PWELVE CENTS PER WERE, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ARRUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, KHRME DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-ZARS PRE ARRUN, in advance. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, Including Goods suited for

MILITARY PURPOSES. Now in Store,

NO. 631 CHESTNUT STREET,

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO. SPRING. 1862

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

J. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW IN STORE, LINES OF CHOICE ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS.

WHITE GOODS In all their Varieties. EINENS-All qualities and best makes. TABLE DAMASKS—Napkins and Doylies. EL. C. HDKFS-Towels and Toweling. GINGHAMS-Super, Fancy and Solid Checks. LAWNS-New and Choice Styles. ORGANDIES, and Paris Printed Jaconets MRESS GOODS-In very desirable styles. FLANNELS-Of the best makes. BLEACHED GOODS-A full line CRINTS-American and English.

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FOGETHER WITH MANY OTHER GOODS, ADAPTED TO FIRST-CLASS TRADE, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES. 1862. SPRING. 1862.

W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

NO. 305 MARKET STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to a full line of BLACK AND OTHER STAPLI As also a great variety o

NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the mos

NEW SPRING GOODS. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS.

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

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, WHITE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES, of city and country dealers.

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

Bought in Europe, by one of the firm.

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1862. SPRING. 1862.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 199.

27 AND 54-INCH

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BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS.

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Jamestown, Biackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchestor, Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouave, Burton, Greene Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

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Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam.

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GOODS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

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CARPETINGS,

OLL CLOTHS, &c.

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J. T. DELACROIX

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ELS, IMPERIAL TRREEFILE, SAN AND LABFETINGS.
VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.
SCOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.
COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS.
DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LOW FOR CASH.
J. T. DELACROIX,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

(OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)

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

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

NEW CARPETINGS:

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS,

INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of

500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD.,

Together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS,
BTAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,
RUGS, MARS, &d..

AT MODERATE PRICES.

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A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE:

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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 Matting, Mats. Druggets, &c., bought before the late advance, selling at the lowest prices for CASH.

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HATS, CAPS, AND FURS:

STRAW GOODS,
FANOY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
Artificial Flowers, Buches, Feathers, &c.,
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A large and complete stock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are particularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m

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THAN FORMER PRICES.
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REROSENE LAMPS. WHOLESALE DEPOT AND MANUFACTORY, No. 114
South SECOND Street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 OARTER Street, Philadelpnia. 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 portaining to the
business, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

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SPRING STOCK 1862.

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tion of cash and short-time buyers.

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SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

SILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

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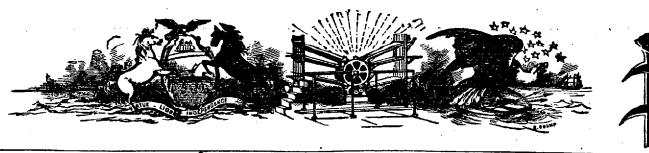
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BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do.



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

> The Imperial Difficulty in France. In vulgar parlance, NAPOLEON has "put his foot in it," in the matter of Gen. MONTAURAN. the newly-created Count Palikao. First, he made him a Senator; next, he made him a peer; lastly, he asked the Legislature to settle 50,000 francs per annum upon him and his family for ever. The Corps Legislatif refused to do so, the French law being against majorats, or pecuniary perpetuities. Naroleon then withdrew his proposal, saying that he would have another way of rewarding public services. It turns out that this plan was to have a large

sum granted, out of which the Emperor might reward military services as he pleased. His Legislature, however, is even more averse to this than to the perpetuity of the Montauban dotation, and at this moment NAPOLEON is more uppopular than at any time since he became Emperor.

By all accounts, Montauban is a poor creature, who chiefly owes his position to the favor of Naroteon, whose creature he is. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Star gives a reason for the dotation, which may be true, and is amusing. As it is too good to be lost, here it is:

"The story goes that the English correspondents, who said that the French Looted for some time previous to the arrival of our soldiers the imperial palace at Pekin, were correct in their assertions; and that Gen. Monrauban filled his pockets from the cushets of the Chinese Empresses. Amongst the most precious of the spoils appropriated to his private use were the twe necklaces, one of which was made of a very rare kind of dark gray pearl, and the other of were the two necklaces, one of which was made of a very rare kind of dark gray pearl, and the other of diamonds, emeralds, and gigantic rubies. On the return to Paris of the victor of Palikao, he, not very well understanding the value of jewelry, made a present of the pearl necklace to the Empress, who, not liking the setting, sent it to her jeweller to be broken up, and also desired him to let her know its value in money. The jeweller is said to have supposed that money was scarce at the Tuileries, as it was during the financial crisis that he received the message, and he offered for the

the Tuileries, as it was during the financial crisis that he received the message, and he offered for the precious ornament 1,800,000f. Notwithstanding his reputation for coarse rudeness, that makes him so distilted in Paris. Montanban meanwhile gave a further proof of his devotion to the ladies, and proceeded to the hotel of the newly-arrived Duke of Malakoff, to whose wife he offered the other necklace, which rumor says is still more valuable than the one made of gray pearls. The Duchess, who understood the value of such things better than the would-be donor, said she could not accept it till she showed it to the Duke, who, when he saw it, went straight to the Tuileries and accept it this showed it to the Duke, who, when he saw it, went straight to the Tuiteries and displayed it there, at the same time demanding what he was to do. The Emperor is reported to have said, "Since the Empress has accepted another hearly as valuable, I don't see why the Duchess should not do likewise." and the Duke accordingly put it in his pocket. Some conversation then took place as to the enormous value of the gems, which was duly repeated to their former possessor, who

place as to the enormous value of the gems, which was duly repeated to their former possessor, who was by all accounts on the verge of desperation at having thus so simply let a fortune slip through his fingers. A benevolent busybody is generally supposed to have in turn told at the Tuileries all about the intense anguish from which the General suffered, to the great amusement of the Emperor, who, to indemnify him for his lost property, proposed the dotation that has got him into the false position in which he now is. This aneedote is implicitly believed by several deputies, who express themselves as deeply insulted at being made the means by which 'Madame Malakoff's necklace should be paid for.' On the other hand, I am assured by some who have many opportunities of sured by some who have many opportunitions wall informed that there may be foundation in this piece of Paris gossip, but not sufficient to justify all that has been said on the

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS Cartes de Visite.

