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DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO.

SPRING. 1862.

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HAVE NOW IN STORE, LINES OF CHOICE GOODS, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS.

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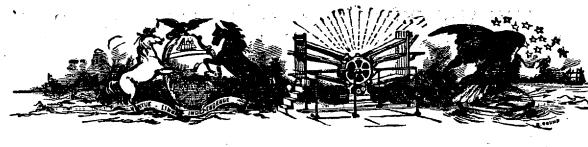
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greatly reduced prices. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are
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and patterns of lamps, and all articles pertaining to the
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MONUMENTS AND GRAVE
STONES at very reduced prices at Marble Works
of A. STEINMETZ, BIDGE Avenus, below Eleventh
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uarters are reached. "General, the battery is

nere." "You have my thanks. The Fifty first

ters in a strip of woods and cornfield, until 6 A.

M., when firing from the extreme right about one

mile and a half from Burnside's headquarters was

their batteries and rifled pits, and every conceiva-

ble point of cover; it was no open field work, but

a contest of infantry against battery and fortifica-

have done nobly; they will be remembered for

VOL. 5.—NO. 200.

WHOLESALE HOUSES 27 AND 54-INCH

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

BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS. FANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.

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Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN ARPETINGS.

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500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., Together with a complete assertment of OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,
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All of new, choice selections, and

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A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE.

OLDDEN & RICKNER. 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH, 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 AND CAPS. 1862. SPRING STOCK 1862. COMPLETE. C. H. GARDEN & Co., HATS, CAPS, AND FURS;

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
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FARE & BROT. Importors, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below mb20-ti CHEAP BUTTER! CHEAP BUT-TER! only 12 cts. per pound, at No 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. mh25-1f TERY CHOICE WHITE RYE FLOUR, only 2% cts. per pound, at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street. mh25 tf PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF NEWBERN. Sailing—Orders—The Departure from Croaton Sound—A Beautiful Scene—Music on the Waters-A Steamer Aground in the Marshes -A Welcome Mail-Injustice to a Noble Regiment-Our Destination-In the Neuse River=Rebel Craft=At Anchor=The Landing= Firing Heard-"The Situation"-The Battle-Gallant Charge of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania-Victory-The Prizes-The Rebels Retreat to Kingston-The Forty-eighth Penusylvania-Successful Forage-Returning Ci-

Burnside Expedition, CROATAN Sound, N. C., March 10, 1862. After lying at anchor seven days near the island, since the embarkation of the troops, awaiting sailing orders, the orders have at length reached us, and the stated time for our departure is to morrow morning. The waters of Croatan have been unusually rough to-day, rendering it almost an impossibility for the surf-boats to ply etween the ships or to the island. So but little

nformation or news is passing the rounds. MARCH 11 .- At an early hour this morning, the naval squadron sailed, followed by the First brigade, which in turn was followed by the Second and Third brigades. The scene the expedition presented was beautifully grand. As the little gunboats mounted the waves of the Croatan, freshened by a rising "northeaster," and disappeared in the distance, the steamers New York, Admiral, and others, with schooners in tow, were close astern of the flag-ship, the Hunchback following in their wake, while the steamer Cossack, with a schooner ashed to her larboard side, and two astern in tow, he Scout, G B. Smith, and the Northern, were heading away under a high pressure of steam. Astern of us were brig, steamer, and schooner getting in readiness to move, while on our starboard

and larboard sides were neat little schooners, sails infurled and swelled by the favoring breeze, skiming over the water with more grace and more rapid progress than the large black transport steamers. As the music from the different bands, playing Dixie from the hurricane decks of the steamers, came trembling over the water and was lost upon the surging waves, cheer after cheer rose from decks growded with soldiers, which roused the latent feelings of one and all, rousing up the elasticity of the gray-haired soldier to think of his country's ause—the thought of his country's rights being assailed by wanton hands. The effect upon tho fair-haired and smooth-faced soldier boy was doubly apparent; all the ardor of the youth now aroused, the quick impulse of an ardent temperament at once perceptible, and his young, manly heart swelled with that patriotism, love of country, the protection of his country's fing-the emblem of a glorious na-

tionality—characteristic of the Union soldier boy. We are now passing the steamer New York, anround near the marshes. Now we are passing the Admiral, and another cheer goes forth from the soldiers on the deck of the Cossack. Away goes the Cossack, passing all the steamers. "Good for the Cossack '" was about falling from our lips when a neat little schooner came sailing along, and passed with as much grace and case as a 2.40 nag coming down Broad or Chestnut would of being the first steam transport at anchor. The ficet are anchored at or near the same place they were

just previous to going up to Roanoke Island, being about one mile off the Swash. Quite a large fleet of sailing vessels and a few steamers are at anchor off the Island in the Sound. A heavy mail was brought aboard the fleet by a ing-boatfrom Hatteras, bringing papers up to March Among the number were The Press, Inquirer, and New York papers, &c. The news was truty gratifying, and forms the basis for renewed hopes of victory, and the speedy restoration of peace, and he final and irrevocable overthrow of treason's blighting monument—a Rebel Confederacy.

The Inquirer's special correspondent,

his despatches from Roanoke Island and what he claims as a correct map of the field of battle and positions of regiments in the engagement, is much mistaken as to the position assigned the Fifty first Pennsylvania, the only Pennsylvania regiment as yet in the expedition. He places it in the extreme rear, or as a reserve. The regiment was on the extreme right, moving forward steadily through the most part of the swamp flanking the battery, exposed to a heavy fire of grape and canister and musketry from the enemy, which, fortunately, was aimed too high. Why the special of the Inquirer seeks to place that regiment in a wrong position seems remarkably strange. Whether it was done from a want of knowledge of their true place in the battle remains yet to be explained. It is but due to the gallant conduct of that regimen that the amende honorable should yet be made.

The waters of the Pamlico are calm to-night, and the night is beautiful, air pleasant and balmy. We laid twenty-three days at Hatteras before, and during that time we never saw the waters calmer. A calm at Hatterns is among the rarities of that part of the North Carolina coast. A forward movement will be made in the morning. The activity that characterizes the movements of the naval forces, &c., under Commodore Golds-

borough, are indicative of an advance. WEDNESDAY, 12.—The expedition is again under way, moving down the Pamlico southward. Now come speculations as to its destination. Some suy Pamlico river to Washington, and advance on the rear of Newbern; others, direct for the Neuse river, and up near Newbern, and there land near the mouth of Hancock creek, a distance of sixteen miles from the place. The latter place and destination of the fleet, seems probable. What a glorious thing it is to have a general to lead the forces, and they don't know where they are going;

that each move is crouched in mystery! Secrecy, and a prompt and energetic move, is the great lever of the success of the Union arms. 10 A. M.-Passed Ocracoke Inlet; rebel steamer lying at anchor at the mouth of the inlet; no effort was made by our gunboats to approach her. The shallowness of the water was an obstacle in the way had the same been desired. On the point strong fortifications are said to be erected.

