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SPRING. 1862.

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DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
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FANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.

BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862.

A French Confidence-Man. Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacères, who was Second Consul under Bonaparte, and Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, was one of the few French publicists who obtained high position without fighting for it. Himself a lawyer, he belonged to what was called one of the old familles de robe. He was created Duke of Parma and a Prince of the Empire. He was Napoleon's faithful and trusted friend, and his practical knowledge of the law was of great use when the Code Napoleon was being framed. He had one great merit in office—no man gave better dinners. The natural result was no man had more agreeable society. Cambacères had his Boswell-a certain Baron Langon, whose "Evenings with Prince Cambaceres" are nearly unknown, though

they are full of anecdote, personal and political, of the most eventful period of French History, viz: from the commencement of the French Revolution to the overthrow of the Empire in 1815, a period of twenty-five years. Among the intimate friends entertained by Cambaceres, after Napoleon's fall, was M. Pasquier, who had been Prefect of Police Lousdale, Forestiale, Auburn, Slatorsville, Centredale. Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester. Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouavo, Burton, Greene during the Impire, and was fond of relating stories about chevaliers d'industrie who had successfully speculated on public credulity-"confidence men." in short, whose artifices duped persons apparently not less artful than Burnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville, themselves. Here is one of his anecdotes, related by Baron Langon, but much condensed

> A magnificent carriage drove up, one day, to the door of a rich jeweller in Paris, and a welllooking, important, and not overdressed gentleman alighted from it. He said that he wanted a complete wedding parure, consisting of a lady's set of diamond ornaments, the price limited to 200,000 francs, equal to \$40,000. From several designs, which he examined with the evidently practised eye of a connoisseur, he selected one, which he desired might be executed within five days, and insisted on leaving four thousand francs with the jeweller as a deposit. He also selected a ring, worth 120 francs, which he begged might be sent to him the next day, giving his address, Prince Gargarin, Hotel Hollande, Rue de la Paix, which was a more fashionable house in 1805 than it is in 1862.

> The jeweller's messenger called at the appointed time, and was shown into an apartment in the second story. There were five or six liveried lackies in the antechamber, one of whom escorted him to the Prince, who received and examined the ring, paid for it and presented ten francs to the messenger, who returned home, joyfully congratulating the jeweller on having so wealthy and liberal a

On the fifth day, as agreed, the jeweller carin his study, sitting before his cylindrical secretaire. His Highness minutely inspected the iewels with a glass, and suddenly one of the valets announced "Prince Dolgorouki." " Ah! my brother-in-law," exclaimed his Highness. "I do not wish him to see the present with which I intend surprising his sister. Request him to stay in the drawing-room, and I will mmediately join him."

Touching the table, the cylinder moved and the secretaire closed. The diamonds were within it-but on the table was an open box, filled with plump leather bags, and numerous rouleaux of louis were huddled together con-We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings. fusedly. On his arrival, the jeweller had noticed all this treasure, and more especially a large Russia leather portfolio, well lined with bank notes, the rough edges of which were

The Prince quitted the room, saying that he would immediately return. The polite jeweller begged him not to hurry himself. Twenty minutes elapsed, which seemed like three hours to the jeweller, over whom a vague apprehension crept. The door opened-Oh! here is his Highness, he thought. No. It Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL TREE-PLY, and INGRAIN was the master of the hotel, who asked if he was waiting for any one? "For the return of Prince Gargarin," the jeweller answered. "I have just sold him a set of diamonds for 200,000 francs. Are you his secretary?" The maitre d'hôtel shook his head and sadly said "I am his dupe, and so are you, I suppose." "Impossible! The diamonds are shut up in that secretaire. Besides, look at

Alas, the leathern bag which he seized was filled with nails. The rouleaux were of wood. The Russian leather portfolio contained scraps NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, of waste paper. However, there was one consolation—the diamonds were safe. A locksmith was sent for—the secretaire opened and-empty! It stood flush up against a wall, in which a hole had been made, and there being a corresponding hole in the back of the secretary, the jewels had readily been removed into the next room. The jeweller, as he well might be, was in despair. The master of the hotel had been swindled. All the servants were his except the valet de chambre, who was the confederate of "the Prince" They had decamped, without suspicion, at the door of the hotel. All efforts to discover them were 500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S

ineffectual. The poor jeweller, nearly ruined by this robbery, had to remove his much-diminished business to another part of Paris, where his name was sunk in that of his partners. Many All of new, choice selections, and years after, he received a message to one Monsieur Teron, described as a gentleman holding an official situation, who desired to purchase some rings. Instead of sending a clerk, he went himself, and was shown into a partially-lighted bed chamber, where, in the ARCH-STREET CARPET WAREinvalid in bed, he recognized his old customer, the edevant Prince Gargarin. The recognition was not mutual, and jeweller held his tongue and bided his time.

From the rings exhibited, a few were selected to the value of 6,000 francs, and M. Teron, declaring that he had not the means of paying in cash, asked if the jeweller would exchange against a curious old snuff-box. which he declared to be of great value. This was an octagon-shaped china snuff-box, ornamented with ten miniatures by Clinchsteil, set in gold and rubies. No one knew its value so well as the jeweller, for it was one which had been stolen from himself shortly before Prince Gargarin's visit. Moreover, he knew, what few others did, that it had a secret spring by means of which all the miniatures could be taken out of their sittings, and their reverses exhibited, on which were painted subjects treated, with admirable skill, in the indelicate style peculiar to the age of Louis XV.