Two questions have been propounded to us, arising out of our article on Cartes de Visite in THE PRESS on Saturday. First, as to the time when this system of miniature photographs was commenced, and next, as to the manner in which the photographs are mounted on the cards:-how the photographs are made we We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings, showed on Saturday. of our own and other makes, to which we call the attenin Paris, and a friend who was there in 1858

Cartes de Visite undoubtedly were first made assures us that they were becoming popular then. At small prices, too, for he paid only cight cents for his own card portrait, and ex-There was a photographer in Paris, named Desideri, Italian by birth, who had great

cured, even from the leading photographers in Paris, for ten cents each. skill and little business in the autumn of 1857. In a fortunate moment, having a small negative portrait of himself, he had a vast number of copies made, and, neatly mounting them on visiting cards, on the back of which occupation and address were printed, had them put under many thousand doors. The result was an immense rush for the pleasing novelties, and, though other photographers soon came in for a share of the business, Signor Desideri, who had the start, engrossed the lion's share for a long time. We are told, too,

that his cartes de visite had the peculiarity of being glazed in such a manner as not to be affected by wet or damp. The manner in which the little photographs are attached to the cards is extremely simple. A positive picture has been put upon a particularly thin paper, rendered very susceptible by chemical means, the edges are neatly pared down to the required size, and the photograph is attached to the card by a fine and very

adhesive paste. The picture, thus mounted, is allowed to remain in the air for some time until some of the moisture has exhaled. Then, each card is passed between two metallic cylinders which revolve by a wheel and handle, and this pressure effectually unites the picture to the card, besides giving a certain homogeneous polish to the whole. We shall conclude this by noticing an erratum and an omission in our former article on cartes de visite. In giving the names of the leading photographic artists in this country, "T. R. Boorland," was mentioned instead of "T. R. Burnham." We understand that Mr. Burnham fully merits the compliment we paid him-elicited, without the slightest personal knowledge of the artist, simply by the perfection of some of his work. We omitted, among the names of photograph-album

makers, Messrs. William and Alfred Martien, 606 Chestnut street, who do an extensive business, and profess to offer unusual advantages, in the way of cheapness, to purchasers. They make some quarto albums, to hold 200 portraits, and are the only manufacturers, we believe, of extension and pocket albums, so arranged as to display half a dozen portraits at one view. As the places are doubled, twelve portraits are containable in each book, with marvellous economy of space. Their albums, of all sorts and sizes, are firm and cheap. They have engraved cartes de-visite of all the

leading public men in the country, but do not sell photographs. At wesent, when there is so little blue slev. few positives can be produced. But for this, McAllister & Brother, Chestnut street, would have, by this time, brought out fine portraits of our venerable citizens, the Hon. Horace Binney and the Hon. Samuel Breck. The legatives have a ready been executed.

Sleeping Cars and Increased Railroad Facilities for Passenger Travel Between the Fifth and Sixth-streets Passenger Railway.

"The supplement to the charter of the Philadel phia and Delaware River Railroad Company," now before the Legislature, proposes a great accommoda-tion to the travelling public and the troops and agents of the General Government. Its sole object is to carry passengers, between Washington and New York, through Philadelphia, instead of around it, without change of cars, loss of sleep, or useless expenditure of time in making two tranhimments. as is now the case. It is a public measure, urgently demanded by

the Government, the interests of this city, and the business of the country. Nothing can be further from the truth than that freight is to be carried over the Fifth and Sixthstreets railway. The bill expressly prohibits it, and restricts the motive power to that of horses.

THE George's Bank codisheries prove terribly destructive to the fishermen in the winter. There was one storm (February 25th) in which one hundred and twenty men from Gloucester, Massachusetts, were lost, leaving seventy widows and two hundred and fourteen orphans in the town of Gloucester. The destruction of property is estimated at ninety thousand dollars. Relief meetings and subscriptions are on foot to aid the bereaved and destitute families. The awful dangers of George's Bank winter fishery have long been known, and it will probably be discontinued, after the late unprecedented fatality to Gloucester.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Anecdote of Prince de Joinville-The Cable and the Weather-A Flag of Truce-The GEN. BANKS MARCHING ON STRASBURG.

> Late News from Burnside's Army. WASHINGTON, N. C., IN OUR POSSESSION,

which is worth printing. Like all gentlemen, the Prince dresses very plainly in citizen's attire, and assumes no air of self-importance. He has quite a BEINFORCEMENTS ARE SENT TO OUR penchant for making short, solitary rambles, and TROOPS IN NEW MEXICO. always keeping his own counsel. The other day he was walking on the wharf, when he was accosted by a sentry of the New York Tenth Regiment, who

not recognizing his royal highness, demanded to be shown his pass. The Prince shrugged his shoulders, depressed his eyebrows, looked at the sentry in astonishment, and then, putting his hand in his pocket, drew forth the document. Sentry examined it, pronounced it all right, and told him he might "pass on." Just then a comrade of the sentry, who had witnessed the affair, stepped up and asked him if he knew who it was he had just detained? "Hang me if I do-I never saw the chap before." "Well," re plid the other, "That chap is the Prince de Joinville!" The sentry caved, and for several moments appeared to have discovered something

Rebel Cabinet-Benjamin.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 24.

There is a story told of Prince de Joinville,

curious about the lock of his musket that required It is hoped that the cable may be repaired to-day or to morrow. The air has a scent of far off rain, however, that looks inauspicious. The flag of truce which went to Norfolk yesterday returned this morning The Richmond papers say Jeff Davis' new Cabinet has been formed, with Benjamin for Secretary of State. He was formerly the rebel Secretary of War. The Richmond, Memphis, and other Southern papers, were particularly savage upon Benjamin, as Secretary of War, and called for his dismissal from the Cabinet, and, in

fact, for his trial, for the mishaps of their armies. which are attributed to his ignorance or lack of Benjamin is, by nature, very much like Floyd, and for his tendency in that direction had to leave Yale College, when a student, for his pilfering the

rings, watches, and trinkets of his fellow-students. LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Picket Duty-Review by General Sherman and Staff—Indications of an Enemy's Presence— Ignorance of the Rebels—Romance of Picket Guard—Our Situation—The Blighting Effects

of Slavery.
[Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS ADVANCED PICKETS. PORT ROYAL ISLAND, March 16, 1862. Yesterday our regiment took up its line of march for picket duty on the Coosa, the name of the stream dividing Port Royal Island from the mainland. Nothing delights the seldier more than movement of some kind, more especially one which promises to accomplish something of importance, beyond which he can look nearer home, and the termination of the unhappy difficulties in which he is engaged. You can well imagine, therefore, that the order to move to our present position was by no means an unwelcome one. Every man who could possibly turn out was in his accustomed place in the ranks, and at an early hour the One hundredth, one of the largest regiments in the division, filed past the General's quarters, in imposing array, and thence forward to its somewhat

distant scene of duty. On Thursday, 6th, one whole brigade was reviewed by General Sherman and staff. The occasion was a grand one, and, although the day was somewhat unfavorable, yet the various regiments were out in full strength and equipment, presenting, in their glittering panoply, a very fine appear

ance, indeed. But I am forgetting my original intention in writing this epistle, which was to give you such incidents in relation to military life in the South as are in my possession, together with a few items of

Southern life, as developed in the progress of the river, on each side of Port Royal Ferry, for miles, the posts being from a quarter to half a mile apart, and consisting, generally, of four men each, whose duty it is to preserve a sleepless vigilance for the period of twenty-four hours, at the end of which time they are promptly relieved by others, and so alternately. At the present time our regiment is thus occupied, but its exact disposition and the number of forces employed we are not permitted to divulge, for very

good reasons. It is enough to state that we feel to be posted in considerable force at Gardiner's Corner and other points a short distance across the river. In short, the soldiers have unlimited confidence in the general of our brigade, and the rebels have just as much fear of his well-known skill and bravery; having been favored with a tolerable acquaintance with hum, on New Year's Day, at the Ferry. A state of quietude has existed for some time along our lines, and the only evidence of an enemy's presence is an occasional glimpse of their pickets, lurking here and there, amid the clumps of live oak and pine skirting the brink of the stream.