2 P. M.—We are now in the Neuse river, without a doubt. Near sun-down, two small sail were seen hugging close to the opposite shore. The Picket, that saucy little gunboat, runs out and fires a shot across the bow of one, bringing her to, and sends a boat (yawl) after her, while it pays a compliment to the other, just turning into a slough, in the shape of a 30-pounder. The men, or whoever they are, leave the boat and take to the woods. Shells are thrown into the woods, and the Picket returns with her one boat. After sunset, the signal for anchoring is given, and, as each transport dropped her cable, the gunboats took their places as sentinels, to keep their steady watch over the safety of thou sands, scon wrapped in slumber, on the waters of the Neuse. What will the morrow bring forth?

stonls intrudingly into the mind, as we sit and look out upon the "Burnside Expedition," so soon to meet the enemy. Victory or death is the watchword, and our country may expect every man to do his duty. THURSDAY, 15th .- Orders for landing at 81 A. M. The flag-ship Alice Price steamed up and moved over to the west side of the river, entering the mouth of Hancock creek. In the meantime, the woods were shelled far and near by our gunboats. Seeing the way was clear, she signalled, and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, being in surf boats, were moved to the point of landing. The surf boats, being so densely filled with soldiers, were unable to get to the shore, owing to the shallowness of the water, so the men jumped out and waded through the water up to their middle. The flag was planted once more on the soil of North Caro-lina, and formed the rallying point of each regi-ment. The landing was promiscuous, the First, Second, and Third brigades landing in tugs, surf,

and other boats. As they landed they moved forward, the gunboats moving up along the river in ing, and many incidents connected therewith, would prove superfluous, hence their omission. The marine battery (six guns), under command of Lieut. McCook, and one 12-pound steel rifled cannon, under Captain Bennet, of the steamer of despair has settled down upon its leaders. North Cossack, were landed about 9 A. M., and were drawn almost the entire way by the Fifty-first Regiment Ponnsylvania Volunteers. The day was wet and dreary, the rain falling at almost regular

intervals heavy and fast, making the awampy parts of the roads almost impassable, the gray clay and sand stickey, and bard to get through, while the low parts were covered with water. From 12 o'clook until 9 P. M. the Fifty-first Regiment, occasionally assisted by the rear regiments in passing, toiled on until exhausted nature compelled a halt and a rest for a few hours. The soldiers, wet, hungry, muddy, and tired, reclined their weary imbs on the wet ground, on wet blankets; some building fires, lay near them; others, tearing some encing from a paling surrounding the yard of some old dilapidated buildings near by, lay on them. At 2 A. M. the roll was beaten, and each widier rose, rolled up his blanket, and was in line, under arms, in five minutes. The long ropes attached to the battery are taken hold of, and away through the mud the column moves. The morning was misty, and woods and thick underbrush on

Decimated.

heard. General Burnside accompanied by Generals Foster and Reno, General Foster moved forward to ioin his brigade, General Reno the same. Part of FIRE ON US. the second brigade were on the railroad already, the remainder joined, and the brigade moved forward INSTANCES OF PERSONAL DARING. to the enemy's entrenchments, and were soon actively engaged. The heavy volleys of musketry and the booming of artillery, and the sound of the whistling balls and screaming shells, were terrific, but, nothing daunted, the gallant Union forces moved steadily up to meet the enemy, protected behind

The enemy's force was 7,000-ours actively en gaged was not over 6,000. The enemy's fortifications extend from the Neuse river to Trent river, a distance of over four miles. They are of the most formidable character, mounting twenty-eight guns On the extreme right was a battery mounting thirteen heavy 32-pounders, mounted en barbette, commanding the river, and three of them the front and line of the fortifications to the railroad; between the guns on the fortifications were rifle pits, and in front of the entrenchments the trees were cut down, subjecting our forces to heavy cross fires from the enemy, with artillery and musketry. On the left of the railroad the fortifications were zig-zag, and ran into a deep swamp. There was a swamp in front, in which the trees were cut down in such shape that to get over them was a hard thing. The first brigade was between the Atlantic and Resufert railroad and the Neuse river, supported by a marine battery of six guns under Lieut. Mo-Cook, and a steel 12-pounder rifled cannon under charge of Capt. Bennet of the Cossack. The gunner, Mr. Stroud, of the same vessel, was one of finest gunners commanding a gun at the storming of Sebastopol and in the China war. His first shot dismounted one of the enemy's 32 pounders and killed sixteen men. He dismounted three of their best guns, and was nearer their battery than the marine battery, being only three hundred yards from it. The second brigade was on the railroad,

and extended their lines up to the swamp. The rebel force was very strong at this point and held The firing had continued for over two hours, and no important point had been gained. The ammunition was fast giving out, when General Reno ordered the gallant charge of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was responded to with a yell, and, as they rushed over the fallen trees and ruised the brow of the hill, they poured several destructive volleys upon the enemy, and rushed down the hill, driving them from their fortifications. This charge was executed so quickly that the enemy could not fire two cannon, heavily loaded, upon them. The charge carried the day; a general shout extended from left to right, and the right advanced and crossed the fortifications. The loss of the Fifty first will not exceed ten wounded. The old Keystone may well feel proud

The loss of the Second brigade is about 40 killed and 250 wounded. The loss of the entire division will amount to 450 killed and wounded. The forces advanced to the Trent and Neuse the railroad bridge. The gunboats were up to the the glory and the losses with the Eighty-fourth, and wharf. The first crossed, and now guard and hold the Third Virginia Regiment also suffered. Lieufleations taken, and the battery, &c. The Third | was severely wounded leading it forward to the last have made an advance to -; the gunboats the same. The Burnside expedition strikes terror to the rebels. Col. Jordan, who was taken prisoner at Roanoke Island, and released on parole, resides in Newbern. In a conversation with Gen. Branch. on the morning, or day, of our arrival in the Neuse river he said, "General, you have my hopes and wishes, and were I not on parole, you would have my as. sistance; but, General, I give you but twenty-four trenchments if the obstacles were twice as great; do any better, they swim the river and come in

your rear; have the place they will, and you | Forty corpses of the hundred and fifty afterwards can't hold it." He, Jordan, had seen the boys going through the swamp at Roanoke Island. The enemy set fire to the large turpentine factories, the Washington House, and other large and costly structures, which were burned to the ground. Had it not been for the Union forces the town would We captured two steamers and one large three-

masted schooner. The schooner is better known as the Trinidad, which was fitted out and armed to go to retake Hatteras at the time they supposed the fleet, as well as all the vessels, were destroyed by the heavy sterm the expedition encountered on its arrival there. The schooner goes by the name of the Napoleon,

and has been altered so as to be not recognized by us. But we can see; and if a suspicion is once awakened, it's no use in disguising it; her fate is sealed. It is owned by a young man of Newbern by the name of Moore. The rebel forces retreated to Kingston, on the railroad, and are fortifying the place strongly.