Without any hesitation, the jeweller valued the box at 50,000 francs, which was much greater than M. Teron expected. The jewel. ler, on the other hand, said it was probably worth even more, and made this proposal: Take the rings you have chosen, and put the box in an envelope, stating it to be my property,-if it does not bring more than 50,000 francs, you shall have the rings for

Gratified at the idea of being able to obtain the rings without opening his purse, M. Teron assented. Two of his neighbors, one of them a notary, were sent for, and the invalid asked, Who shall fix the price of the hox ?" " You. sir," said the jeweller. "I will lay a wager that you will value it at 500,000 francs. Let me tell you, in private, a circumstance connected with this box which will enable you to per-

ceive its real value." M. Teron, curious and anxious enough now, gave his consent, and the two referees retired. Then the jeweller said, "Sixteen years ago that snuff-box was stolen from me, when I traded on the Boulevard des Italiens—a few days before I was robbed of 200,000 francs worth of diamonds, by yourself, under the assumed name of Prince Gargarin. My evi-EROSENE LAMPS. WHOLESALE DEPOT AND MANUFACTORY, No. 114
South SECOND Street, below Chestaut, and No. 1 OABTER Street, Philadelphia. In consequence of new improvements in machinery and increased facilities for manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the trade with LAMPS and lamp-trimmings of every description at greatly reduced prices. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited, to examine our stock which consists of new styles and patterns of lamps, and all articles pertaining to the business, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

MILES GREENWOOD invited to the box, which will further prove my ownership—a secret which you have not distinguished. The man who sold it to me is still alive. I know a secret about the box, which will further prove my ownership—a secret which you have not distinguished and patterns of lamps, and all articles pertaining to the missing in the dence relative to the loss of the box is on the records of the police. You now declare the box to be yours. I have already sworn that I purchased it at a public sale. The man who sold it to me is still alive. I know a secret about the box, which will further prove my ownership—a secret which you have not distinguished.

MILES GREENWOOD inversions of the box is on the procession of the police. You now declare the box to be yours. I have already sworn that I purchased it at a public sale. The man who sold it to me is still alive. I know a secret where about the box, which will further prove my ownership—a secret which you have not distinguished.

MILES GREENWOOD inversary of the Eagle box to be yours. I have already sworn that I purchased it at a public sale. The man who sold it to me is still alive. I know a secret was about the box, which will further prove my ownership—a secret which you have not distinguished. records of the police. You now declare the box to be yours. I have already sworn that I purchased it at a public sale. The man who sold it to me is still alive. I know a secret about the box, which will further prove my ownersbip—a secret which you have not dis-rified at there works, besides one hundred and twen-rified at there works, besides one hundred and twen-rified at there works.

wrongs you have done me, I shall at once have | MORE GOOD NEWS FROM BURNSIDE. you arrested as a thief. I give you five mi-

morning.

Within that time, thus driven into a corner, M. Teron, who really was an invalid, handed his keys to the jeweller, and bade him open a drawer, in which he would find 300,000 francs in billets de banque, and signed a cheque for 200,000 francs more, payable at his banker's that same day. This done, the witnesses were

utes to determine."

recalled. "Gentlemen," said the jeweller, exhibiting bank notes and check, "you see that M. Teron has become aware of the value of the box. He has purchased it back from me for five hundred thousand francs. Is it not so?" "Yes," sighed M. Teron, "I have given him N. C., Gen. Burnside started an expedition to that sum." "Then," said the jeweller, "here is the box, and I will let you have the rings into the bargain. You may explain the

mystery as you please; for my part, I promise eternal secrecy." The jeweller retired, leaving the witnesses in amaze and M. Teron in dismay. The notary was unable to keep silent, and the police eventually unravelled the mystery, though the jeweller faithfully observed his promise of secrecy. M. Teron, who was so immensely rich as to leave three millions of francs to his heirs, never recovered from the mortification of having been detected and compelled to refund, with compound interest. Thus ended M. Pasquier's anecdote of a

Political Uranography.

French confidence-man.

[For The Press.] Dixie can never hope to shine a bright particular luminary among the constellated nations of the po. litical system. That inexorable lawgiver, the fitness of things, has otherwise decreed; and the very planets seem uncongenial. Aries refused his favor, and Hollins' ram became the butt of ridicule, while the Merrimae was towed from Hamptons Roads disabled. Taurus (Johannes) withholds the light of his rubicund countenance, despite the propitiation of Bull Run, where even rebel bravery was cowed. Leo is perfectly disgusted with the lvin' to which the traitors stand committed. Leo will never help their cause. Pisces tantalizingly suggests the loaves and fishes; and as distance lends enchantment to the view, said loaves and fishes stand higher in Jefi's estimation than even the changes of recognition. Bootes is indignant with Price, and Pillow, and Floyd, for having unconsciously satirized him; and with Humphrey Marshall for having won the sobriquet of seven-leagued boots; and with Aleck Stevens or being more or less a puss in boots. The Eagle is perfectly exasperated, and will presently make another grand swoop, committing his ten talons to the unrighteous servants of rebellion. The Whale is touched by another wail from down-trodden thousands of the South, but consoles them with the happy thought that Mrs. Gamp passed all her life in a "wale." The Great Dog has a leer of consanguinity for Jeff. The Little Dog laughs to see the sport, and wags his tail at Beauregard. The Crow admits that he was in every traitor's mouth just after Sumpter fell, but is somewhat nettled with his first friends for having deserted him. Most of them he thinks are mad, and many of them raven. The Southern Fish is mute with rage, but stares with dull glassy eyes upon the misshapen sphere of treason. If he could speak, he ricd home the diamonds, and found the Prince | would utterly repudiate the stories that the rebel journals have concocted in his homage. The Southern Crown sees itself caricatured in a crown of thorns. And Cancer contends, by Gemini! that treason is the vilest form of cancer. So all the

planets have had a voice, and Dixie's credentials are deemed to be insufficient. Step aside, Dixie, and let young Italy have the place! A Lesson from History. MR. EDITOR: History is full and clear upon four points: 1st. Southern countries have often been invaded by the North. 2d. In these conflicts the North has almost always triumphed. 3d. The invaders, allured by the charms of a finer climate, and more attractive country, have generally settled in the regions which they invaded. 4th. This has invariably been attended with great advantages but to the North and the South, producing a blended population, which united the energy of the one with the refinement of the other; modifying domestic institutions, and laying the foundations for a more perfect and enduring political organization. Look at Rome, the mother of laws, and the mistress of the world. Even she was conquered by an invasion from the North, (can our Southern friend hope for more than Roman invincibility?) and what was the result in that case? The rough feudal organization of the one, modified by the social refinement of the other, gave birth to our modern civilization, and all that is free in the institutions of Europe and America! Is it not evident

