some heavy guns, which were promptly forwarded from Cairo. During the night of Wednesday, three guns were placed in battery within close range of the enemy's works, and at daylight Thursday morning the engagement proper commenced. proper commenced.

General Stanton was ordered to take the right.

supporting four heavy siege guns commanded by Colonel Morgan, General Hamilton the centre, General Paine the left, and General Paimer in the rear of General Hamilton, and was ordered to attack the town.

When within three quarters of a mile of New Madrid, the rebel gunboats opened fire on our column and compalied them to fall back. Paline fell back on Palmer's division, and, after consulting, they sent a message to General Pope, and he ordered them to fall back. General Paine then ordered three guns of Dodge's battery to fire into the enemy, and, as 500n as the enemy got the range of our guns, we withdrew. The Tenth Illinois supporting the siege guns, lost eight killed, and from fifteen to twonty wounded.

Captain Carr, of the same regiment, was killed while placing some pickets on Wednesday night.

Early Thursday morning one of our siege guns was struck by a shot from the enemy, which broke off about ten inches of it, killing four and wounding six. rear of General Hamilton, and was ordered to at-

six.

Our battery kept up a continual fire all day, and was answered by eight rebel gunboats.

During the night the rebels fled across the river, leaving all their guns, ammunition, tents, baggage, and a large quantity of horses.

The shemy numbered about six thousand, Their loss was considerable. Ours was about

John Bell & Co. A correspondent, writing from Nashville on the 9th instant, says : I make no question that the final giving way of a few old and eminent Union men was the immediate cause of Tennessee's recreancy These men are John Bell, Neale S. Brown, and the fiving and the fiving and the five the content of the diato cause of Tennessee's recreancy These men are John Bell, Neale S. Brown, and the Ewing brothers. These four could have saved Tennessee. John Bell was entreated not to make that first speech for secession which turned against him the whole North. He was entreated and implored again by his most intimate political and personal friends not to repeat that speech in East Tennessee. He was incorrigible. He spoke. He fell. He buried himself in the ruins of his own State. The lips of chivalry say John Bell was beside himself that he repents those scandalous speeches. Such charity is mischievous. He was not over-persuaded on the rules, indeed, he was over-persuaded by his friends, old and near, who still stood steadfast in the faith; counting it all joy to suffer for the doar 14-gis sake. No, let the truth be told in all its dreadful and appalling proportions. If John Bell had simply stood firmly beside Russell Houston, even doing nothing, saying nothing, Nashville would have leaped for joy instead of hanging a sullen head over the entrance of the Federal army. What wonder if shame keeps John Bell from his home, his family, his native city—from the sight of the flag, se beautiful and holy, that he has in his ingratitude deserted and defemed! An end of such men, May their generation fail from among the children of the republic. We need a loyalty that no threats can intimidate, no wealth purchase, no promises seduce. Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom, hye would have saved Tennessee.

Blockade of the Rio Grande.

Blockade of the Rio Grande.

A few weeks and the blockade will be raised,-The Tax Bill. We find in a Boston paper the following estimate

dried fruit

A barrels flour, tax.

meat—say ½ a beeve, 2 hogs. 1 mutton.

2 gallons spirits, (alcohol, whisky, &c.)...,

50 pounds sorp, tax...

12 gallons kerosene oll, tax...

hardware, crockery, &c., tax, say.

clothing, say \$150, at 3 per cent...

An average of \$5 per head; this, multiplied by the 32,000,000 population of the country, gives us the round sum of \$160,000,000 revenue.

A Jocular Epistle from Buckner. The rebel General Buckner has written the following letter from his headquarters at Fort Warren, to the editors of the Louisville Journal: FORT WARREN, Mass., March 4, 1862. FORT WARREN, Mass., March 4, 1862.
GENTLEMEN: Amongst other luxuries of which
I have been deprived since my imprisonment, is
the pleasure of perusing those chaste and refreshing notices with which, for some time past, your
paper has honored me: and although in my progress through the North I have met with many attempts on the part of the press at an imitation of
your peculiarly felicitous style of misrepresentation, I have found none to equal the original. I
am therefore under the necessity of applying to the

P. S.—Since writing the above, our friend, Col. R. W. Hanson, has reached this celebrated resort, and desires me to add that the present of a demijohn of whicky which he learns you have promised. jahn of whisky which he learns you have promised him would never be more acceptable than at this time—the locality and the latitude, as well as the sentiments of our neighbors up the harbor, holding out most tempting inducements to cultivate a taste for that delightful beverage. As a matter of caution, however, he urges me to add that he hopes, if the liquor be of good quality, you will not venture to taste it, as he might thereby incur much risk in losing it altogether—a privation which, however agreeable to yourself, would be attended with serious inconvenience to himself during the prevalence of the prevailing "nor easters."

S. B. B.

AND

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to a full line of

Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co, 333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

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OOCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.

DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other ate arrivals, their

INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of

ARCH-STREET CARPET WARE-

Letter from Bowling Green, Ky.

thameful Treatment of the Union People. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ward to Nashville."