A flag of truce was brought to town under sixty rebel cavalry, headed by a field officer. They wanted to have the privilege of burying their dead. They were sent back beyond our lines, and about twenty brought back with a surgeon, to take charge of their sick and wounded. Their dead were buricd by us, and their wounded duly cared for by our surgeons. Their number (sixty) was a ruse to see our forces, &c., but General Burnside is too watchful to permit that, yet too humane not to accord them privileges never guarantied to us. PICKETS FIRED UPON.

Our pickets were fired upon on the night of the 17th in rear of Newbern, by a few of the lurking tribe still around. March 18.—News of the surrender of Beaufort reached here last night; it is not confirmed this morning. If it has not surrendered, it will fall within the next few days, in all probability,

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, P. V. Six companies of the Forty-eighth Regiment, P. V., arrived here, from Hatteras, after the battle. The remainder will soon join the regiment. So another regiment of Pennsylvanians is in the expe-FORAGING EXPEDITION UP TRENT RIVER.

The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers went out on a forage expedition on the 17th, and returned yesterday with four bales of cotton, valued at \$2,000, and other articles. They report ten thousand dollars' worth there, and much corn, hay, and forage; but they were unable to bring but the cotton, and a few other things, owing to the condition of the roads. The balance, however, will be forth-

Two of the prisoners died of their wounds last night. They have three surgeons in charge of their sick and wounded. As one of the poor fellows was dying, the chaplain, prisoner, said to him, "You are dying in a glorious cause; the right will triumph!" Yes, says a wounded prisoner, "You had better pray for yourself if the Yankees hear you say righteous cause."

RETURNING CITIZENS. Many of those who fied when our gunboats came in sight have returned, and soon will be pursuing their peaceful avocations. When we first entered the town, it looked desolate, but a few white men were in sight, and the negroes were taking advantage of the excitement, and were entering buildings and taking out furniture and wearing apparel, &c. Why the citizens leave their property and rush frantically away, leaving overything, seems a mystery, only to be accounted for by the impression forced upon them by the rebel leaders, that we come to destroy and commit all kinds of depredations. They are now fully convinced that our purposes have been wofully and wantonly perverted; that we are the only ones giving, and able to give, protection to them.

UNION MAIL DISTRIBUTED IN A UNION POST OFFICE The last mail received here, on the 17th, was distributed in the Newborn post office. Many rebel papers and documents were still lying around. The facilities for receiving mails will now be greatly

The last dying throes of Secession are becoming more and more apparent every day. It soon will Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, will soon be freed from its thraldom, and the bones of her sons who live still in the hearts of the nation, and recorded upon the page of history, lie beyond the sound of musketry. Seconsion's dream of vaunted pride, of King Cotton's boasted wealth, of America's only chivalry, has been blasted. Its great tragedy will soon be over, and its leaders go down the rapid tide of time and be lost in a whirlpool of indignation of the uprising millions who once loved, and still will leve, the glorious Union.

ALPHA. City Warrants. (For The Press.)

MR. EDITOR: As the city is unable to negotiate the new loan of \$1,200.000 at par, and the act of Consolidation forbidding a sale below par, would it not be better to pass an ordinance authorizing the City Tressurer to receive the warrants in sums of \$100 and upwards in exchange for the new loan? The helders of city warrants would gladly make the exchange, as the city loan sells at about 97, and the warrants much lower. The city would in BBLS. GOOD COOKING BUT
TEB for sale very cheap at No. 812 SPRING GARPEN Street.

BBLS. GOOD COOKING BUTing was misty, and woods and thick underbrush on and the warrants much lower. The city would in was then towed out into the sale warrants much lower. The city would in was then towed out into the cach side of the road rendered the morning still this way be rid of the floating debt, and the holders thing valuable had been take of warrants obtain a negotiable security.

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E. The city would in was then towed out into the cach side of the floating debt, and the holders thing valuable had been take of warrants obtain a negotiable security. this way be rid of the floating debt, and the holders | thing valuable had been taken from her, and du-

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS. The Fourth Virginia Regiment

AN IBISH BATTALION REFUSE TO

Saturday's Skirmish. WINCHESTER, March 25 .- On Saturday the rebels advanced upon Winchester, under Generals Jackson, Longstreet, and Smith, and drove in our pickets with their cavalry. They approached within three miles of the town, and, bringing up a battery of artillery, commenced playing on our troops. General Shields ordered Robinson's Ohio battery to return the fire and while he was directing the operations, the splinter of a rebel shell struck him n the left arm, and disabled it instantly. One man and horse killed, belonging to the battery, were the only casualties besides this, on our side that day. The rebel loss is supposed to be twelve men. A few

of our pickets were captured. At night both armies draw up in front of each other, and awaited morning to renew the contest. The rebel force was seven thousand infantry. twenty-eight pieces of artillery, and twelve hun-

dred envalry. The Sunday Battle. On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the rebels received reinforcements, under General Garnett, amounting to five thousand more. The Union forces did not exceed ten thousand men, and, with the exception of about five hundred, were of Gen. Shires' division exclusively. At half past ten the made a feint on our left, commanded by Acting Birgadier General Sullivan, opening a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right, with the object of flanking it. General Kimble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done. There the enemy was strongly posted in woods and behind a stone wall, and the rebel artillery was posted on emi nences on both sides of their left wing. Our whole artillery force engaged consisted of four battarias of twenty four pieces in all. The contest raged furiously till three o'clock in the afternoon, the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and mus-

try, at a range of not more than three or four hundred vards, and often much less. The rebel infantry opposite our right now debouched from the woods, and attempted to capture Doan's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy fell back, with heavy loss, behind the stone parapet. Cel. Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men reeled under the storm; but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter and loud cheer. ing, capturing two of their guns and four caissons.