that a wise and gracious Providence is working out

similar beneficent results in our own country? Mn. Epiron: I have just been reading with very great pleasure the letter of your correspondent "J. R. Y.", in The Press of the 15th and 17th instant. He intends, I presume, travelling with the army; and I take the liberty of making (very Fespectfully) a suggestion respecting his useful and very attractive letters. They will, I think, be of still greater value to a large number of your readers if he will give (in his peculiarly graphic way) a description of the country through which he is passing, that shall mark, not only its military features, but its agricultural, mineral, and commercial capabilities, climate, healthfulness, &c., to. gether with the average price of land, size of the plantations, and the like. I am very sure that there are many Northern men who are at this moment contemplating a peaceful invasion of that country when the war shall be over, with a view of settling there. If I am not mistaken, there was an nssociation formed two or three years ago, under the auspices of an influential member of Congress, to buy up large sections of Virginia, and colonize I know not how it succeeded, and should be glad to learn something about it, if any of your correspondents can furnish the information. I really think that a friendly campaign of this sort would do as much to bring back the Old Dominion to her former fidelity to the Union as anything else could. I know no part of our country that is more inviting to enterprising settlers than this one, unless it be the beautiful peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays; and that is only preferable because it happens to be encircled by the great cities, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimere, Washington, &c., which are our great centres of population. I think that your correspondent's communications may lead our moneyed men to inquire how far a portion of their surplus capital may be wisely invested in this new field of pacific and patriotic en-

General Richardson Declines. The President during the last fall appointed the Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, to the post of brigadier general. The appointment was not then accepted, but the President at the present session of Congress sent the nomination to the Senate, and it was confirmed. Mr. Richardson, however, has declined it in a letter to the President. The reasons given for it are most honorable. He thinks the gallant men who, by bravery and hardship in the field, have won distinction, should have it, and he is unwilling that he, who has not been in the field, should wear a star that is deserved by some hero of Belmont, Henry, and Donelson. The following is a copy of his letter to the President: WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1862.

FIR: Some time since, without solicitation on my pert, you did no the honor to tender me the appointment of brigsdier general in the army. I signified then my determination to accept the same so soon as my health would permit. Not having accepted the position before. I deem it improper to do so now. Courage and gallantry among my friends have won for many of them their "stars." I will not stand in the way of one of them wearing an insignia so nobly and bravely won. I feel, too, that they can be of more value to the country than I can. Already they have led our troops upon bloedy fields, rhared with them hardships and dangers, and rejeited with them in glorious victories. Theirs is the well-earned privilege to renew our triumphs upon other fields, and the dauntless soldiers of Belmont, Henry, and Donelson will insure victory wherever the conflict may occur. I therefore decline the position so kindly tendered by you I have the bone to be your ob't save? I have the honor to be your ob't serv't,
W. A. RICHARDSON.
To Hon. A. Lincoln, President U. S. A.

The Reported Capture of Yancey. The New York World of yesterday has the following in its editorial columns:

The misapprehension about Yancey's arrest is thus explained to us by a friend who has just arrived from Key West.

Intelligence having been received there from Havana that Yancey was disguising himself as a sailor to return to this country by breaking the blockade, attention was turned to the capture of the designated vessel. The prisoners were brought to Key West in the cruiser which captured themapine crew having been put on board the captured schooner. lowing in its editorial columns: Examination proved that Yancey was not among the prisoners. It seems probable that the report of his intended sailing in that vessel was a ruse to en-

able the rebel fire-eater to escape homeward in an

THE REBELS EVACUATE THE TOWN. STEAMER NASHVILLE BURNED. STATEMENT OF DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. WADSWORTH Movements of Gen. Burnside. FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—The steamer Chancellor Lavingston arrived from Hatteras last

Immediately after the occupation of Newbern,

Beaufort, N. C., but the place was evacuated before our froops approached. Fort Macon was blown up by the rebels, and the eamer Nashville was burned. On the day that Gen Burnside occupied New-Goldsborough and Newbern.

bern, 16,000 rebel troops were on the road between From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, March 23 .- The steame Suvannes sailed for Hatteras yesterday, with mails and passengers,

The steamer Illinois returned to New York this

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived to-day. The new gunboat Chocura arrived from Boston last night. Three more deserters from Yorktown came into Newport News this morning, but they do not give any additional information of value.

Deserters from the Rebel Army. BALTIMORE, March 24.—Among the passengers who arrived here by the Old Point boat to day are four deserters from the rebel army, viz : Van Dork Townsend, Josiah Morris, Wm. Wilson, and Mark Grafton Barker, all citizens of the Eastern States, who were made prisoners by the rebels lest May at Cedar Keys, Florida, where they had gone in the schooner Stag, to load with timber. Their vessel was confiscated by the rebels, and loaded with cotton, but was subsequently burnt to escape the pursuit of a United States cruisor. Compelled by necessity, they enlisted in the Second Florida Regiment last July. The regiment being ordered to Richmond, they arrived there the day after the battle of Bull Run. They were subsequently sent to Yorktown, where they have been

Finally, on Saturday last, they succeeded in escaping in a small canoe and reaching Fortress They state that Magruder's force around Yorktown is composed of about a dozen regiments, comprising not over 6,000 effective men; but at Great Bethel, and other points through the Peninsula, he

has not less than 15,000. Some heavy guns have been mounted near Yorktown. There are fortifications three miles below. at Wvoming creek. During the last few weeks the force have been engaged in building casemates, but they are not of formidable character From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 12 M .- Nothing official from the forces attacking Island No. 10 has been received to-day, up to this time. General Hitchcock has been detained here for consultation on certain war matters. A memorial from the manufacturers in Phila-

-delphia, remonstrating against the proposed taxes on certain manufactures, was presented to the Senate Also, the resolution of the New Jersey Legisladefence of Delaware Bay. Colonel Segar, the Representative elect from the Accomac district of Virginia, arrived in this city this morning. He confirms the intelligence from

Fortress Monroe, of the destruction of the privateer Nashwille and Fort Macon, by the rebels. The D'Epineuil Zouaves, about four hundred in number, were paid off to-day. The greater portion of them will return home. The following general orders appear to day: GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, March 20, 1862. I. The geographical limits of this Military District are at present defined as follows: The District of Columbia, the city of Alexandria, the defensive works south of the Potomae, from the Occoquan to Difficult creek, and the post of Fort Washington.

