

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHI- NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS

LADELPHIA AND WICINITY.

A CARD.

It having been next to an impossibility, heretofore, to obtain CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING, at MODERATE PRICES, and finding that many gentlemen would prefer their Clothing MADE TO ORDER, if they could secure at the same time REALLY FIRST-CLASS STYLES, and at REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, in connection with our extensive Ready-Made Sales-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPART-MENT, in which the prominent features are, 1st. Fine and Medium Materials, made up in

1862.

first-class styles; 2d. Unexceptionable Fitting Garments;

3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY;

4th. A corps of the most celebrated cutters in this country. N. B .- An extensive assortment of the choicest

imported and domestic fabrics from the New York and Philadelphia mankets, suitable for Coats, Pants, and Vests, always on hand. A visit is solicited.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, "OAK HALL,"

S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets. mh27-t MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING. 1862 M. BERNHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the lates RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS, To which he respectfully invites the attention of the TRADE. PRICES LOW. mh24-2m

SPRING. 1862. 1862. LOUIS DANNENBAUM, No. 57 North SECOND Street. (Between Market and Arch,) is now prepared to offer a large stock of RIBBONS,

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862. MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. Including Goods suited for Interesting Correspondence. The readers of THE PRESS will recollect MILITARY PURPOSES. Hon. ISAAC N. MORRIS, of Illinois, for four Now in Store, ycars a member in Congress from the Quincy district, in that State, now represented by NO. 631 CHESTNUT STREET, Gen. W. A. RICHARDSON. During these two terms Mr. MORRIS was recognized and known And for Sale by as a Democrat who never would permit party relations to force him into an approval of what DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO. his conscience condemned. He saw at an early day the immeasurable hypocrisy and treachery SPRING. 1862 of JAMES BICHANAN and his followers, and he lenounced them with indignation. As the preparations for the treason of 1801 multiplied under BUCHANAN'S Administration, Mr. MORRIS WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT. devoted himself with more and more energy and vigilance to the work of checking and exposing these preparations. Taking his J. R. CAMPBELL & CO., stand with statesmen of the Broderick school in Congress, he did much to establish the unrelieved infamy of the men at the side No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, of BECHANAN, and much to enlighten the people as to the duty of putting them HAVE NOW IN STORE, LINES OF CHOICE GOODS, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS. down. Mr. MORRIS was one of the earnest and carliest of the advocates of STEPHEN A. DougLAS for President; but he went fur-WHITE GOODS-In all their Varieties ther than some of the partisans who used the name of DOUGLAS for their own self-LINENS-All qualities and best makes. ish purposes, and were ready to yield TABLE DAMASKS-Napkins and Doylies him, if in so doing they could make a better bargain. MORNIS contended, at all times, that L. C. HDKFS-Towels and Toweling. under no circumstances could the cause of GINGHAMS-Super, Fancy and Solid Checks DOUGLAS be maintained, if it was not maintained on the known principles of Dou-LAWNS-New and Choice Styles GLAS, and that if these were sacrificed, for ex-ORGANDIES, and Paris Printed Jaconets. pediency's sake, no reputation and no claims, however high, would save from disgrace and defeat all who aided in such a sacrifice. Hence,

DRESS GOODS-In very desirable styles BLACK SILKS-Choice Brands FLANNELS-Of the best makes BLEACHED GOODS-A full line. PRINTS American and English. CHINTZES, BRILLIANTES AND PERCALES. TOGETHEB WITH MANY OTHEB GOODS, ADAPTED TO FIRST-CLASS TRADE, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT LOW PRICES. mh12-ff SPRING. 1862 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

OF

ABBOTT. JOHNES. & CO.,

[Confidentia'] SPRINGFIELD, LLLINOIS, December 24, 1860. My Dear Sur: Without supposing that you and I are any nearer together, politically, than hereto-fore, allow me to tender you my sincere thanks for your Ubion resolution, expressive of Yiews upon which we never were, and, I trust, never will be at yariance. Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN. LETTER FROM KEY WEST. minute description of the beautiful island and city of Key West. I now do so; but cannot refrain, in WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29, 1860. Hon. ABRAHAN LINCOLN, President elect. My DEAR SIR: I received your lettor of the 24th inst. two days ago, and only my duties here have prevented me from answering it before. That the resolution I had the honor to submit to the House of Representatives, having reference to the preservation of the Union, and the duty of all patriotic entirene towards it, should have attracted your notice and received your approval, is a matter the first place, from adverting to the glorious viotorics which have recently crowned our arms in the

particle citizens towards it, should have attracted your notice and received your approval, is a matter of the highest gratification to me. I believe the sentiments expressed in it to be the sentiments of the conservative portion of the American people, and that they are the exponent of the patriotism of the American heat exponent of the patriotism of the American heart. Hence I cannot but rejoice to know they receive