Our Loss, our loss in these struggles was heavy. Out of 300 men engaged in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, twenty-six were killed and eighty-three wounded. Colonel Murray fell leading this gallant corps forward, and many other dashing officers were killed rivers, opposite Newbern, but the enemy had fired or wounded. The Fifth and Eighth Ohio shared

charge. Loss of the Enemy. The enemy's killed and wounded strewed the ground now in profusion, and their left wing was utterly broken and their centre wavering. On their side, the Fourth and Fifth Virginia Regiments suffered the most. The former was terribly decimated. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and, to add to the confusion, the Irish battalion of a hours to hold your fortifications. They will take hundred and fifty men, when brought forward them; they will charge on your batteries and en- and ordered to fire upon the Union troops, refused to fire, and a rebel regiment immediately 'all hell won't keep them back.' If they can't drove this gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to five upon the Union army.

> Meanwhile, the rebels gave way on their left and centre, with a loss of seven hundred killed and wounded, and two hundred and thirty-six taken prisoners. Besides these, about fifteen hundred muskets were taken and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not exceed one hundred killed and three hundred wounded.

> The roar of musketry and cannon was incessant for several hours, and particularly between two and six P. M. The rebels withdrew under cover of night in some confusion, and retreated about four miles towards Strasburg. On Monday General Banks, at the head of a large force, pursued them, and at last accounts they are at Strasburg, losing everything in their

> flight. Additional Incidents. WINCHESTER, March 25.—The details of the fight on Sunday record more deeds of personal heroism and daring than any battle in history. Captain Shriber, Aid and Inspector of General Shields' division, while riding to the crest of a hill to the left of Stone Edge, in company with two orderlies, was captured by five rebel cavalry, who emptied their revolvers killing the two orderlies. Capt. Shriber charged on them, running one brough to the hilt of the sword, and receiving a ball through his cap; but he escaped unnurt.
>
> Captain Perkins, the chief of General Banks' staff, was mainly instrumental in planning the attack, and performed deeds of skill and valor. The twelve rebel regiments engaged were all Virginians, including the First, Second, Fourth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Forty second, and Thirty-second Virginia Regiments, and one provisional and one lrish regiment. The had the assistance of Ashby's cavalry and two eight-gun batteries, one

> six-gun battery, and one four-gun battery, making twenty-six guns, among which were some of the captured Bull Run pieces. The four color-bearers of the Fifth Ohio were successively killed, when Captain Witcomb seized the colors, and prepared, sword in hand, to defend them. He fell with a shot through the head. A youthful rebel fell, receiving two wounds in the breast. When he was approached by one of our officers, he inquired if the officer knew Gen. Banks. He received an affirmative reply. "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance," said the boy,

"for I have three brothers in the Federal service, and want them to know that I die true to the General Shields' arm was badly shattered, and, owing to the imperfect setting it first received, he must undergo the painful operation of having it

This morning many of the bodies of both rebel and Union soldiers remained on the field, but they have since been interred: Many of the wounded have died since being brought to this city. The ladies of this town are busy furnishing the

wounded with comforts. The ladies connected with the theatre, which is now occupied as a hospital, are also assiduous in their attendance to the sufferers. The latest reports to night represent all quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburg. It is reported that two sons of the late John C. Washington were in Monday's fight, and both were wonnded, while one was taken prisoner. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have taken

Tickets can be purchased of the Baltimore Com-FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

charge of the Winchester and Potomac Road.

Under a Slight Misapprehension—Visit to Newport News—Appearance of a Rebel Steamer with Troops on Board-Another Restriction upon the Correspondents-Escape of the Nashville-More Contrabands.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25, 1862.

A party of contrabands, cleven in number, came within our lines to day. They say that they escaped from near Pig Point, in a canoe; that they were fired upon and some of their number killed. All of them were very much exhausted by the excitement they had passed through, one of them so much so that he died a few minutes after entering the Federal lines. A daily of your city, a day or two since, gravely informed its readers that " the steamer Whitchall,

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

Whilldin, and plied up and down the Delaware. She received a robel shell in her boilers, and was towed to Baltimore, where she is now being repaired." Now, the fact is, that the Whitehall was a ferryboat, altered into a gunboat. In the Sunday light, shell struck her and killed three men by its explosion, setting the vessel on fire. She had a large number of men on her at the time, but her officers

with great coolness and presence of mind, concealed

mentioned as having been blown up at the late

fight in Hampton Roads, was formerly the 11.

When all the troops had been landed, renewed exertions were made to extinguish the flames, but they had gained too much headway, and towards evening made themselves manifest to the eye. She was then towed out into the stream, after every

The W. Whilldin did receive a shot in her oiler, which has been repaired, and she is now

This morning your correspondent went up to Newport News. All is quiet there. The Cumberand still lies in her old position, with the stars and stripes floating from her fore must. The day was very fine, and the rebel camps and batteries on Craney Island and Sewell's Point were plainly visible. The rebel rag could easily be seen on the flagstaff at Craney Island; Sewell's Point, however, had neither flag nor staff. Two different poles were erected, but both have been shot away by the Sawyer gun from the Rip Raps, or, as it is now called,

Fort Wool. A large steamer, apparently loaded with troops, was seen to come out from behind Craney Island, and to disappear towards Norfolk. The church spires of the rebel nest were apparent to the naked eye; the view with a glass, of course, was much

An order has been issued prohibiting the further transmission of mail matter directly from the boat. All letters must now be placed in the regular post office, where the mail closes at four o'clock. The isual practice of the reportorial fraternity at this point has been to keep their letters open to the Baltimore, as an important item might turn up at a critical moment. The present order kills all such loings, and all letters must now be closed up in time for the censor to examine them before the closing of the mail. Correspondence by this arrangement becomes stale, and is entirely antici-

pated by the telegraph. ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE. I have just heard from a veracious source that the rebel steamer Nashville has escaped from Beaufort and has gone to sea. One of our steamers is now in pursuit.

FRESH CONTRADANDS. Two more contrabands have just come in. They do not give any news. They say that the rebels are loud in their professions of being able to whip the Yankees.

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

THE RIVER RISING RAPIDLY. PROSPECT OF THE REBELS BEING

Thursday.

FLOODED OUT.