II. Commanders of brigades, of regiments not yet brigaded, and of independent battalions or companies serving in this district, will send to these headquarters, every Friday, a consolidated morning report of their respective commands for that day. III. All orders issued from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, for the maintenance of good order and military discipline among the troops, and the existing regulations in regard to passes, furloughs, etc., continue in full force until other-

wise directed.

IV. Commanders of troops, arriving in or leaving this district, will furnish to these headquarters a field return of their commands.

V. Major William E. Doster, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is appointed provost marshal of the city of Washington, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. spected accordingly.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wansworth. THEO. TALBOT, Assistant Adjutant General. JOHN A. KRESS, Aid-de-Camp.

FROM NASHVILLE. PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. JOHNSON, A Complete Amnesty to all who Return

to their Allegiance. SPEECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

Gen. Nelson's Entry into Nashville. A correspondent, who is connected with General Nelson's division of the army of the West, furnishes us with the following description of its entry into Nashville. He says: The facts as they transpired in the entry into Nashville are simply these: General Nelson with his division, consisting of two brigades, [Colonels Ammon and Hazen commanding, and attended by Gen. Crittenden's brigade, arrived at Clarksville on the morning of the 24th, having passed Fort Donelson in the night, and thus depriving us of seeing what was intended for our battle-ground; for we had marched from Camp Wickliffe to support Grant in his attack. The town of Dover fronts on the river, and the fortifications front inland. The captain of the boat wanted to stop here for the night, but an officer whom Gen. Nelson hailed said that there was no obstruction whatever to Nashville, and that a deputation of citizens had come down to Clarksville that day, with an invitation to General Grant to come up the river and take possession of the city. General Nelson ordered the boat on in spite of the fears of the captain, and the consequence was that we ran into the woods two or three times, with sundry disastrous effects on our wheelhouses. We stopped at Clarksville about an hour, without

seeing anybody but soldiers belonging to General Grant's division. From the numerous large and costly dwellings in the city, I should judge that there was considerable wealth there, which will likewise, perhaps, be a reason why they are all Secesh. We then proceeded up the river at a rapid rate, overtaking and following one of the gunbeats, which had been sent ahead to receive shocks. About ten o'clock the Capitol came in view, away to the right, and it was fun to see the General smile, and stroke his whiskers with both hands, at the sight of the bare flag-staff on the top of it. Come, captain, run ahead of that gunboat," was the first thing he said, and we were soon in the suburbs of the rebel city, with people-mostly wosuburbs of the resel city, with people—mostly women—shaking sheets, petticoats, and dear knows
what else at us, in the place of the red, white, and
blue. One man had one gotten up for the occasion
—a white rag, with the stars and stripes painted on
one side only, and it so happened that he could not
hold the painted side to the approaching steamers
without turning the stars downward. He was
peremptorily ordered by Gen. Nelson, who
stood at the bow of our boat, to "turn that
fing right side up." The ninny turned the
white side out in order to accomplish this,
consoling himself by frequently turning it
with the painted side out, and yelling, "There are
the stars." The lower part of the city was inundated, so we landed at the foot of a street, between
two large warehouses, where we were greeted by
three hearty cheers, by a couple of hundrod old
men, women, and children assembled on the shore.
When our boat approached within six feet of the
land the color sergeant of Company C jumped
ashore with the blue Guuhrie Gray flag, and was
followed, pell mell, by the other color sergeant of
Company C, with the national colors. They were
immediately surrounded by a scere of people, who men-shaking sheets, petticoats, and dear knows immediately surrounded by a score of people, who cried very heartily, kissed the flag a good many times, and showed many signs of loyalty and affection for the Government. Our regiment was soon marched off the boat, Company C in the lead, and formed in the street opposite the boat. There seemed to be but one remark from the citizens around us, and that was whispered among themsolves, to the effect that they were only surprised to see such good-looking fellows. In a few moments Gen. Nelson rode along the line, accompa-nied by his staff, and placed himself at the head of the regiment. "By platoons, into column, right wheel, forward, march!" and the whole regiment

then rode off alone, to attend to the transportation f bis other troops, while the color sergeents, at ended by the major and several of the officers, HE OCCUPIES BEAUFORT. went to the top of the building and hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the flag staff on the body of the building, while the blue flag of the regiment

> That is the history of the taking of Nashville, and t was surrendered to Gen. Nelson, instead of Gen. Mitchell, who expected and strived for the honor. few cavalrymen from Mitchell's division had ppeared on the other side of the river, and, alhough they were not officially sent there, the mayor had promised to surrender the town to them it three o'clock of the day on which we arrived. We were immediately surrounded by the citizens, and asked all manner of questions and told all manner of things concerning ourselves and the rebels, but it would be impossible to put a fraction of it here. One old, gray haired man, Captain Driver by name, an old sea captain, who came to Nashville twenty five years ago, and has seen the hatching of the rebellion from its inception, seeing that the wind was too strong for our flag, and it was in danger of being torn, went to Colonel Anderson and said that he had one he would give to the Sixth Ohio if they would unfurl it on the Capitol and keep it there. The Sixth, of course, undertook this task, and a corporal's guard was sent to the old man's house, where they renned from the coverlet of his bid an immense fing containing one hundred and ten yards of bunting, and he brought it himself to the Capitol, and unfurled it from the flag-staff. Then, with tears in his eyes, he said : "There, those Texas Rangers have been hunting for that these six months without finding it, and they knew I had it. I have always said that if I could see it float from that Capitol I had lived long enough. Now, old Glory is up there, gentleman, and I am ready to die." He has been out to see us several times, and it is very in-teresting to hear him talk; for, like old sea-cap-