Hence I cannot but rejoice to know they receive a sanction, and meet with a response from him who is now the representative man of the dominant po-litical party. And you must permit me to say that as our present troubles have been so largely caused by misrepresentations and misunderstandings, so the public uttorance of the opinions which you have so candidly approved in your letter to me, would appeal with almost irresistible force to the public thought and judgment, and have a most salutary effect in diminishing the public dangers. From the earliest years of my understanding I was taught to venerate the National Government as the palledium of our liberties, and I have no terms to make with those who seek to subvert find ruin it. During the present session of Congress I have seen what I was aware of before, but more fully developed—THAT IT IS IN THE MANDS or I have seen what I was aware of before, but more fully developed—THAT IT IS IN THE HANDS OF TRAITORS, AND THAT IT WILL BE A HERCUERAN TASK TO RESCTE IT. You, str, are the only man in the nation who has it in his power to recover it, and I am not insensible of the fact. You know your duty too well for me to make any sug-gestions in regard to it. Besides, from my political antecedents, it is not within the range of propriety that I should do so; still I cannot withhold from you, as a citizen of the same State with myself, and in yiew of your position, the expression of my deep

you, as a citizen of the same State with myself, and in view of your position, the expression of my deep and solemn conviction that nothing will be done here to settle our troubles during the existing session, and that a responsibility awaits you more important than has ever rested on any other man since the Union was formed. I think your political friends underate the danger, and that those of them who suppose the present excitement in the public mind will pass away quietly within sixty days—[vide Mr. Se-ward's Astor-House speech]—and without serious injury ts the Republic, are greatly decived. I hope not, but believe otherwise, and am so deeply impressed by my convictions that I cannot re-frain from giving them utterance. They may arise from a morbid apprehension—and how rejoiced would 1 be to find that they did !-yet I will not allow myself to be lulled into security and repose he was not a sound Democrat in the eyes of such patriots as PRYOR, of Virginia; GEORGE N. SANDERS, Of Kentucky; JOHN FORSYTH, of Alabama, now in arms against the country, and, at one time, the recognized advoallow myself to be lulled into security and repose when I see so many perils around me. cates of Judge DougLAS. They would have taken DougLAS if he had given up his

when I see so many perils around me. Now is the time for party secrifices and patriotic elevation. All party considerations are lost with MA which my country is in jeopardy. I shall be found in the front ranks of its defenders. I am with every man who is for it, and against every principles; for if he had, the triumph would have been theirs, and the triumph of treason. ISAAC N. MORRIS was among the first to reveal man who is against it, and shall agree to no terms of to the people the disgusting rottenness of Br-Surrender. You, sir, have been legally, and constitutionally elected President of the United States, and I can CHANAN's Administration. He believed that it

was not only a treasonable concern-not only have no desire other than to see you acquit your-self with the highest honor, and sustain the Govern-ment. In the performance of such duty, you shall bent upon breaking up the Union-but that most of the officials, especially those of the us, hearty, but humble co Senate, were ingrained knaves and robbers. have my zealo have my zealous, hearty, but humble co-operation. Politically, I am where I was on the issue of the last canvass, believing non-intervention on the sla-very question to be the true doctrine. Patrioti-cally, I am with all the friends of the Union, and shall look to its preservation as the great paramount consideration. Should an effort be made to pre-vent your imanguration, and it is useless to deny the fact that the most extensive and fearful ar-comments are being effected to fear our fear The arrogance and insolence, the slavish subserviency of the Northern parasites of that abandoned Administration, when they supported the Lecompton fraud and the English bill, impressed Morais and his co-workers with the belief that the whole Administration rangements are being effected to keep you from taking the oath of office in this city, I will be among the foremost to resist it. was as hopelessly treasonable as it was notoriously dishonest. Hence, Morris was found

Entertaining for you personally, and for the pu-rity of your private life, the highest considerations of respect, and invoking the interposition of Divine Providence to avert the storm now impending over