The correspondent of the World communicates some interesting details of the bombardment, under date of the 20th inst., as witnessed by him from the tugboat Spateful, off Island No. Ten. He says : The bombardment is still slowly progressing. Very little is known about the result of our operations as yet, and no approximate notion can be formed how long it will take to reduce the place. There is day by day a growing suspicion that the rebels have fixed up a more serious surprise for us rebels have fixed up a more serious surprise for us than we had hitherto supposed. Island No. Ten, which we have all along talked of shelling vigorously for a few hours preparatory to marching into the enemy's works, has thus far proved quite able to hold us at bay, and the five days we have spent here has not appreciably diminished the resistance which we hope to overcome. While I write, the guns are booming from mortar and gunboats at intervals of a few minutes, shaking the ground for a mile around us, and making the little tug jump a mile around us, and making the little tug jump as if started inte life. We have not even the satisfaction of eliciting a reply from the enemy, except at about the rate of one shot for fifty.

The Rebel Batteries.

An exploration on Monday led to the discovery of no less than five other batteries along the shore fronting our anchorage, and upon which we must move in order to round the point. Up to this time the guns in these batteries have been counted, and foot up as follows, counting down the river :

There are, besides, two or three gunboats, partially armored, which are below the island. The Benton (fing ship) was struck by five or six shot, with various results. Shot No. I in importance crashed through the boiler-plated roof, rebounded from the deck, and finally dropped upon a stand on the deck, where it remains as a trophy. Another 8-inch solid shot struck the forward bulwarks point blank, a few inches from the port-hole. It made an indentation of one-third its diameter, and broke into fragments. The iron casing seems strong enough to resist large solid shot at that distance. A third passed through the smoke-stack, scrutched a hole into the boiler-plate, and rolled harmlessly down to the chicken coops. Others struck her hull and plated sides, and glanced off, the stroke being quite palpable to all on board.

The Monster Mortars. How the Boats Stood the Firing.

The Monster Mortars. The monster mortars which accompany the expedition are so novel and effective that a further de-The monster mertars which accompany the expedition are so novel and effective that a further description of them may be useful. Imagine then, if you can, a hole thirteen inches in diameter, with seventeen inches of solid iron poured around it, five feet long, and the depth of the bore three feet, and you have a tolerably good idea of one of our mortars. Into this great engine of war is placed, first of all, a large scoop or shovel full of powder, (twenty-five pounds, or an ordinary powder kcg full.) tied in affannel bag, then covered by a peculiar kind of wadding. After this one of the enormous bombs, weighing when filled over 220 pounds, in which is placed a metallic fuse. The bag is pierced, the mortar is adjusted to the proper angle of inclination, and the right direction attained first by the general position of the boat, and in a minor degree by the training of the carriage. The gunners stand back behind the tarpaulins, the concussion is so tremendous as to endanger their sight and hearing, when exposed; the match is applied, and away goes the messenger of death, hissing along in its itery course. The mortar-boat meanwhile is covered with dense smoke of "villainous saltpetre," which slowly drifts away. The great thunderer sits there, a few paces to the rear, a light smoke faintly curling from his covernous mouth, as if nothing had happened. In a few minutes, he is dertaken to write only a march for the occasion

thing had happened. In a few minutes, he sponged out and is ready for another charge. Dodging Balls. Odd as it may sound, the thing is actually done. A raking cross-fire from two directions interfered with the sport of some of the more adventurous of the spectators, who, while they might dodge the balls of one, were glad to beat a retreat when they were obliged to watch two. The manner of it is this: At long ranges a considerable interval clapses between the time when the flash of the projection of the projection.

in is first seen and the arrival of the proje gun is first seen and the control of the At a distance of two miles this is as long as ton (twelve seconds.

The instant, therefore, the flash is seen at the rebel battery, the amateurs dodge and squat behind the pilot or wheel-house. In another moment the hall rushes past, and he looks abroad for another. This is tolerably safe protection when the fire is slow, and any moderately active person can thus dodge a cannon ball.

An Alarm on the Transports. Some time during the night of Wednesday, Captain Maynadier, of the ammunition boat, had occasion to cross over to the Conestoga, lying a few feet distant, in a skiff. As he returned shortly after, the guard hailed him, but not thinking the interrogatory directed to him, the sentinel fired. Instantly the transports near by were all slarm. Instantly the transports near by were all starm. Pistols and muskets were discharged promiscuously into the woods on the shore. Everybody who had a weapon seized it and blazed away. The Constaga, under the impression that it was a surprise from the enemy, hauled into the stream and poured out a few volleys of grape and canister. After a few minutes' pause, when every one had delivered his charge of bullet and ball, quiet was restored. In the morning nothing was to be seen but the In the morning, nothing was to be seen but the shattered trees on shore. Fortunately, no one was hurt, though this is a matter of surprise, as more than five hundred shot were fired. This instance is one of a class of accidents to which all armed bodies are liable, and illustrates the importance of strict adherence to the orders laid down for such cases, and the great value of presence of mind un der such trying emergencies.

Thursday noon our mortars commenced shelling the upper battery, making some fine shots. The Mound City also used her rifled guns, sending a few solid shot through the earthworks The enemy has fired one gun and the flag still floats over the works. The bombardment will continue over the works. The bombardment will continue some days at this rate, when we shall probably learn that the enemy has sunk his boats and de-

To-day's operations were but a repetition of what was done yesterday. The Benton and Mound City, with the morturs, keep throwing at intervals round shot and shell into the rebel forts, with good effect, and, if no other good is done, it seems to keep the rebels on the move, and they may be worried into evacuating some of the upper forts.

I see by the papers that Island No. 10 is or will be evacuated. Where this idea came from I hardly can tall. Certainly, whoever started the stor can tell. Certainly, whoever started the story could not have been acquainted with the situation of the place or its surroundings. The upper battery on the Kentucky shore is on the first high ground running down to the edge of the river for some miles, the country being low and marshy for some distance above, and now, as far as the eye can peters to be the country with water. Troops gan be distance above, and now, as far as the eye can be learded opposite New Madrid, and so work their way to the rear of the enemy, if boats could be got, but the river is blockaded at the Island, which prevents stemmers getting down there. The only other chance to get in the rear of the rebels, as things now stand, would be from Grant's column, and in the event of their attempting to press their and in the event of their attempting to press their way to the river from that direction hard fighting would have to be done.

What course will be adopted should be decided on at once, as our treeps at Point Pleasant and New Madrid, as the case now stands, might be cut off by a large robel force before assistance could reach them. There are several projects on foot to accomplish the end decired, which it would not be proper to make mention of. Weeks may elapse before a general engagement will be hazarded.

The river is still on the rise, and, if it long continues to do so, the rebels in some of their batteries may be drowned cut, and they be forced to leave.

may be drowned out, and they be forced to leave. Col. Buford still continues his incursions into the

swamps, and keeps a sharp look out for the enemy, on the lower end of the island.