there, so you will, no doubt, hear of him before the public. Our Nashville correspondent forwards to us a copy of the Nashville Banner of the 18th, containing the following address of Governor Johnson to the people of Tennessee. The demand for it in Nashville is said to be so universal, that it was with extreme difficulty that a copy could be procured, and some of the newspapers had published it on successive days :

tains generally, he knows much, and, as he says,

has not lived in a nutshell. He started for Cin-

cinnati yesterday, with letters to the leading men

Andrew Johnson's Appeal to the People of Tennessee. FELLOW-CITIZENS: Tennessee assumed the form FELLOW-CITIZENS: Tennessee assumed the form of a body politic, as one of the United States of America, in the year seventeen hundred and ninetysix, at once entitled to all the privileges of the Federal Constitution, and bound by all its obligations. For nearly sixty five years she continued in the enjoyment of all her rights, and in the performance of all her duties, one of the most loyal and devoted of the sisterhood of States. She had been honored by the elevation of two of her citizens to the highest place in the gift of the American people, and a third had been nominated to the same high office, who received a liberal though ineffective support. Her population had rapidly and largely increased, and their moral and material interests correspondingly advenced. Never was a neally more received. and their moral and material interests correspondingly advanced. Never was a people more prosperous, contented, and happy than the people of Tennessee under the Government of the United States, and none so little burdened for the support of the authority by which they were protected. They felt their Government only in the conscious enjoyment of the benefits it conferred and the blessings it bestowed. Such was our enviable condition until within the year just past, when, under what baneful influ-

cares just past, when, under what baried inherences it is not my purpose now to inquire, the authority of the Government was set at defiance, and the Constitution and laws contemned, by a rebellious, nrmed force. Men who, in addition to ordinary privileges and duties of the citizen, had enjoyed largely the bounty and official patronage enjoyed largely the bounty and olicial patronage of the Government, and have, by repeated oaths, obligated themselves to its support, with sudden ingratitude for the bounty and disregard for their solemn obligation, engaged, deliberately and ostentatiously, in the accomplishment of its overthrow. Many, accustomed to defer to their opinions and to accept their guidance, and others, carried away by excitementor overawed by seditions clamor, arrayed themselves under their happers thus organizing a themselves under their banners, thus organizing a treasonable power, which, for the time being, stifled and suppressed the authority of the Federal Go-

vernment.

In this condition of affairs it devolved upon
the President, bound by his official eath to presserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and
charged by the law with the duty of suppressing
insurrection and domestic violence, to resist and reinsurrection and domestic violence, to resist and repel this rebellious force by the military arm of the Government, and thus to re-establish the Federal authority. Congress, assembling at an early day, found him engaged in the active discharge of this momentous and responsible trust. That body came promptly to his aid, and, while supplying him with treasure and arms to an extent that would previously have been considered fabulous, they, at the same time, with almost absolute unanimity, declared that his war was not waged on their part with any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the digulty, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

on the sevolate sate accomplished the war ought to cease."

In this spirit, and by such co-operation, has the President conducted this mighty contest, until, as Commander in Chief of the army, he has caused the national flag to float undisputed over the capitol of our State. Meanwhile the State Government has disappeared. The Executive has abdicated; the Legislature has dissolved; the Judiciary is in abeyance. The great ship of State, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious flag unfarled, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and the mutinous orew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, and to be plundered by every rover upon the deep. Indeed the work of plunder has already commenced. The archives have been descerated; the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the State Bank violated, and its treasures robbed, including the funds carefully gathered and consecrated for all time to the instruction of our children.

In such a lamentable crisis, the Government of the United States could not be unasindful of

instruction of our children.

In such a lamentable crisis, the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed towards every other State, and from which, by no act on the part of the people in any State, can the Federal Government he absolved. A republican form of government, in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence, by which every part of the country is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. This obligation the National Government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and established State authorities, as Military Governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State—to give the protection of law, actively enforced, to her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restere her Government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

In this grateful but arduous undertaking, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow-citizens. And for this purpose I respectfully, but earnestly, invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient government, without distinction of party affiliations, or past political opinions or action, to unite with me, by counsel and co-operative agency, to accomplish this great end. I find most, if not all, of the offices, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in heatility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her National allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the State, and subversive of her National allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily and the substance of the construction of the constructio

porarily, until the State shall be restered so far to its accustomed quiet, that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate or unprincipled.

I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the State and county Governments, from among my fellow-citizens, persons of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices until their places can be filled by the action of the people. Their authority, when their appointments shall have been made, will be accordingly respected and observed. To the people themselves the protection of the

The following speech of Parson Brewnlow was delivered in front of the St. Cloud Hotol, Nashville, on the evening of the 17th: Parson Brownlow's Speech.

GENTLEMEN: I am in a sad plight to say much of interest; too thoroughly incapneitated to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jeil—for what? Treason! Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knox-ville Whig in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of wheel, forward, march: and the whole regiment stepped off, and marched through the deserted city to the Capitol. General Nelson turned out at the stars of the Capitol, and the regiment marched past him round the building, dropping its guard as it went along, until it was surrounded. The General creased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly TWO CENTS.

recover ard run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalencent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked, "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection ""Sir!" said I, "before I would take the oath to support such a hellforsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die of old age."

orsaken incitation, I would sufer myself to rot or die of old age."

Why, my friends, those demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer-meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside expedition.