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY'S ACCOUNT. KEV WEST, FLORIDA Headquarters 47th Regt. P. V., March 13, 1862, In my former communication. I promised a more

different divisions of the grand army of the Union. No wonder the whole country is wild with excitement and rejoicing. No wonder that cannons have been fired and bells tolled in every city, town, and hamlet, of the loval States. For such successes and such victories as have recently crowned our fing with imperishable glory, are enough to thrill every fibre of the Republic and cause its great heart to beat with renewed life and activity. We have now passed the long line of checks and reverses and have made rapid advances on the broad, clear

road that leads to complete and abiding triumph. Every true American breathes freer, walks firmer. and hopes brighter. Whilst the year 1861 was one of trial, suffering, and discipline to the Government, it was to the rebel leaders, in a large measure, one of hope, of

ng of the year 1862 ! In the great cause of the Union, the bow of promise looms up on every side. There has been one continuous stream of success and victory. To the rebel leaders all is discomfiture, disaster,

and dismay. Every star of hope and promise has disappeared-defeat, ruin, and death, are closing around them on every side.

of the Anglo-Saxon race, that the side which suffers most grievously in the beginning is the side which triumphs most gloriously in the end. In not a single instance, during the last hundred years, has this rule varied. It was so in the "Old French War," when British arms sustained disaster after disaster, commencing with Braddock's inglorious lay there concealed. We ran down the river, as two or three more mortars broke silence and sent their immense compliments to the rehels, and as our frail transport reached the lowest point, near Mound City, the uppermost battery gave us a sa-lute. A dull roar, followed by the howling sound of a rifle shot as it passed through the air, gave warning of what was coming. A concussion among the trees a short distance off indicated where it had struck, and the rebels apparently disgusted by their bad aim, did not repeat the shot. defeat, and running on through three campaigns, totot, in the French had acquired possession of every foot of the disputed ground. But at Louisburg the tide turned, and Frontenac, and Ticonderoga, Niagara. and Quebec, soon drove the French from every standing place on the continent. A precisely similar experience attended the British operations in other quarters of the globe. Failure followed failure, but in due time gave place to a course of

It was so in our Revolutionary War. The side beaten first was the side to win last. During the first twenty months of the war, up to the battle of Trenton, there was a continuous record of American discomfitures and retreats. In fact, there was little to lighten the dark page of that fierce struggle, untile the battle of Saratoga and surrender of Burgoyne, the year afterward. Washington, and all the military chiefs of the Revolution, all through the first half of that military period, with all their lofty constancy, almost uniformly evince the painful consciousness of miscarriage and misfortune. The civilized world knows the grand success that at

of the first events of that war was the shameful surrender of Hull, at Detroit, by which the entire peninsula of Michigan passed into the hands of the enemy. He had been sent to invade and seize Upper Canada, but never was there a more ignoninious failure. The first year's land campaign, throughout, form the most discreditable chapter in our national annals. Yet the struggle, severe as it

the neck of land formed by the turn in the river to our boats, but they do no execution. In fact, they do not attempt to do much, an occasional shot being all that is indulged in. The boom of our mortars is heard at short intervals, and the range is generally good. It is kept up for the purpose of annoying them, and preventing them, as far as possible, from completing their fortifications. In this way we stand at present—our gunboats stratching serves the size our purchasher the interval stretching across the river

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IP Advertigements inserted at the usual rates.

The Recent Lecture at Burlington. or The Premi]

Your paper and others, of this day, contain a article which purports to be a statement of occur-rences which transpired at a recent lecture by the Rev. Samuel Aaron, in this city. It is not my design to communicate anything in reference to this meeting. It is sufficient for me to say, that excepting the two facts-one that Mr. Aaron addressed a meeting in the City Hall, and the other, that oue or two women, slarmed without any proper cause, jumped from the windows-the whole article is utterly and designedly untrue.

THE MAYOR OF BURLINGTON. BURLINGTON, N. J., March 29.

The army correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, |The account of the affair, published on Saturday, vriting from Savannah, Tennessee, under date of was furnished us by the agent of the Associated March 24th, gives the following interesting descrip-Press, and as the Mayor of Burlington has so flatly denied the truth of the statement, an explanation tion of the status of the Federal and rebel armies in the region of the Tennessee river. The corresis due the public from the telegraphic correspondent at Burlington .- ED. PRESS.] We have been at Savannah and in the neighbor-