The Chicago Times' special, writing from the

gunboat Benton, near Island No. 10, March 21st,

(Friday), says :

The Rebel Communication Cut Off. General Pope has erected batteries commanding the river at Riddle's Point, on the Missouri shore, below Point Pleasant. This gives the Federal troops command of the river down to the overflowed troops command of the river down to the overflowed lands on the Tunnesses shore, and completely cuts off the retreat of the rebel troops at Island No. 10. even if they evacuate their works and march across the neck of land to the river, below Point Saturday.

The following is a special despatch to the Chicago CAIRO, March 22 .- Parties from Island No. 10 this morning report that our gun and mortar boats continued their fire at intervals all day yesterday

The first shot went over; the next struck short; but, before they could get the range, the transports moved out of the way.

The rebels were busy all day yesterday with their wagons on the mainland. Many think they are preparing to evacuate,

General McCown, a skilful rebel engineer, has shown much ability in fortifying Island No. 10 and vicinity. Each day reveals something new rolative to the enemy's strength.

tive to the enemy's strength.
Nothing new occurred up to noon to-day at the island.
Information has just been received that General Pope has erected another battery on the Missouri shore, two miles below Riddle's Point.
This commands the Mississippi down to the low or overflowed lands on the Tannessee shore, effectu-

not been changed. The firing is kept up at intervals, to let the enemy know of our presence and to prevent them from strengthening and repairing their works.

The river is rising rapidly, and will soon embarrass the enemy considerably, while, on our side, it is anxiously wished.

There is the fullest confidence that the preparations which are metaring will in a few days result.

It has been determined to erect a monument in Dublin to the memory of Prince Albert, and the Queen has written a letter expressive of her ap-

a meeting on the 1st, at Lord Derby's. An obelisk of red granite in a single piece is desired, unless the gray quarries can yield a larger one. A committee of inquiry was appointed. £38,000 have been subscribed.

ment as made, was, indeed, Mr. Soward's achievement as made, was, indeed, Mr. Soward's achievement rather than his. Mr. Soward, it is said, promptly replied, "Oh, no, your Lordship. I have long borne my cross; it is high time you should wear yours."—Court Journal. A NUT FOR GREGORY.-Mr. Gregory, who now arks us to ignore the blockade, wanted us, as early as last spring, to recognize the Southern Confeder-racy. It is excusable to wish it success, and cer-tainly very natural to believe no other result possible. But we have now for a long time dealt with the Federal Government, and are much more com-petent to recognize its communications and its ope-tions than those of the Seceders, whatever their provocation. That is an affair on which we only orm a private opinion. It is the Government of Yashington we have to deal with for the present. Mr. Gregory warns us that in so doing we are losing the opportunity of acquiring a fast friend, and one with whom we have more in common than with the democratic North. If we lose the South, what ally shall we have in all North America? That is a consideration to which we cannot attend. We must do our duty and abide the consequences. The blockade is maintained only too well, and, if that be granted, we have no excuse for setting it at

habeas corpus shall issue from England into any colony where there is a lawfully established court f justice authorized to issue such writs.

by the subject, composed an elaborate overture, which is likely to prove not one of the least attractive features of the programme of the opening erremobial. The works promised by Signors Auber and Verdi are hourly expected.

Tun efficiency of the Defence as a steam-ram is bout to be tried, as it is stated in Portsmouth she s about to run down the Syren brig, off the Isle of Wight, which vessel will be taken to that place for the experiment. The New "Shield Shir,"—The experimental firing from Captain Cole's cupola was resumed at Portsmouth on the list, and was again attended with highly satisfactory results. The target was placed at 3,600 yards distance, and the practice made was exceedingly good, the second shot fired passing through it. The two 1004-pounders were fired singly and together, and, in quick firing, six rounds were fired in as many minutes. The concussion from the discharge of the gune was but trifling, and was, in fact, found to be greater out. side the shield than within it. The smoke cleared off as effectually as on the last day's experiments, and the guns, with their carriages, worked with the greatest facility. The shield ship which it is proposed to build on this plan will have no masts, and, when afteat, will show to the view above her deck merely her funnel and the tops of hor shields. Cleared for action, the ship's bulwarks are thrown down all round her level with the upper deck, along the centre of which are raised her cupola shields, resembling gigantic invorted tea-saucers, each containing two 100-pounder Armstrong guns of eighty-eight hundred weight. These shields rest upon towers, which are sunk through the upper deck, and are fixed on a turn-table on the deck below which revolves, with the guns, shield and man. THE NEW "SHIELD SHIP."-The experimental

BLONDIN'S profits in this country are estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000. A NEW STEAM PROPELLER has just been patented by Mr. A. Fryer, of Sutten, Lancashire, neither serew nor paddle wheel, but claiming a great superiority over either. It has little mone than half the machinery now in use, is extremely simple, and is on the duck's foot principle; by means of which, it is fill med; a vessel can be accurately steered without any rudder whatever. ut any rudder whatever.

ENIGRATION FROM LIVERCOOL .- The returns of

TWO CENTS.

upon the rebel batteries, but their fire was not re-

On the 20th the rebels got a heavy cannon to bear upon our transports.
The first shot went over; the next struck short;

ally cutting off the enemy's communications.

Another Despatch. Carno, Merch 22.—There is nothing later from Island No. 10 than was brought by the Pollard, which arrived at six o'clock this morning.

The position of the gunboats and mortars ha

tions which are maturing will, in a few days, result in the defeat or capture of the enemy. Foreign Items from our Late Files.

QUEEN VICTORIA and the court have returned once more to Windsor, a place that must painfully impress her with a renewed sense of the melancholy

THE Prince Consort's Memorial Committee held

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—The Dagbladet of Copenhagen contradicts a statement which appeared in several English and foreign papers to the effect that the Prince of Wales had an interview with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and that their betrothal was then arranged. The Copenhagen journal states that the Princess has not lately quitted the capital of Denmark for one moment. NEW APRICAN SETTLEMENT -Her Majesty has created a distinct settlement on the West Coast of Africa, called the settlement of Lagos and its dependencies, and appointed H. S. Freeman, Esq., to be governor and commander in chief.