Their prayers were bertly appropriate the blacked. was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roancke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilege divinely tendered. Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist; I applaud no sectional doctrines; I am a Southern man, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South, and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slaveholders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually 200 pretext for this unboly, unrighteous conflict. Twelve Senators from the cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed; to their States despatches advising them to pass ordinances of Secssion. I'cs, gentlemen, twelve Senators swore sllegiance in the day time, and unswore it at night. A short time since, I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the begus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors toward Jes is Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness, on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valies, which I hope to publish at no distant day. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes enourney, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes en-countered the pickets of the Federal army my depression decreased and returning health seemed auddenly to invigorate my physical constitution. Gentlemen, Secession is played out; the dog is dead; the child is born, and his name is Jeff Davis,

My throat distresses me to such an extent that I My into at distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon the next convonient occasion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week.

The Nashville p pers publish this speech on successive days, the demand for it being such that they could not sumply it in one day. they could not supply it in one day. Gov. Johnson and the Secession Jour-

The Nashville Patriot, of the 19th, contains an impudent article, from which we quote a portion : On the 11th instant, one of the editors and one of the proprietors of the Patriot, in the absence of their associates, resumed the publication of the paper. We knew, from the experience of independent of the paper. paper. We knew, from the experience of independent newspapers in other cities under the flag of the Union. that we had little hope of being permitted to enjoy, unmolested, the liberty of speech which was once presumed to be the constitutional right of every American freeman, and were not, therefore, surprised when, on Saturday last, Governor General Johnson, in an interview which he requested with the newspaper proprietors of Nashville, imposed upon them conditions more suitable to the empire of France, whose imperial despot has banished a free press, than to Tennessee. We need not state what these conditions were. Unwilling to be trammeled by them, we abdicate the tripod with a scorn of servility which no power on earth can a scorn of servility which no power on earth can repress, and without an emotion of regret. repress, and without an emotion of regret.

In conclusion, it is proper for us to state that our newspaper printing establishment has been leased to the employees in the office, and they will, so long as it be profitable, publish the Patriot upon their own responsibility. Neither of the former editors or proprietors will have any further connection with its publication. We wish this point distinctly and emphatically impressed upon the minds of those who have read the Patriot in days gone by, and regarded it as an exponent of sound principle.

Reported Advance of Union Troops The Nashville Patriot, of the 18th, says: It was reported yesterday that a portion of the Federal army occupied Columbia, Tennessee, Sun-day night, and captured there a portion of Scott's Louisiana cavalry. It was also reported that Federal troops had taken possession of Florence, Tuscumbia, and Iuka. This would give them important positions on the Memphis and Charleston Rail-

FROM ISLAND NO. 10. THE THIRD. FOURTH, AND FIFTH DAVS! BOMBARDMENT.

AN OBSTINATE DEFENCE.

The Chicago Times' special correspondent, on poard the Benton, stationed near the head of the island, gives the annexed account of the bombardment of Monday and Tuesday last. It is one of the mest succinct we have seen : most succinct we have seen:

March 18.—During all last night shell were thrown from the mortars every half hour, to enable the rebels to keep awake. No response from the enemy. The Benton threw several shell this morning into the upper battery, and the Mound City has been firing away all day at some battery, at long range, with good effect. The mortars have continued all day firing shell every half hour. The enemy have fired at us from four batteries, at intervals, but their shot all fell short.

It is understood that an another close attack by the gunboats, as that of vesterday, will not be made the gunboats, as that of yesterday, will not be made until a large infantry force can be brought against them in the rear from Pope's or some other column. From yesterday's operations, the rebels will contest every inch of ground, and blood will flow in streams before they will give up this point. Once on the retreat from this position, it is expected terror will seize the demoralized and deluded army, and it will be hard to force them to make another stand

on the river.

Col. Buford has not been idle. He has made reconnoissances daily. He reports this morning that the island is deserted of infantry, nothing remaining but heavy guns. They have undoubtedly gone to the mainland. to the mainland.

Nothing has been learned in regard to the firing down the river last night, and it is supposed the rebels, failing in getting the gunboats further up the river, have retreated to Merriweather's Land-

ing, the point indicated on the diagram sent yesterday as where the rebels would reach the river.

The land forces now here are four regiments,
Colonel N. B. Buford commanding, and are as fol-Twenty-seventh Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel Harrington; Forty-second Illinois, Licutenant Colonel Northrop; Fifteenth Wisconsin, Colonel Heg; Eighteenth Missouri, Colonel Miller. Four guns of the Second Regiment Illinois Artillery,

Keith, and one company Second Illinois Cavalry, Captain Hutchins.

The Mound City has either dismounted a gun in the upper fort or covered it with mud, as it can-not be seen. A shell fell in the lower fort, where some cavalry were drilling, which sent them flying n every direction.

The Benton commenced late in the afternoon to MARCH 19.—The Mound City and mortars have

been throwing shot and shell all night and during the morning at long intervals. The *Mound City* has a good range, and is near the Missouri shore, in

an eddy, where she is comparatively motionless. Nearly all her shot tell on the upper Kentucky shore fort. No response from the enemy since colonel Bissell, of the Engineer Regiment, arrived last night from New Madrid, by land. You will see by the map I sent you that it is about three miles across the neck of land and over twenty by water. The firing heard here yesterday morning and the night before was, as suspected, caused by the attempt of rebel gunboats to pass Point Pleasant. There were six of them; two of them Pleasant. There were six of them; two of them were sunk and the balance got by. Additional guns have been planted at Point Pleasant, so as to prevent their running back, and the rebel fort, occupied and manned by General Pope at New Madrid, will prevent their coming further up. They are between two fires and can do no harm.

General Pope has sufficient force to co-operate with the gunboats, and attack the rebels in the rear on the Kentucky shore, but has no transports to cross the river in, and the river being so high and swift it is impossible to crossin rafts and sweeps. So matters have remained since our arrival here. Pope and his gullant command have been obliged to rest on their honors, although anxious to join er co-operate with us in conquering this point, known as Island No. 10, although nine-tenths of their guns and force are on the Kentucky shore. They could distinctly hear the cannonading for the last four days, and almost hear the shells burst, but could do nothing.

days, and almost hear the shells burst, but could do nothing.