Sometimes they manifest a desire to converse with our pickets; but, as a general thing, our pickets are interdicted from holding any communication with them. Yet, from some remarks uttered, now and then on their part, we are led to infer

now and then, on their part, we are led to infor that they are kept in the most profound ignorance by their officers of the actual state of affairs. Our recent signal victories seem to be utterly unknown, at least to the private soldier, and the hopoless condition of the robellion appears to be sedulously concealed under plau-ible promises of ultimate success; actual complaint has been made, too, by them, of the want of money, clothing, and the most common necessaries of life.

common necessaries of life.

Picket guard on the outposts seems, no doubt, to be quite a romantic mode of existence, as seen by the blaze of the cosy parlor fire, but an actual experiment will serve to effectually dispel the pleasing illusion. True, the sentinel is generally portrayed in connection with moen-lit skies, balmy night winds, and softly swaying boughs, yet all this captivating drapery is, in most instances. sadly deficient. Wherever or whenever duty calls he must be prepared to go; and whether it be within must be prepared to go; and whether it be within the golden glow of summer evenings, or amid the howling winter's storm, beside the silent dreary marsh, or deep in the lonely forest glades, he must pace away the slow-winged hours, with vigitant eye and an unflinching fortitude. Apart from all this, we have not taken into consideration the presence of a wary and unseen fee, against whom he

eye and an unfilinching fortitude. Apart from all this, we have not taken into consideration the presence of a wary and unseen foe, against whom he must be continually on the alert, and whose deadly aim, from some neighboring ambush at any moment, may be supposed to be centred upon him. But leaving picket duty for some other occasion, we may briefly describe our present location, known in military language as the "Reserve." This is situated a few miles from the ferry previously alluded to, with a dense and interminable pine forest in the rear, an extensive marsh, reaching to the river in front, while, on either side, we are flanked by long, low, dingy rows of negro shanties" that more nearly resemble pens, used for the accommodation of a certain class of animals, than any other thing we can think of. The building itself, in which we are quartered, has, during the palmier days of "king cotton," been used, if we may be allowed the description, for "(ginning" and preparing that wonderful species of majesty for market. In one apartment, known, we suppose, as the engine-room, stands the dilapidated remains of an engine, much resembling an old drum stove, only somewhat larger, while rods and levers, and cranks and pipes, ile scattered about in promiscuous confusion. The remainder of the building may be simply described as "up stairs" and "down stairs," the latter named division being approached alone by a ricketty flight of old pine steps, very suggestive to the climber of the truth that he who climbs highest will fall farthest, and, we may add, generally hardest. Now, it is within the aforesaid "up stairs" that your correspondent is at the present moment seated, busily engaged in writing this rambling epitale, while every now and then we pause to take a meditative glance, through the aperture commonly called a door, at the distant scenery beyond. Gazing thus, we mentally exclaim, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad!"

scenery beyond. Graing thus, we mentally exclaim, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad!"

Ruin and desolation seem to brood over the land like the visible wing of some long-impending vengeance, that, as some black and mighty tempest, has been slowly gathering strength and fury, to mock at the puny strength of man as it sweeps onward in its career of destruction. The slave is here, but he no longer toils under the lash of his pitiless master. No more shall be sweat with unrequited toil, amid the long rows of furrowed cotton fields that lie beneath my view. For years the foot of the slave has trodden, day in and day out, to his weary task, on their burning, 'sandy bosoms; but the master that grew proud and enriched himself with the proceeds of his unpaid labor, is gone; he is a cowardly fugitive from his fraudulently-acquired estates, and those, whose 'hire he has kept back' for so many years now inhebit his dwelling!

Farther away, the tall, whita, longly chimney

inhabit his dwelling!

Farther away, the tall, white, lonely chimney, left standing here and there, and the ruins, swept by the fire in its mad and devouring fury, points, like some mournful funeral pile, to the grave of fallen pride and the terrible rotribution of Heaven upon the traitor to his country and the oppressor

upon the traitor to his country and the oppressor of his fellow man.

The cattle roam ownerless over the deserted fields; the watch dog bays, in a querulous tone, in the lone night, from amid the ruins; and the owl heots, in the still midnight hour, from the orevice of the tottering wall, while a shudder runs through the listening sentinel, as he turns him away on his monetorious round. Such are the fruits of this unboly and unnatural rebellion. Where shall it end? With nothing less than the extinction of the first deep cause of all our present national troubles. Men are to be found in the North, even yet, who have been, and are still aiding the rebellion, hasmuch as they are defending those very principles which give it vitality and energy; principles upon which, elone, in the gaze of all the world, it seeks to establish its monstrous supremacy, and upon which it seeks to divert from their course even the the eternal laws of nature and justice. But, thank Heaven, we live in an age of human progression; an age of free speech and free thought; and we also live in a land which, we believe, is destined to be the heme of universal liberty. The tempest of war, now sweeping its bosom, will leave its moral at mosphere free and pure, and bracing; while with renewed energy, we shall rapidly mount to the summit of true national greatness.

We have sufficiently taxed your time and patience; we shall close our letter. In the meantime, we remain,

THE REBELLION

A DECISIVE BATTLE PROBABLE.

JEFF DAVIS' NEW CABINET. Rebel Reports of a Battle Near Manassas. MORE UNION MEN ARRESTED AND SENT

TO RICHMOND.

Gen. Banks Advancing on Strasburg, Va WASHINGTON, March 25 -A despatch received ate last night from Winchester says that General Banks was then two miles from Strasburg, which he intended to take to-day. Strasburg is about nineteen miles southwest of Winchester. The rebel army under Jackson is believed to be there. Their retreat by railroad to

Richmond is cut off by our having got possession of Manassas. A great and decisive battle, at or near Strasburg, seems to be inevitable. This morning's National Intelligencer says: This morning's National Intelligencer says:

"A despatch received last night from Winchester says that General Banks was then at Cedar creek, two miles from Strasburg, which place he intended to take to-day. There was very little fighting yesterday (Monday.) The Unionists lost about ten killed and wounded. Mr. Luce, the assistant to Captain Abert, of the Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner. The enemy was still retreating."

Later News from Gen. Burnside's Army. NEW YORK, March 25 .- The steamer George Peabody has arrived from Newbern, N. C., which place she left on the 22d, via Hatters on Sunday.

She left at the Inlet the steamer Port Royal, from New York, all well. Also, the steamers New Brunswick and Louisiana, with many of the vounded from the Burnside Expedition. The steamer Spaulding left on Sunday for Fortess Monroe, with part of the prisoner The Peabody touched at Hampton Roads, when she saw a large fleet of transports at anchor. Among the passengers in the Peabody is Lieut. Col. Potter, of the Fifty-first Regiment, seriously wounded at Newbern.