The on dit is, that, on informing Secretary Seward of his creation of a G. C. B., Lord Lyons remarked that the honor and compliments should have been his instead, as he felt that the compli-

aught.-London Times. In consequence of the case of John Anderson, the escaped slave, the Duke of Newcastle has before the House a bill providing that in future no writ of habeas corpus shall issue from England into any

By a return just printed, it appears that on January 5 the unclaimed dividends at the Bank of England amounted to £953,924. SIR R. PERL—ANOTHER CHALLENGE.—The statement of the Morning Herald that Sir Robert Peel intended to retire from the office be at present holds, has been contradicted by the right honorable buronet himself. In a letter addressed to a body of farmer in the North Stalled Sir Robert treatment. mers in the North of Ireland. Sir Robert states that "there is not the least likelihood" of his abandoning his present post, notwithstanding "the vulgar and vindictive attacks" made upon him. These and vindictive attacks." made upon him. Those attacks, he adds, "rather operate as incentives to duty than as a discouragement." It is stated that the right honorable baronet has received a second challenge—the fiery Celt in the present ease being so less a person than Mr. Smith O'Brien, who is as ferted to be indignant at the obloquy thrown upon the heroes of Ballingarry by the Chief Secretary. The last club saying is that whatever becomes of the ministry, Sir Robert Peel will not "go out." The score of Meyerbeer's contribution to the performance at the opening of the Exhibition has been received by her Majesty's Commissioners, who have placed it in the hands of Signor Costa, to whom they have entrusted the direction of their musical arrangements. The magnetic who had undertaken to write only a march for the occasion

An accident has occurred to the Great Eastern, by one of the shores of the gridiron causing an indentation of one of the ship's plates, which will require to be replaced: Why are the makers of the Armstrong gun the greatest thieves in her Majesty's service? Because they rife all the guns, forge all the materials, and steel all the gun breeches.

of eighty-eight hundred weight. These shields rest upon towers, which are sunk through the upper deck, and are fixed on a turn table on the deck below, which revolves, with the guns, shield and men, as may be required. The height of the shield from the upper deck will be about 5ft., which will be but a small object for an enemy to fire at; shot can only strike it at an angle of forty-five degrees. The muzzle of the guns will be 9ft. 6in. from the water. The tides of the vessel will be covered with armor plating. The shield ship will be 2.500 tons' measurement, and her estimated cost is, as far as one be ascertained at present, £180,000. Her draught of water is to be 20ft. and her speed 12½ knots. The Defence, on a broadside, can only fight seven guns, protected by her iron plates; whereas the shield ship can bring her whole 12 to bear at one time upper any point desired, with virtually no limit to their training; whereas, the Defence is confined, with her seven guns, to some 29 deg. of training. In closing, the shield ship, by taking a slight oblique course, can bring the whole of her guns to bear upon the enemy, while the latter can only reply with two or three guns from the bow or stere, as the case may be.—Times.

LEGIAND, the gymnast, has just concluded an engagement for two years certain, by which he binds himself to give eight performances a week. For this he is to receive his exponses—namely, suitable "bed and board," and the enormous sum of £500 a week, or no less than £28,000 ā year.

The Dublin Daily Express ridicules the statement that Mr. Smith O'Brien has challenged Sir R. Peel to meet him in hessile combat, in France or Belgium, for his reflections on the Cabbage-Gar-den rebellion. Emigration from laveriode.—The returns of the Government emigration agent for February, still show, as might be expected, very little business in the emigration traffic. The number of emigrants under the net was—United States, 3 ships, 1,078 passengers; Victoria, 2-bips, 104 passengers—total, 1,682. These bet under the net were—United States, 13 ships, 596 passengers; New South Wules, 1 sbip, 16 passengers; Victoria, 1 ship, 52 passengers; South America, 1 ship, 19 passengers—in all, 682. Taking those under and not under the act, the aggregate for the past menth is 2 365, being a decrease of 1,222 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. a decrease of 1.92% as compared with the corresponding month of last year

lines constitute a square.

Poor RATES.—A volume has just been issued by the Poor-Law Board, stating the poor-rate for every parish in England in the year 1855-'56. The great inequality between the rate in neighboring parishes cannot fail to strike the eye of any one who looks at the lists. In London we have such instances as of Spiraineids paying 4s. 27d. in the pound, and the Minories 71d. But the inequality is all over the kingdom. On the very first page we find Bedford with two of its parishes adjoining one another—St. John's paying 2s. 13d., and St. Mary's 4d.; and among the surrounding villages Elstow paid 4s. among the surrounding villages Elstow paid 4s. 52d.; Goldington only 10d. One parish in that county, Keysoe, paid a poor-rate of 6s. 24d. in the pound; a parish in Wills, Hindon, more than dou-estimated rental of England and Wales was 186, 203; the rate able value was taken at £71.823, 203; the rate averaged is. 2d. in the pound on the rateable value. The gross estimated rental of the metropolis was £13.508.335; of Lancashire, £8, 358.849; or Yorkshire, £7,612,081.

THE WAR PRESS.

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THE STOCK OF COTTON —The movement of cotton at Liverpool since the commencement of the present year discloses very remarkable results, as will be seen on the examination of the annexed

The stock held at the close of last month amounted, therefore, to only about 53 per cent. of the quantity on hand at the corresponding period of 1981. The quantity of American was reduced to 170,880 bales, quantity of American was reduced to 170,880 bales, as compared with 693,540 bales last year; and while 387,000 bales were last year at this date on their way to Liverpool, this year there are only a few chance waits and strays en route. To the end of February only 125 321 bales have come to hand this year, from all sources, against 648,399 bales in January and February, 1861. Facts such as these demonstrate the severity and gravity of the present orisis.

FRANCE. PRINCE NAPOLEON'S two speeches are going to be translated into Italian, under the inspection of the Prince himself, and 100 000 copies of this translation will be struck off and sent to Turin. GEN. MONTAUBAN.—He was created Senator, which gives him a dotation of 30,000f.; he was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, to which is attached alife pension of 5,000f. or 10,000.; his pay as General of Division, to which he was lately promoted, is 20,000f.; his other allowances come to about 3,000f.; all this, with a pension of THE Emperor of the French has given £200 in aid of the Earl of the Eglinton memorial. The total amount subscribed is about £6.000.

FRANCE AND AMERICA .- Mr. Slidell, the au-

thorized agent of the South American States, has had interviews with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, but not in any official character. It would seem that the Government of the North is would seem that the Government of the North is the sole one likely to be acknowledged by France, unless something of a more decisive character occurs, which may lead to the belief that the Union cannot be restored. The intimate connection be-tween the English and the French Cabinets leads to the certainty that nothing will be entered upon without their mutual approbation; and it is gene-rally understood here that England is decided upon waiting for something like a prepondence on way. waiting for something like a preponderance one way or the other before it will make any movement; and as it is supposed that the American character is better understood by England, no step will be is better understood by England, no step will be taken in France that can in any way interfere with her decision. It is, however, to be hoped, for the manufacturing classes in both countries, that a friendly solution may be brought about by the two conflicting parties themselves.—Morning Post.