A scouting party from Pope's Corners discovered a deep slough, emptying near New Madrid, and, after some exploration, found that it had its source from the Mississippi river near this point. Colonel Bissell immediately procured a skiff, ascended the slough, and struck the river about a mile above here. He thinks our steam-tugs can get through, and has departed to make the experiment. If he is successful, a sufficient number of steam-tugs can soon be run down there, which can in a short time transport across the river all the troops necessary to give the rebels battle in the rear. Nothing will be done here until this is accomplished, which will be if possible.

The gunboats could probably take this position of the enemy, but it would be accomplished by a fearful loss of life, and the destruction of the greater portion of the gunboat fleet, which I understand that Gen. Halleck and the authorities at Washington do not wish. Flag-officer Foote would take it,

that Gen. Halleck and the authorities at Washington do not wish. Flag officer Foots would take it as he came here for that purpose; but, if the object can be accomplished without hazarding so much, of course that plan will be adopted. The damage done the gunboats in the engagement on Monday is of no consequence, or, speaking in military phrase, "flesh wounds."

The following is a correct list of the easualties by the bursting of the gun on the St. Louis during the fight on Monday:

Killed.—James Jackson, scaman, Chicago.
P. S. McGrath, seamen, Maine.

Wounded.—S. H. McAdam, master's mate, severely, Chicago.

Wounded.—S. H. McAdam, master's mate, severely, Chicago.
John A. McDonald, gunner, slightly, Baltimore.
H. T. Bly, seaman, severely, New Bedford.
J. W. Sprocol, seaman, severely, Maine.
J. Mulbenin, seaman, severely, Boston.
Richard Gouger, seaman, severely.
Event Clearar, seaman, severely. Frank Cleaver, seaman, severely

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send es Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. 60 Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Martinem

lines constitute a square. attempt lower down the river. If that does not acomelish the object. the Benton may attempt to rur by the Island on a dark night. Wednesday's Operations.

CAIRO, March 20, 3 P. M.—The following is a

THE WAR PRESS.

Largor Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus :

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$50; and 160

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

special to the Chicago Tribune: special to the Chicago Tribune:

I left the fleet above Island No. 10 yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M. The firing was only moderate from the Benton and Mound City, at intervals of fitteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper battery, two gans only of which were left standing, from which occusional shots were fired.

One of these struck the water close astern of the transport Levella, and within fity feet of the tag on which was your correspondent. The distance was at least two males, showing that therebel gans are not only rified, but of the first class. This arm of the apprice is fully meeting the expectation of the officers, and with a little more practice will make rapid work with the rebel fortifications. Their range is 3 to 22 miles. The sixteen now in place range is 3 to 32 miles. The sixteen now in place ready to open will make fearful inroads in the ranks f the enemy.

The works at that point, both on the main land.

and on the island, are much more extensive than is generally supposed, as there are at least 80 heavy guns and over 20,000 troops. I saw ten regiments at one time on dress parade, on the main land. These have moved their quarters out of reach of the mor-tars, but the island is pretty well covered with tents. The guns are, many of them, of the largest tents. The guns are, many of them, of the largest size, and several rifled.

Our gunboats and mortars will drive this force out. More mortars will be sent down, if required, but the officers think the present number enough to make it altogether too hot for the rebels, as these monster shells reach all parts of the works, dealing death and destruction in their pathway. It is evident, however, that all of the rebel batteries have enough bomb proof casemates for the men, as they enough the batteries.

the batteries.

As soon as the upper fort or battery is reduced, then the gunboats will advance on the others in detail, and thus reduce them one by one with little danger or loss to themselves. On Tuesday night danger or loss to themselves. On Tuesday night the Mound City kept up a steady fire on the upper battery, preventing the rebels from making their usual nightly repairs, and the result was, that early in the morning they commenced removing their dead and wounded from the casemates of the fort. Large numbers were carried out and taken back into the woods on stretchers, showing the deadly effect of the shot from the well aimed guns of the Mound City. Mound City.

On Monday over 900 shots were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, besides three hundred shell from the mortars. The effect, as witnessed by the spectators, was grand and sublime, but to the rebeis most terrific. On Tuesday the Commodore directed

that the fuses be cut down, with a view to destrate the works and dismount the guns, and the result the works and dismount the guns, and the result was most satisfactory.

The last guns of the rebels are in the two batteries below the bend, a distance of over two miles from the gunboats, and which threw their shot beyond them. The old Pelican dry dock mounts fifteen guns, and is iron plated, but has not opened fire to show the range and size of her guns. A masked battery near by has been by some mistaken for her. This Pelican is an ugly-looking customer, but as she has no propelling power, she cannot otherwise than fall a victim to our ponderous mortars, so soon as they can be brought to bear on her. Gen. Halleck has sent a hospital boat sufficient to accommodate 300 patients. As yet, but one man has been killed by the enemy.

THE FORT CRAIG BATTLE. ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MCRAE. We take the following from the Santa Fe Weekly Gazette of the 1st inst.:

First Repulse of the Rebels. About 8 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, Col. Canby ordered Col. Roberts, with his cavalry, Col. Valdez's cavalry, Col. Carson's volunteers, and the Fifth, Seventh, and Tenth infantry, and Capt. Mg-Rag's, and Licut. Hall's batteries to proceed up the west bank of the Rio Grande, and prevent the Texans from reaching the water at the only peint the viver was accessible by the sloping banks. This position was about soven miles north of the fort, and when Col. Roberts' command reached it he found that the enemy had anticipated his march, and had that the enemy had anticipated his march, and had gained the water first. Col. Roberts immediately opened the batteries upon them, at which they retreated, with a loss of twenty-five or thirty killed, and one cannon. The gun was dismounted by Capt. McRae, and was spiked and rendered useless before it was abandoned. When the enemy retired, Col. Roberts force crossed the river and took position on the east bank, where the fight was kept up with varied success until Capt. McRae's battery was charged and taken.

A Ruse of the Rebels. A Ruse of the Rebels.