Among the remains of the killed on board are Chaplain Benton, Captain Johnson, and Lieutenant Allen, of the Fifty-first New York, and Lieutenant Walker, of the Ninth New Jersey.

The expedition to Washington, North Carolina onsisted of several gunboats and the Twenty fourth Massachusetts.

The expedition to Beaufort had not reported back when the Peabody sailed. There was, however, a report of the capture of the steamer Nashville by our blockading fleet, as she left the place on the approach of our troops. The Peabody returns immediately with stores.

Another Account BALTIMORE, March 25 -On Thursday last an expedition left Newbern in steamers and went partially down the river, and on landing struck the railroad, and took up the march for Beaufort with hand-cars from Newbern loaded with ammunition, baggage, &c.

A few days before, the gunboat Stars and Stripes went outside and assisted the blookade lest the Nashville might try to escape to sea when the troops come inland. No opposition was made to the advance of our

rebels, learning of our approach, blew up Macon, fired the Nashville, and retreated across the river to Morehead City, Carolina City, and finally in the direction of Washington. Beaufort was almost entirely evacuated by people. Our troops occupied the place next day. On the same day (the 20th) General Burnside

sent a force, with several gunboats, to Washington. No opposition to landing. Our troops occupied the town, and the Union flag is flying on the Court There was nothing particularly new at Newbern.

Goldshorough On Wednesday last three men strayed beyond our lines and were made prisoners by a troop of rebel cavalry. The inhabitants are gradually returning to the town and taking the sum of the Late and Important from New Mexico, KANSAS CITY, March 24. The parangers by the Santa Fe stage furnish the following: Col. Slough, of Colorado, had arrived at Fort Union with 550 men, marching 160 miles in four

days. They intend forming a junction with Col. Canby, who was still at Fort Craig on the 7th inst. The advance guard of Texans was at Algederos, 45 miles from Santa Fe, on the 4th inst. Another battle was expected to occur before the first of April. The stage started from Fort Union and brings no mails or papers from Santa Fe, the stock and coaches having been taken off between Fort Union and Santa Fe. Skirmish in Missouri. KANSAS CITY, March 24 .- A skirmish occurred

between a detachment of the Sixth Kansas Regiment and Quantrell's band, near Independence, Mo., on the 22d. The latter were routed, with the loss of seven killed. The United States troops lost one killed, and captured eleven prisoners and twenty horses. The rebels killed two men and burnt the bridge across the Little Blue, the same day. From Fortress Monroe and the South. FORTRESS MONROE, March 24.—A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Scott, leaves this evening for Washington. The wind is west, with signs of rain. The following is from the Norfolk Day-Book of this morning :

RICHMOND, March 23 .- The House of Representatives have adopted resolutions to apply a portion of the moneys in the Contingent Fund to the aid and relief of the captured troops now in the hands of the enemy as prisoners.

We learn that fourteen steamers were at Old Point on Sunday, loaded with troops, supposed to be reinforcements for Burnside's Expedition.

RICHMOND, March 23 .- President Davis' Cabinet has been formed, and the Senate confirmed the appointments this morning, as follows: ppointments in informing, as follows.

Secretary of State—J. P. Benjamin, Louisiana.

War—George W. Randolph, Virginia.

Navy—S. R. Mallory, Florida.

Treasury—C. G. Memminger, South Carolina.

Attorney General—Thomas H. Watts.

Postmaster General—John H. Reagan, of Texas.

New troops are pouring in; six or seven regiments arrived in this neighborhood on Sunday, via President Davis has declared martial law over the counties of Elizabeth city, York, Warwick,

and Matthews. An account is given in the Day Book of an engagement near Warrington station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, on Saturday of last week. Three hundred Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Stuart, were attacked by five hundred Yankee cavalry. Forty of the latter were reported killed, and one hundred taken prisoners. The rebels are said to have lost six killed and one hundred and eighty wounded. This account is copied from the Lynchburg Virginian: "Seventy-seven citizens of Londoun county were

sent to Richmond on the Central cars on Toursday night, and committed to one of the military prisons. The Situation at Island No. 10.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS. Their Ability to Stand a Protracted Siege.

HAZARDS TO BE ENCOUNTERED. The following, which we take from the correspendence of the Chicago Journal, will clearly exhibit the strength of the robels in their position at Island No. 10, and the difficulties necessarily to be

encountered by our generals before victory shall

crown their efforts: We are in the midst of what promises to be one of the most difficult tasks yet undertaken by our West-ern forces. Our attacks on Forts Henry and Do-nelson were made from below the fortifications. This enabled our b ats to work at the best advan-tage. There they were supported by heavy land forces. Previous to this expedition starting our our troops had been ordered to other points and cannot immediately come to our assistance. Those our troops had been ordered to other points and cannot immediately come to our assistance. Those that have gone up the Tennessee are quite beyond coming to our aid, unless they have been ordered there with especial reference to this occasion, and are now merching for the place. General Pope, although in postession of New Madrid, cannot specify aid us, even if he finds himself in command of a force which he might spare. We have troops enough to serve as pickets and ward off any sortie against our transports, but not enough to make any separate and effectual attack. Even with a large force there would, in the present stage of the conflict, be difficulty in disposing of them to advantage. A heavy force coming in from below on the Tennessee side would render the highest aid; another from the Missouri side, co-operating, would prove sufficient for closing the struggle with the least possible loss of life. We have not accurate information of the strength of the enemy, but it is believed that the whole force from Columbus is before us, and it is supposed that those who evacuated New Madid have also joined them. If this be so, Commedore Foote has concentrated before him a most formidable army. They can lack for nothing necessary to stand a protracted siege.

The first difficulty our flotilla has here is to get at the enemy. At Columbus his position was approachable. The experiences of Henry and Donel. DIFFICULTY OF GETTING AT THE ENEMY.

son had taught him the weakness of fortified heights against our shells. Here they have taken a position exactly the reverse of those points. They have heavy mounted batteries down at the water's edge,

son had taught him the weakness of fortified heights against our chells. Here they have taken a position exactly the reverse of those points. They have heavy mounted batteries down at the water's edge, and our 64-pounders can illy cope with their 128-pound siege gans. Their artillery is mounted on chosen works; ours must be operated from gunboats standing out in a rapid stream flowing at the rate of six or seven miles per hour. It was manifest from the first that there would be great risk in making a sudden, dashing attack from our boats, headed down stream, as they must be to operate to the best advantage there. All familiar with boating on our Western rivers are well aware of the difficulty of holding a boat from being carried down with the stream unless it stands head to the current. Here is an almost unsurmountable difficulty, which compels all operations to be conducted with the utmost caution.