Words are inadequate to describe the scene of ntiments has shared the same fate. At Cave I saw it stated in some paper that Buckner,

ing house of a Mrs. Hess, who informed us that her beds were all engaged, but kindly permitted us to occupy her parlor, if we were willing to sleep upon the floor. We accepted her offer, and, before re-Bowling Green! I might, with unquestionable propriety, designate it the city of the dead. From the moment you arrive in the place, go where you will, hundreds of graves attract your attention; and, to use the language of one of the gentlemen at the house of Mr. Hess, had the distillers in the neighborhood, in the manufacturing of whisky,

four entrenchments, breatsworks, and rifle pits. Part of the fort is made of substantial earthworks and part of cross timbers, inlaid with dirt and

of nearly eighty acres. The reason assigned by the people here for the hasty evacuation, is that they were sadly in need of heavy artillery, and that the capture of Fort There has been quite an excitement in the town this evening, owing to an arrest made by the pro-yost guard. The following is the fact, as I have it: A suspicious-looking fellow was brought in by the bridge guard, who declined giving his name, but made a statement that the rebels were preparing to march in force upon the railroad by way of Munfordsville, and thus out off land communication with Nashville. I give you this as I have received it. The fact of his saying so is true. I have not seen a smiling countenance in Bowling Green. The very earth looks gloomy. The stores and dwellings are nearly all closed, and a terrific and foreboding quiet prevails.

favors kindly extended to me.

Bowling Green, March 12. No train left this place for Nashville this morning, which afforded me an excellent opportunity of visiting the evacuated fortifications and other places of interest. The most formidable of all the enemy's works is situated upon Baker's Hill, about one OUR FORCES VICTORIOUS.

A Large Amount of Cannon and THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY BALTIMORE, March 18 .- The steamer Commo-

She brings the announcement of the capture of Newbern, North Carolina, and the defeat of the rebels there, with the capture of a large number Our loss at Newbern was about 90 killed and 400 Newbern is a town of about 4,500 inhabitants, situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers. It had, before the war broke out, a large trade in lumber, turpentine, tar, naval stores, etc. A railroad runs from Newbern to Goldsborough, fifty-pine miles distant, intersecting there the main railroad uniting Weldon and Wilmington, N. C.

spatches from General Burnside landed here on the arrival of the steamer Commodore, and proceeded

Another Account.

of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, of Amherst, were also killed, and their bodies are on

and about 400 wounded and missing. The force of the rebels is supposed to have been about 8,000. We captured a number of prisoners, including Colonel Amory, who cursed his soldiers Just as the battle terminated, the fog lifted, and enabled our gunboats, which had been impatiently waiting for an opportunity to participate in the

None of our generals or any staff officers were either killed or wounded. The officers of the rebel troops left their private

regiments in an attack on the enemy's batteries at Newbern.

Owing to the dense fog, the naval vessels did not Early on Friday morning the fight commenced. Our troops advanced along the county road running paralel with the Neuse river, but a mile or two in he rear. The road was skirted on the west side All along the river side were a series of batteries. which were taken by our troops, one after another, after some bloody hand-to-hand contests. Our treops were divided into three brigades, under the We advanced gradually, the enemy deserting their guns, until we reached a line of earthworks extending across the road from the river to swamps

read the following fine stanzas, written some thirty years ago, by the late Dr. Charles Byrne, of The county road and the railroad both passed fered three prizes for the three best songs, suitable through these works and crossed into the city by

> it is considered that we have thereby secured great military advantages, and placed the safety of Burnside beyond question. Secessionists at St. Joseph, Missouri.

mation to the People of North Caro-

army, as did the drafted mititla of this vicinity. There were two regiments organized in this country. Not one in ten, however, linked his fortunes those of the retreating Confederates. That the majority of the Tonnesseans, notwithstanding the rediculous bombast of their leaders and newspers, would rather live and be subjugated by Yankees, then die in the glorsous cause of Souther rights, is amply demonstrated by the fact that there are at this moment, at least one thousand ablebodied men calculy contemplating the Yankee invasion in this city. And so it will be in other parts of the State, and Alabama and Mississippi. If Gen. Buell's army shall have an opportunity to meet the enemy in battle on its march to the Gulf, it will do better than I appat.

CAIRO, March 15—We have won another glo-rious victory at New Madrid. The rebels barely saved their personal liberty for the present by run-ning away, as did Floyd, under cover of night, but leaving everything behind them. The amount of war munitions and stores we have taken is im-

Through Havana comes the news that the mouth of the Rio Grande is vigilantly blockaded by the alloop-of war Portsmouth. The right to close a river dividing our own from the Mexican Republic, river dividing our own from the Mexican Republic, may not be literally sustainable; but there is every reason to believe the exercise of a reasonable surveillance will not be objectionable to the Government of Mexico, or to that of any State preserving friendly relations with the United States. What is accomplished by a coast guard at that particular point is not only a check upon intercourse between Texas and Cube by way of Matamoras and Brownswille, but a demonstration that neither France or England is covertly nullifying the blockade by encouraging the shipment to Southern produce to Europe through Mexico. Thus justice is done to all parties, including the rebels, who alone suffer. Their afflictions are, however, only for a season. A few weeks and the blockade will be raised.—

the round sum of \$160,000,000 revenue.

This estimate is a very modorate one, and only applies to the necessaries of life. There are various other articles which are considered indispensable to a family which are not included in the estimate. As the Southern States are not yet subdued, and no revenue can be derived yet from them, we must take the population of the loyal States as that which must bear the burden for the present. Twenty-two millions of people to bear an annual taxation of \$160,000,000—some estimates make the sum necessary much higher—will be equal to a tax of over \$7 per head to each member of a family This tax will reach every one, for being laid upon every article of consumption, it cannot be avoided, and is necessary and proper for the support of the Government in its present extremity.

am therefore under the necessity of applying to the fountain-head. I enclose two dollars, for which please send me your country daily, to the following address:

Gen. S. B. Buckner,
Care of Col. J. Dimick,

of the tax to each family of four persons of eco-