After ope o'clock, Colonel Canby came on to the field with his guard and staff, followed by Colonel Pino's regiment of volunteers, and assumed command in person. Up to this hour the fighting had been done principally with the batteries; Captain McRae, with his battery, occupying a position on the extreme left, and Licutenant Hall, with two 24-pounders, towards the right of the line. On the left flank there was a thick wood, which skirted to within about one hundred and fifty words of the releft flank there was a thick wood, which skirted to within about one hundred and fifty yards of the position held by Captain McRae's battery. In this woods, numerous bodies of the enemy had been seen collecting, for the space of an hour or an hour and a half, father öutside the range of the guns. The object of this not being known, and it being impossible to discover it from scouts, Colonel Canby resolved to dislodge them from the shelter, and ordered the battery to be brought up to the edge of the wood for that purpose. Captain McRae's battery, thus stationed, was to be supported by two-companies of regulars and two companies of volunteers, which were arranged in a horizontal position, to the left and behind the battery. Lieutenant Hall's guns were to be supported by the cavalry and Colonel Carson's regiment. A Wild Charge,

These arrangements having been completed, it was designed by Col. Canby to make an advance movement towards the enemy. Suddenly an exceedingly brisk rattle of musketry and other small arms was heard toward the right of the field; so loud and so unexpected was it that it attracted the general attention to that quarter, no one being able to comprehend why an occurrence of that character should take place there and at that time. The object, however, was soon discovered to be a ruse on the part of the Texans to divert attention from the the part of the Texans to divert attention from the movements they were putting on foot for the batteries. About that time they began the charges, and such charges as they made are without a parallel in the history of ancient or modern warfare. The one against Lieut. Hall's battery was made by cavalry, and was successfully repulsed in the midst of great carnage. But the one upon Captain McRac's cannot be described with language. The enemy advanced steadily on foot, armed principally with Colt's six-shooters. The iron hail through which they passed out through their ranks, making in them frightful vacancies, but it had no other effect. Volley after volley did the faithful and brave McRac discharge upon the advancing column, until it scomed that demons themselves could not withstand the effects of the death messengers they sent forth. On, on, rolled the enemy in death's face, as it was beloked from the cannon's mouth, until they had sent to their last long homes every one that manned the from the cannon's mouth, until they had sent to their last long homes every one that manued the guns, except one or two. They gone, the battery fell casily into the hands of the Texans, who had dared all to obtain it. We say that when the gun-ners were gone, the battery fell into the hands of the enemy because the support which was intended for it entirely failed. The regulars and volunteers, to which we have referred as having been detailed for the duty could not be made to comply with it for that duty, could not be made to comply with it. In their fist position, they remained until it was no longer safe, and then made a precipitate run for the river, into which they plunged, in spite of the urgent remonstrance and order of Colonel Canby and others.

Bravery and cowardice are seldom placed in such striking contrast as they were during this charge. With their dead companions in arms in heaps around them, and over which they had to climb to serve their pieces, the gallant McRae and his men stood at the post of dury, and parformad acts of heroism worthy Sparta's best days, until none of them were left to do mere, while those who should have come to their rescue ingloriously fled, and many of them fell dead, pierced with balls of the enemy, received in the back.

Capt. McRae having passed from this stage of action, his name having boen recorded among those of the world's heroes, and his memory enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, we will not here attempt to add even a spark to the lustre of a fame Gallantry of Capt. McRae-His Death. attempt to add even a spark to the lustre of a fame early won and to be worn throughout time. The Loss on Both Sides.

Col. Camby had, in the engagement, about fifteen hundred men, consisting of regulars and volunteers. The force of the enemy, under Col. Steele, was from The force of the enemy, under Col. Steele, was from fifteen hundred to two thousand. Our loss was, according to the best information, fifty or sixty killed and about one hundred and forty wounded. The loss of the enemy is variously estimated at from one hundred to five hundred killed and wounded. The latter is, of course, based entirely upon surmise, and the correct number will never be known to us. We have heard nothing in regard to prisoners taken, except that Capt Ressel, of the regulars, was taken by the Texans. His horse swamped while seasing the river, and he thus fell into their hands. Lieuts. the river, and he thus fell into their hands. Lieuts. Michler and Bell, stood by Capt McRae until all was lost beyond redemption. The former was killed, the latter escaped with a very elight wound. Lieuts. Anderson and Nicodemus are said to have seted with great gallantry. The former had his horse shot under him by a cannon ball, but fortunately escaped without personal harm.

After the engagement had terminated, our forces within a need extent to the fert. retired in good order to the fort.

FREMONT AND ZAGONYL The assignment of FREMONT AND ZAGONYL.—The assignment of Gen. Fremont to a new command reminds us of a story related to us by an eye-witness concerning the last meeting of Fremont and Zagonyi, in St. Louis. The General was dining with some of his staff, when the gallant Major was announced. He was immediately invited to take a seat at table. Fremont filled a glass for him. Zagonyi was much affected, especially when the General announced the sentiment: "Well, Major, here's—not to another Springfield, but to another field in the spring.—N Y. Independent.

GENERAL ROSECHANS has issued orders announce ing to the troops under his command the probable early coming of General Fremont, to assume com-mand of the new "Mountain Department," and directing them to be prepared to report to the proper headquarters.

GEN. MANSFIELD keeps the Federal flag flying on the mainmest of the frigate Cumberland, the top of which sticks out of water, within rifle shot of his entrenchments at Newport News. He says it shall wave there until the waves break up the good old ship.

Frank Cleaver, seaman, severely.
Charles Wolf, seaman, severely, Massachusetts.
Charles Wilson, seaman, severely, Phitadelphia.
Wm. Ketcher, seaman, severely, Boston.
M. C. Donoghue, slightly. Fradericksburg, Pa.
Porae Leon, seaman, severely, Surdinia.
The tugs which attempted to effect a passage a mile above here did not succeed, but will make an term the South. A RESPONSE.—Col. R. H. Byon, of Commerce, Mississippi, informs the Memphis Appeal that all his plantation bells, smounting to one thousand pounds, are held subject to the order of General Beauregard, for the purpose of melting and moulding into cannon. This, says the Appeal, is a liberal example, and should be followed by every plantarin the South