OTHER DANGERS TO BE GUARDED AGAINST. Let us suppose our gunboats, disregarding these considerations, had plunged into the fight as they have done heretofore when the enemy was above them. What would be the fate of any boat that might be disabled by this fire? Her rudders might be disabled by this fire? Her rudders carried away, or any material derangement of her engines, would have left her to the mercy of this heavy rolling stream, now almost a mountain torrent, and borne her down into the hands of the enemy. Anchorage is so uncertain in the channel where the boats must lie, now fifty feet deep, as not to be relied on. They must depend upon the power they possess within them, or they are risking more than prudence will permit.

THE POSSIBLE RESULTS OF DEFEAT.

All these things have been duly weighed—every movement has indicated this complete caution. Had our enemy been above us, in the stream, instead of below us, the gunboats would have given them a deeperate greeting on last Saturday afternoon, on our first arrival. If unsuccessful or repulsed, they could have withdrawn without difficulty and awaited a more favorable movement. What would be the result of a defeat at this time, and under these circumstances? Our gunboats must fall into their hands. Next, our mortarboats would has theirs almost without a struggle. Those of our transports which should make a precipitate retreat might be saved. But all that remained to help the gunboats off, or that failed to improve the opportune moment, would also fall into their hands. It would not end with the loss of our flottilla and naval stores. The arma-THE POSSIBLE RESULTS OF DEFEAT. also fall into their names. It would not end with the loss of our flotilla and naval stores. The arma-ment which has made us their terror on water and given us command of all our navigable streams, would, in their hands, make them the masters of would, in their hands, make them the masters of these same waters, and roll back the onward tide of victory to our very hearthstones. Columbus would again be theirs, and Cairo and St. Louis are stripped of troops; but they are safe at this moment through the protection of this flotilla. Should the public become restive for another gunboat victory, they may take a hint from these considerations of the momentum consequences of a defeat

tous consequences of a defeat. THE LATEST FROM THE SOUTH, AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

FEDERAL OPERATIONS ON THE GEORGIA COAST. Late Southern papers have been received through various channels. The news generally is of a pacific character. We make a few interesting ex-

Affairs on the Georgia Coast. [From the Savannah Republican, March 10.]
We have received some items of intelligence of Yankee operations on our coast that are worthy of the attention of our readers while in themselves of the attention of our readers while in themselves they are of no significant moment. Some days ago the fiect entered the harbor of Fernandina, and took possession of the town, no resistance being offered on our part. It had previously been determined to evacuate the place and abandon the defences of the island, as they were insufficient to encounter the heavy guns of the enemy. Besides, should the defence prove successful, it must necessarily have been accompanied with a sacrifice wholly rily have been acc rily have been accompanied with a sacrifice wholly unwarranted by the military importance of the

The occupation took place on Monday last, and as the train of cars was about moving off with the remaining troops and inhabitants, a shell from one of the enemy's gunboats exploded in one of the cars, killing George Savage and — Thompson, and seriously wounding a brother of the latter. In and seriously wounding a brother of the latter. In the excitement that ensued, the train was abandoned, the occupants taking to their heels.

We are mortified to learn that all our guns on Amelia Island, amounting to over twenty, fell into the hands of the enemy. General Trapier owes the public an explanation of such a disaster. It had previously been determined to evacuate the island—why was the removal of the guns delayed until the enemy was in sight? The circumstance argues the grossest remissness somewhere, and we hone the the grossest remissness somewhere, and we hope the Government will institute a thorough inquiry into the unfortunate affair. the unfortunate affair.

The day after the occupation of Fernandina, the enemy's gunboats went up to St. Mary's, and took possession of that town, also without resistance. No damage was done to the place, are to Fernandina, the contrary having been incorrectly reported. But few persons were found at either, and they were not disturbed. The Federals seem disposed to pursue a conciliatory weight with the missing the contraction. to pursue a conciliatory policy, with the vain hope of winning converts to their cause. They will find

of winning converts to their cause. They will find none so degraded on the soil of Georgia. One gunboat ascended the St. Mary's, and the officers took special pains to assure such of the inhabitants as they saw that no harm was meditated, and request them to remain at their homes, and attend to their business. A number of negroes had gone to the gunboat, but all such, we are informed, were immediately taken in hand and put in irons.

Terday the Federals made their appearance were immediately taken in hand and put in irons.

Terday the Federals made their appearance were immediately taken in hand and put in irons.

There were immediated as the telegraphic instruments hear nothing of latence to the interior, we could they took possession of the fillers. We presume vicusly been deserted by both troophich had pre-There were seventeen Federal vessels of cliticens, mouth of the St. John's on Saturday, and it if the samed they went up the river to Jacksonville yesterday. The stemmer Darlington, with Government stores, and a large number of women and children, fleeing from Fernandina, was chased by a Federal gunboat up St. Mary's river, for some distance, when the Darlington ran aground, and was taken.

We hear that the progress of the Federals up the

We hear that the progress of the Federals up the St. Mary's was not wholly uninterrupted. Two scouting companies, Capt. Hopkins' and another, the name of which we could not learn, are said to have killed some twenty five Federals and captured two others, at Albarti's Mills, on the St. Mary's. P S.—A despatch received after the foregoing was written states that Burnswick was occupied at o'clock P. M., yesterday. Col. Styles, who had a regiment there, retired, after burning the wharves and storehouses near the water.

Trying Times in the Metropolis -- Not Whipped since Dinner. The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent is disposed to look philosophically on the bright side of affairs. The following is an extract from one of his recent jovial epistles: "You will naturally desire to know how the peo-ple in the Confederate metropolis stand these trying times—for it is evident that we are not safe, in these days of light-draft gunboats and high water. I answer in the main, we stand it very well. Some,

I answer, in the main, we stand it very well. Some, to be sure, are down hearted, and nobody wears as broad a grin as they did the day after the battle of Leesburg. Still, there is a universal determination to do or die—to go down, if need be, with our harness on, warring like a brave people to the last. I passed General Wigfall on my return from dinner, and asked him if there was any news. 'No,' said he, 'I don't believe we have been whipped since dinner; I expect, though, to hear of another defeat in the next five minutes.' 'Somehow I can't help thinking of Hallock's asdinner; 1 expect, though, to near or another defeat in the next five minutes."

"Somehow I can't help thinking of Halleck's assertion by telegraph to McClellan, that 'the Union flag is on the soil of Tennessee, never to be removed.' This is brag, but the Yankees have, up to this time, stuck like leeches wherever they have effected a landing. They entrench themselves, and at the first spadeful of earth thrown up by them, our generals give right up and say all is lost. They have attacked us repeatedly in trenches and forts, and carried the latter invariably, while we, with the exception of the St. Nioholas affair, and a few others, have not done a daring thing through the whole war. Another noticeable difference between the Yankees and ourselves, is that they follow up their victories; while we squat down in our tracks the moment a battle is ended. This is a shameful fact, which disheartens me more than anything else. I have no hope now in anybody but God and Beauregard."