The Government, it is said, has concluded a contract with a commercial company for the conclusion of a postal communication between France and Mexico. According to the terms of the contract, the company will place four screw-steamers. on the line—two measuring 1,800 tons cach, and of 250 horse power; the other two 2,500 tons each, and of 250 horse power; the other two of 2,500 tons each, and of 500 horse power. These ships are to make one passage per month, from the 1st of April next, from St. Nazaire to Vera Cruz and beek, touching at Martinique, San Jago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos. Several commercial companies have expressed Several commercial companies have expressed their approbation of this arrangement, which it is their approbation of this arrangement, which it is hoped will open new markets to French industry.

THE Marseilles papers announce that a plan, suggested by the Emperer, for establishing a communication between Algeria and Senegal, by means of caravans, is about to be carried into execution. A joint stock company is being organized for the purpose. It is expected that French commerce will gain considerably by penetrating into the Soudan, and thus establishing a regular traffic between Algiers and St. Louis, Senegal.

perature experienced since the beginning of the year, the accounts received of the appearance of the growing crops are favorable. It appears that the breadth of land sown with wheat at present is greater by one-fourth than that sown last year. Many farmers, likewise, have abandoned the system of sowing wheat, and are growing green crops.

Accounts yrow Cognac state that the holders of ACCOUNTS FROM COGNAC State that the holders of brandy offer none for sale, in expectation of more favorable news from North America and a consequent rise, which would compensate them in some degree for the deficiency of the last crap. Merschants, on the other hand, are not anxious to purchase, fearing further complications. The prices quoted may be considered as merely nominal.

Anvices from Berlin state that Count do Bernstorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has reconsidered the decision he had taken concerning the use of the German language in diplomatic despatches. He has addressed to the Prussian agents abroad a circular ordering that French shall be used whenever that language is speken at the courts to which they are accredited; in other cases, the German language is to be used cases, the German language is to be used.

The committee of the Chamber of Representatives at Berlin unanimously voted the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. The ministry declined to take any part in the discussion, but the vote is no less important as indicating the real feelings of the

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarians have received notice that they may expect no conciliatory measures from the Austrian Government. The Provisional Government will remain as it is until the Diet accepts the decision prepared for it. This is the last decree of Francis Joseph.

Religious Lineary in Austria.—The scheme presented by the Commissioners to the Chamber of Deputies guaranties to every one full liberty of conscience and of profession, the domestic exercise of his religion, and the right to choose his belief according to his own free conviction. The enluyment

RUSSIA. THERTEEN judges of the peace in the Government of the Twer have refused to carry out the law for the emancipation of the serfs, passed February 19, 1861. The Provincial Assembly of the judges of the peace has made a report of this circumstance to the Minister of the Interior, who has issued orders that the offenders shall be brought to St. Petersburg to be tried by the Senate.

THE Emperor of Russia has just decreed the gratuitous concession of two hundred square yards of land, situated at Great Norskaia, St. Petersburg, for the construction of a church of the German Reformed religion. PORTUGAL. The resignation of Thiago Hortia, minister for public works, has been accepted. The new Premier commands a small majority in the Chamber of De-

ITALY. THE New Ministry is composed of the Signor Rattazzi, General Cialdini, the Marquis Pepoli, and Signori Cordova, Depretis, and Menabrea.

The Turin cerrespondent of the Unità says that "Deputies Crispi, Mordini, and Bortani had yesterday (2d inst.) a conference with the ex-Premier, Baron Ricasoli, on the subject of the recall of the exile Mazzini, and he informed them he had removed all the difficulties and arranged all with the French Cabinet. The only thing wanting now was

great number of country people in the neighbor-hood, to visit the monumental stone erected on the spot called the Quarto, in commemoration of his departure for Sicily on the 5th of May, 1860. It is erected on the rock whence he directed the embarkation of his thousand volunteers. GARIEALRI is still in Turin. He has landed his horses at Gonua, and is said to contemplate a long stay on the malpland, either at Turin or Gonoa. Garibaidi is a two-edged tool, equally powerful to allay and to rouse the passions of the multitude, and, as he shows some partiality for the new minsters (as his friend Bixin does also), it is to be presumed that, under the King's immediate induouse, these popular men will rather be used as snathing than a exciting instruments; and the Cabinet.

We learn from the Vienna Gazette that his Royal Highness the ex-Duke of Modena recently arrived at Bassano, where the Modenese troops are quar-

tered.

A letter from Sicily states that the clergy of Messina, headed by the vicar, have subscribed a document to be laid before his Holiness the Pope, pointing out the necessity and propriety of disuniting the temporal from the spiritual power, and expressive of the hope that the Holy Rather will accede to the propositions made by the king of Italy. This example is expected to be followed by all the clergy of Sicily.

Soutish, and thus estatishing a regular traine between Algiers and St. Louis, Sunegal.

There is a manifest revivel of trade in Paris. Customers are becoming more humbres, and the sales effected by manufacturers and shopkeepers are greatly increased. It is further said, analong the shopk epers, that the domand for British manufactures has greatly diminished. Every art has been used to disparage them. The French manufacturers have made great efforts to compete with their English rivals, and now declare they are able to manufacture cotton cloth of as good quality and as clean as the English or Belgians.

The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has received several official reports from the departments, which coincide in stating that a great spirit of enterprise has arisen in France among farmers in general, and that great energy is displayed in reclaiming uncaltivated land. Notwithstanding the sudden and violent change of temporature experienced since the beginning of the year, the accounts received of the appearance of

PRUSSIA.

of his religion, and the right to choose his belief according to his own free conviction. The enjuyment
of civil and political rights is not to depend on religious confession, nor to be subject to any restriction
on that account. Difference of religion will not
form a civil obstacle to marriago. Professors of all
beliefs are equally admissible by law to all dignitics
and public employment. Every church or religious society has the right publicly te carry out its
wership. The law grants to all churches and religious societies this legal right. There is to be no
State-privileged religion.

RIISSIA.

public works, has been accepted. The new Premier commands a small majority in the Chamber of Depuies, but can scarcely count on the Peers. The conversion of convent property in Government stocks is progressing, but the measure is regarded with mistrust, and has not, up to the present, benefited the public funds. Trade is exceedingly had.

French Cabinet. The only thing wanting now was the King's signature." The Italis of Turin states that General Gari-baldi, on arriving at Genoa, wont, in company with many of his personal friends, and followed by a

there popular men will rather be used as southing then as exciting instruments; and the Cabinet, strengthened by their support, may lean strongly on the Left without placing themselves too helplessly under its control.