Latest from Pensacola. The correspondent of the Mobile Register, The correspondent of the Mobile Register, under date of Pensacola, March 6, says:
Blustering March weather is upon us, and the Yankees outside are getting a surfeit of rolling. They are just laying down to it under a southwest wind. I hope they may be blown to Davy Jones' habitation; or high and dry on their beautiful desert—Santa Rosa Island. Our streets are awept clean, and clouds of dust fill the air, much to the annoyance of promenadors, especially ladies.

Much anxiety prevails among our officens, and merchants are packing up, and families who are able are seeking other points for residence. A meeting of the citizens was held yesterday in the City Hall to devise means for the defance and guard of the city. They instructed the board of aldermen and mayor to use every effort to obtain a sufficient force for that purpose. On the strength of this state of affairs, a call for one hundred men from this county has been made by the Governor of Florida, in compliance with the requisition of the President for \$2 500 men from this State. Pensacola has now three companies in the war, and various companies are being raised for regiments recolisting. The City Council yesterday passed an ordinance compelling all owners of small vessels in the bay to had up their crafts and place them in the public square. In consequence of which the square is full of all kinds—sloops and oared boats—and the boys are having fine times rowing on land, and playing sailor on terra firma.

Chenge (small bank bills) here is very scarce, and I don't know what our people are going to do without it. The soldiers suffer much inconventence, as they are paid off in fifty and one-hundred dollar-bills. under date of Pensacola, March 6, says :

Cotton Planters in Trouble. It would seem that the cotton planters are in a dilemma, by the following paragraph taken from a Louisiana exchange:

"The trouble of coming to an understanding in "The trouble of coming to an understanding in relation to the planting of a new crop arises chiefly from the fact that our planters fear to forbear planting, so undetermined is the matter of blockade. It is not improbable that this reason may be weighty enough to prevent a general union of action, despite all argument to oppose it. There has been no general action taken by the cotton interest."

A Union Flag in East Tennessee. The Richmond Whig, of the 4th inst., learns that an attempt was made last week, by some Union men, to raise a Union flag in Jonesborough, Tennessee, which led to a row between Secessionists and Unionists, resulting in the killing of three of

Singular Candor of a Rebel. A returned prisoner, from Fort Warren, speaks thus kindly of his host: "While at Fort Warren our men were treated

TWO CENTS.

own. Privates were allowed all priviled

FROM GEN. GRANT'S DIVISION. THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE. TOKENS OF RETURNING LOYALTY.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Times as written a letter, from "Up the Tennessee," ated the 15th inst. A few of his striking paragraphs are annexed:

I do not look for any opposition to the advance of the expedition this side of Florence, Ala, nor do I believe that there is any important concentration of Secession forces even in that vicinity. Matters have, however, been kept so very quiet of late in this part of the Confederacy, that I must confess I am at a loss to conjecture as to the next movement of the rebels in any quarter. The evacuation of Manassas, the retirement from Pensacola, and the abandonment of Columbus, all mean something, which may not be unraveled until our forces auddenly find themselves before the very batteries of the enemy.

denly find themselves before the very batteries of the enemy.

The white flags spoken of in my last as being occasionally displayed on the southern Ohio shore become very numerous as we penetrate the interior of Secessionden. They are to be seen flying in front of almost every residence where any remnant of the human species yet remains. A portion of the domiciles were evacuated when the gunboats first steamed up the river, and they yet remain untenanted and solitary, a and spectacle to those who feel an interest in the agricultural prosperity of the country in general. country in general.

It is a fact that the greater portion of the territory of Western Tennessee lying west of the river bearing that name is yet in the hands of the adherents of Jeff Davis, and that they are organized into hands who carried a the control of th

rents of Jeff Davis, and that they are organized into bands who consider themselves engaged for the war, and who have takon up "Jayhawking" as a business. They make their appearance in small companies, generally mounted, on the west bank of the river, and choosing a safe distance, sometimes "enture a few shots at some solitary steamer conveying either stores or troops to some point above. To-day, as x was standing on the pilot-house of our steamer, two ribe shots eame from an adjacent hill, one striking the hurricane deck between the chimness, and the other passing between a soldier's legs and burying itself in the planks in tront of the furnaces.

and burying itself in the planks in front of the furnaces.

Providence seems to favor the Federal cause to the extent that all the rivers leading to the heart of the rebellion remain excessively high, thereby allowing steamers, carrying pilets who have never travelled in that direction, to navigate their waters in safety. At the time I write, the Tennesco is very high, all the adjacent low lands being under water, the channel filled with driftwood, and the former banks entirely under water

One hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the Tennessee river, and I find that there are unmistakable evidences of a love of the "Old Flag." The country, heretofore low and marshy, now rises into hold and rugged cliffs. Ledges of reck guard cither side of the river, and numerous chimney-stacks announce an approach to the iron region of Southern Tennessee.

The appearance and character of the people The appearance and character of the people seem to charge with the country. A few school-houses, and other testimonials of enterprise and civilization, are to be seen as we journey along. But, more than all, I can witness here that the residents, and especially the women, will manifest their devotion to the Union. From almost every farm house they come down to the beach and wave their handkerchiefs as the boat passes. One lady, seated on the portion of a year fine residence.

lady, seated on the portice of a very fine residence, on the eastern bank, to-day, shouted so loud that it was distinctly heard on the boat: "Hurrah for Andy Johnson."

THE CAPTURE OF NEW MADRID. General Pope's Official Report. General Pope, in his official report of the capture f New Madrid, Mo., says : I arrived before this town with the forces under my command on Monday, the 3d inst. I found the place occupied by five regiments of infantry and several companies of artillery. One bestioned earthwork mounting fourteen heavy guns, about several companies of artillery. One bastioned carthwork mounting fourteen heavy guns, about half a mile below the tewn, and another irregular work, at the upper end of the town, mounting seven pieces of heavy artillery, together with lines of entrenchments between them, constituted the defensive works. Six gunboats, carrying from four to eight heavy guns each, were anchored along the shore, between the upper and lower redoubts.

As there seemed to be no immediate hope of the appearance of our gunboats, it became necessary to bring dawn a few heavy guns by land, to operate against those of the enemy. They were accordingly sent for, and meantime forced reconnoissances were pushed over the whole ground, and into several parts of the town. Some brisk skirmishes resulted, in which the enemy invariably retreated precipiin which the enemy invariably retreated precipitately. As soon as I found that it would be necessary to await the arrival of our heavy guns, I determined to occupy some point on the river below

termined to occupy some point on the river below, and establish our small guns, if possible, in such position as to blockade the river. Point Pleasant, twelve miles below, was selected, as being in a rich agricultural region, and being the terminus of the plank: 10ad from the interior of Arkansas. I accordingly threw forward Colonel Plummer, Eleventh Missouri, to that point, with three regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and a field-battery of 10 pound Parrott and rified guns, with orders to make a lodgement on the river bank, to line the bank with rific-pits for a thousand men, and to establish his artillery in sunk batteries of single pieces between the rific pits.

After repeated and persistent cannonading from the gunboats the enemy found it impossible to disledge him, and he blockade of the river to transports, during the whole of our operations. Menntime, the tion, and the blockade of the river to transports, during the whole of our operations. Meantime the speny continued every day to reinforce Newhad inferom Island No. 10 until on the 12th, they force of arthwest infantry, besides a considerable [Here follows and nine gunboats. heavy guns received front of the planting of the enemy's works at night, which main front of the published.]

Our batteries opened as soon as the day dawnand were realised to in front and on the flanks by

and were replied to in front and on the flanks by the whole of the enemy's heavy artillery on land and water. The cannonading was continued furi-ously all day by the gunboats and land batteries of ously all day by the gunboats and land batteries of
the enemy, but without producing any impression
upon us. Whilst the cannonading was thus going
on on our right, I instructed General Paine to make
a demonstration against the entrenchments on our
left, and supported his movement by Palmer's division. The enemy's pickets and grand guards were
driven into his entrenchments, and the skirmishers
forced their way close to the main ditch.

A furious thunderstorm began to rage about 11
o'clock that night, and continued almost without intermission until morning. Just before daylight termission until morning. Just before daylight Gen. Stanley was relieved in the tronches with his livision by Gen. Hamilton. A few minutes after drylight a flag of frunce approached our batteries, with information that the enemy had evacuated his works. Small parties were at once advanced by Gen. Hamilton, to ascertain whether such was the fact, and Capt. Mower, First United States infantry, with companies A and H of that regiment, was sent forward to plant the United States flag over

try, with companies A and 11 of that regiment, was sent forward to plant the United States flag over the abandoned works
It is almost impossible to give any exact account of the immense quantities of property and supplies left in our hands. All their artillery, field batteries, and siege guns, amounting to thirty-three pieces; megazines full of fixed ammunition of the best quality; several thousand stand of small arms, with hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges; tents with hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges; tents, wagons, entrenching tools, etc., are among the spoils. Nothing except the men escaped, and they only with what they wore. They landed on the opposite side of the river, and are scattered in the wild bottoms. I immediately advanced Hamilton's division into the place, and had the guns of the enemy turned upon the river, which they completely commend.

The flight of the enemy was so hasty that they abandoned their pickets, and gave no intimation to the forces at Island No. 10. The consequence is that one gunboat and ten large steamers, which

that one gunboat and ten large steamers, which were there, are cut off from below, and must either be destroyed or fall into our hands. I sland No. 10 must necessarily be evacuated, as it can neither be reinforced nor supplied from below. Gen. Sigel's Address to his Soldiers. Immediately after the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Gen. Sigel issued a stirring address to his command, composed of the First and Second divisions of Gen. Curtis' army, extracts from which will be found below. Gen. Sigel says:

will be found below. Gen. Sigel says:

The last days were hard, but triumphant. Surrounded and pressed upon all sides by an enterprising, desperate, and greedy enemy—by the Missouri and Arkansas mountaineer, the Texan Ranger, the finest regiment of Louisana troops, and even the savage Indian, almost without food, sleep, as camp fires—you remained firm and unabashed, awaiting the moment when you could drive back your assailants or break through the iron circle by which the enemy thought to crush or capture us all, and plant the rebellious flag on the rocky summit of Pex Ridge.

You have defeated all their schemes. When at McKiesick's farm, west of Bentonville, you extrino nave of centred an inters statemes. When at McKiesick's farm, west of Bentonville, you extricated yourselves from their grasp by a night's march, and secured a train of two hundred wagons before the enemy became aware of the direction you had taken. Instead of being out off, weakened, you had taken. Inscend to some act on an area driven to the necessity of giving battle under the most unfavorable circumstances, you have juined your friends and comrades at Sugar Creek,

morable in the history of this war.

* * * * * * * * * * *

You may look with pride on the few days just passed, during which you have so gloriously defended the flag of the Union. From 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, when you left McKissiok's farm, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, when you arrived from Keetsville in the common encampment, you marched fifty miles, fought three battles, took not only a battery and a flag from the enemy, but more than a hundred and fifty prisoners—among them acting Brigadier Gen. Herbert, the commander of the Louisiana forces, and his major; Col. Mitchell, of the Fourteenth Arkansas; Col. Stone, adjulant general of Prikas's forces, and Lieut. Col. John H. Price, whose life was twice spared, and whe has now for the second time violated his parole, and was arrested with arms in his hands.

You have done your duty, and you can justly claim your share in the common glory of this victory. But let us not be partial, unjust, or haughty. Let us sot forget that alone we were too weak to perform the great work before us. Let us acknowledge the great services done by all the brave soldiers of the Third and Fourth divisions, and always keep in mind that "united we stand, divided we fall." Let us hold out and push the work through marches, by hardships and fatigues, by strict distances. The hardships and fatigues, by strict distances in the content of the properties of the morning he got well, but left the station remarking that he was willing to suffer, and

copies \$120.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN AT PORTLAND. Cotton Declined Ad-Breadstuffs Lower,

The steamers Kangaroo and Tcutonia arrived The London Times has another article on the fa-vorable opportunity for negotiations between the North and the South, under the recent successes of

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times, in an article against the revision of the maritime law, argues that if Eugland gives up the right to capture merchant ships, she would surrender the only arm which gained all she has gained and defends all she has gained.

The Times thinks that the Foderal victories will lead to a separation and peace.

The Tuscarora and the Sumpter were still at Gibraltar on the 7th.

LONDON, March 13 — Rusiness in American states. GREAT BRITAIN.

Hondon, March 13 — Business in American stocks was restricted, pending another arrival.

Consols closed at 938a931.

London, Murch 14.—American securities are firm; Pric Railroad, 32a33, Illinois Central shares, FRANCE.

Jules Favre, in the Corps Lassislatif, denounced the Mexican expedition, has the paragraph relating to it in the address we adopted.

London, March 14—The Paris Patric asserts that a member of the English Cabinet recently declared to a deputation from the manufacturing districts, that according to information from Washington, an amicable separation of the North and South will take place about June, and the basis of the treaty will be that Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky will return to the Union; the two republics to have no land customs line; the search for slayers to be prohibited in all the States, and that slayers. to be prohibited in all the States, and that slavery must disappear within thirty years.

All Thouvenel has sent a note to Mr. Ratazzi, of the Train Cabinet, demonstrating the dangers created by the Provvedimento Association.

It is rumored that the English Government has notified the French authorities of the sudden departure from London of three men implicated in the Orsin plot, and who are suspected of harboring some design against the Emperor. The police are on the alert.

The ordinary expenses of the year are estimated at 1,729,000,000 tranes. The receipts are estimated at 1,729,000,000 tranes. The receipts are estimated at nearly 16 000,000 in excess of this.

The Bourse closed heavy and drooping. Rentes 69f. 90c. o be prohibited in all the States, and that slavery

The Confederate Commissioner, Rost, had arrived at Madrid, but the Government refused to receive GREECE.

ITALY. The majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies has resolved to support the new ministry. The details of the first sitting of the general assembly of the Provedimento Association at Genos have been published. Garibaldi was enthusiastically received. He strongly favored the holy idea of the Central Committee forming one society, from all liberal Italian societies. The assembly rose and loudly cheered this sontiment. He hoped the language would also hold out the honder that language the hold out the honder. Italians would also hold out the hand to all enslaved

PRUSSIA. The King of Prussia has declined to accept the resignation of the Ministry and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. The majority, by a vote of 92 ta 4, resolved to support the Ministry.

Commercial Intelligence.

| Fair. Middling. | Orleans | 13 k d. | 12 k d. | Mobile | 13 d. | 12 d. | 13 d. | 14 d. | 15 d. | 15

ITEMS. — Thackeray has recently removed from Onslow Square to the neighborhood of Kensington Gardons, and at his new house has had fitted up a stage, with and at his new house has had fitted up a stags, with the appurtenances of a private theatre. A few days since the original of "Lovel the Widower" was performed before a select audience. The first draft of this popular tale was a drame, under the title of "The Wolf and the Lamb." It was altered somewhat by Mr. Thackeray, and subsequently appeared in the Corakill Magazins. The performance went off with considerable spirit, and Mr. Thackeray, in the garb of a clergyman, his silvery locks assisting admirably the assumption, went through his part with his usual spirit and vivacity.—London Literary Gazetts.

— A new edition of the entire works of John

—London Literary Gazette.

—A new edition of the entire works of John Bunyan, edited with original notes, and a memoir of the author, is announced by John Hirst, of Canonbury. The editor is to be the Rev. Henry Stebbing, D. D. Mr. Hirst has realized a good income for many years by selling the works of John Bunyan only, and the productions of no other author. His plan has been to drive from one congregation to another, disposing of retail copies of the edition published by Messrs. Blackie. Mr. and profess that the demand is on the increase, self, he fully employ a traveller, who, with him. Bunyan," to use his will be able to "live off their days."—Literary Gazeten. "to the end of — Dwring the course of last year, the ner days.—Literary tracting. "to the end of — Dwring the course of last year, the an old Welsh family were brought to light, ares of covered from the dust and obscurity of an attic, in which they had long slumbered. They were found to comprise a series of books, papers, and dogments, extending from the fitteenth century to the middle of the eighteenth, some of them containing highly curious matter. One book, which must have belonged to some member of the family who was

Literary Gazette.

— A new opera, by a German composer of repute,
Herr Albert, "Konig Enzio." is about to be produced at Stuttgart. Herr Hiller's "Catacomben"
has been brought out at Wiesbaden with complete
success. The words are by Moritz Hartman. Anton Rubenstein the celebrated planist and composer, has, it appears, likowise composed an opera,
entitled "Die Kinder der Haide," which will be
represented, at Weimar, upon the anniversary of
the birthday of the Princess Paulowna. Herr Ruhomstein in a Russign by birth and at present the benstein is a Russian by birth, and at present the

— Sir Edwin Landseer is occupied on a subject which, it is not probable, will be exhibited at the World's Fair—namely, a portrait of the late Mr. F. B. Sheridan shortly before his decease. The subject is not such as it might be thought that Sir Edwin Landseer would entertain; but nevertheless he has worked it with the utmost care. The competition contains three figures and a dog, on the position contains three figures and a dog, on the head of which Mr. Sheridan has placed his hand.—

World.

Mr. Creswick has been working on a picture which he has named "The Waggoner's Rest," but it is to be feared that the work will be delayed, as the artist's labors have been unfortunately arrested by a serious illness.—Art World.

believe, very courageously with some questions of disputed reading -Exachiner. — In 1703, Patterson, the founder of the Bank of England, projected a great public library of commerce and exchange. It has recently been proposed to revive this institution, and bring together, from far and wide, the old and modern books and tracts, illustrating the history of British commerce.

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PORTLAND, March 25 .- The steamer Nova Sco. tian has arrived, with Liverpool advices to the 13th, and by telegraph, via Londonderry, to the The steamer Edinburgh sailed from Liverpoo on the 12th.

the North.
Cotton has declined id. The sales of the weak were 32.000 bales, and on Friday 7.000 bales. Flour s still declining. On Friday Wheat was heavy at Tuesday's decline of 1a2d. Corn has declined 6:In is lower than on Tuesday, when the decline was 6dals.
Provisions are quiet and steady.
LONDON, MARCH 14.—CORROLS 6:13031.

69f. 90c.

The specie in the banks of France increased during the month 61,000,000 francs. SPAIN.

All the ports on the coast of Greece, in the gulf of Argolie, have been placed under a strict block-ade, in consequence of the insurrection at Nauplia.

The Government had warned the Provvedimento Committee of Genoa to assume a certain tone,

LIVERFOOL, March 14.—The sales of Cutton to speculators during the week have been 9,000 bales and to experters 1,500 bales. The authorized quotations are a

FOREIGN LITERARY, ART, AND DRAMATIC

belonged to some member of the family who was engaged in diplomatic affairs, contains copies of between eighty and ninety letters of Queen Margaret of Anjou. This valuable document is about to be printed by the Camden Society. No other letters of Margaret of Anjou have been handed down.—
Literary Gazette.

- Mr. Benedict's music to "The Lily of Killar-— Mr. Benedict's music to "The July of Kular-ney!' proves increasingly attractive at Jovent Gar-den Theatre. Mr. Wallace's opera, we are never-theless assured, will still be produced before the close of the season; Mr. F. Clay's, Mr. McFar-ren's, and the version of "Faust," not.—Athe-

Art World.

— Mr. Maclise's great picture representing the "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo," executed in the House of Parliament, is near its completion. We understand that the painter feels more than satisfied with the process of stereothrome, or water-glass, in which he has wrought: we may say he is enthusiastic in praise of the system, and intends carrying out his next work by the same.—Athenaum.

— Mr. John Leighton has, we understand, been — Mr. John Leighton has, we understand been commissioned by the committee of the Art Union of London to prepare a work to be executed in bronze, commemorative of the character and ca-

by a serious liness.—Art worth.

The new edition of Mr. Dyce's Shakspeare, in eight handsome octayo volumes, upon which Messrs. Griffin, Bohn, and Co. are busy, will not be a simple reprint of an edition that has taken its place as the best reading of the text extant. Once more the most accomplished student of our Elizabethan dramatists has scrutinized throughout the text of Shakspeare, and he will be found to have dealt, we believe very correspondent with some guarantees.

coming to the Royal Italian Opera this season.

LEARNING TO CHEW TORACCO.— Pesterday morning, a Baltimore policeman observed a horse and wagon standing in the street, apparently without an owner. After making inquiry, and finding that no owner was near, he took possession of it. On getting on the wagon he discovered, lying eather bed of it, a negro boy, in an unconscious state. Under the impression that the boy was suffering from apoplexy, or some terrible fit, he removed him to the Eastern district police-station.— A physician was called, who administered an emetic, when the boy recovered sufficiently to state the cause of his illness. He has been auxious for some time to become proficient in the use of the weed. In the course of the morning he got well, but left the station remarking that he was willing to suffer, and would learn to obew.

would learn to shew.