A Heroic Achievement,

after the panic stricken rout from Nashville. here was before us a beggarly twelve or fifteen A correspondent of the Missouri Democrut, writing from Island No. 10, gives the following as-There was before us a beggarly twelve or fifteen thousand strong enemy, scattored hastily along their new lines of defence, and easy to be cut up in detail. General Lew. Wallace was sent out to destroy a bridge on a branch railroad. The work was performed, and there all operations of the grand expedition were stopped, under orders "from a superior authority." The men were kept for several days cooped up on the boats; then they were disembarked, and encamped on the river backs, and there they still remain. count of a gallant achievement by Lieutenant Allen, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment : Allen, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment: "In a former letter, I whole of a contemplated attempt on the part of Lieutenant Allen, of Com-pany C, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, to spike the guns of the upper rebel fort at this place, christened, we have been informed, Fort Polk. This bold task was undertaken on Friday night last, when the Lieutenant, in company with four other men, dropped down in a skiff, and disso-vered a large body of rebels at work construct-ing platforms for supporting their cannon. The Lieutenant resolved not to be totally disappoint. ed, and, landing, very coolly approached a senti-nel, who was pucing a parapet at the lower extrewere discharged, and the about the river banks, and there they still remain. No one presumes—no one has a right yet to pre-sume—that this is not all for the best. It were fol-ly to undertake the criticism of a plan before it is at least sufficiently developed to give some idea of its nature. Only, the soldiers here, who know the immediate success they might have won a week id, and, landing, very couly approached a senti-nel, who was pacing a parapet at the lower extre-mity of the fort, and, representing himself as a bro-ther rebel, remarked. 'I will relieve you from duty now, sir.' The rebel guard, wearied and thapkful, moved off to his quarters, when the lieu-tenart spitch the filter part of immediate success they might have won a week ago, are naturally a little impatient, as they see the opportunities passing away, and eagerly await the "sessme" that shall turn them loose. tensnt spiked the 64-pounder at the lower part of the fort, which was served with such accuracy against us on last Monday. The proximity of the laboring rebels would not suffer him to prosecute any further a work which had already proven him dwire officer."

Governor Andrew Johnson's Address,

TIVES, NASHVILLE, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

refers to Governor Johnson's address of the 22d

The Nashville Banner, of the 24th, comes to hand

After a few preliminary remarks, in which he

Our special correspondent at Nashville briefly

daring officer.'

with the following synopsis :

THE REAL SITUATION. Meantime the enemy is concentrating. We are in the lower tier of counties in Western Tennessee. Immediately below is Tishomingo county, in the northeast corner of Mississippi, and in it, just twen-ty-five miles from Savannah, is the important rail-road point of Corinith, or Corinith, as the natives insist upon pronouncing it, at the junction of the railroad from Columbus through Humboldt, Jack-con and Purdw, with the great Memobis and son, and Purdy, with the great Memphis and Charleston road. IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

THE REBEL SITUATION.

route will be rendered entirely practicable for the

THE TENNESSEE RIVER EXPEDITION.

NO FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS.

Beauregard's New Line of Defence.

THE INTENTIONS OF THE REBELS.

hood for two weeks. We arrived before the re treat from Island No. 10 and New Madrid; speedi

purposes desired.

nondent says :

NEW REBEL LINE OF DEFENCE.

NEW REBEL LINE OF DEFENCE. This seems to be the centre of rebel operations. Their new line of defence has for its base the Charleston and Memphis road, the preservation of which is absolutely necessary to any pretence of resistance through Northern Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Along this rellroad are Tuscumbla and Florence, at the foot of the Muscle shoals and the junction with the Nashville and Florence road, where the rebels have had forces since Donelson; Decatur, near the head of the lower Muscle shoal where the granter part of the lower Muscle shoal, with the following synopsis: Having announced on Saturday, that the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Milhärg Governor of the State of Tennessee, would address the people of Davidson county in the Capi-tol, we were not surprised to find the hall well filled when we arrived there, at 11 o'clock A. M., and before the Governor arrived, every available spot on the floor and galleries was brought into requisition to gratify the anxious crowd who cama to Baar, from the Governor's lips, his views on the momentous question which now agitates the American continent. One of the bauds of the United States was present, and performed several old-time favorite airs. At 11.25 the Governor arrived, ac-companied by Hon. Horace Maynard and other genite-men. The Governor and Mr. Maynard took seats at the cierk's desk, when the band struck up '' Hall Columbia,'' which being finished, the Governor apoke. "Ine Situation." We had a fair view from this point of the Island and of the rebel movements. A large steamboat lay suck in the channel on the Missouri side, effect-ually closing it against our passage. Bevond it lay such in the channel on the Missouri side, dicci-ually closing it against our passage. Beyond it, against the bank of the Island, lay the floating battery which was brought up from Memphis to atsist in the defence of the place. On the shore of the Island, near by, were two batteries, and away beyond, in the other channel of the giver were threa large steambasts husily plying Decatur, near the head of the lower bluesle shoal, where the greater part of the Donelson and Bowl-ing Green forces are said to have concentrated at first after the retreat from Nashville; Huntsvillo and Bellefontaine, at both of which there are said to be small bodies of troops; Stevenson, important as the junction with the railroad from Nashville through Munfreesboro, through which the rebels re-treated : and Chattanonce as sterner and important away beyond, in the other channel of the river, were three large steamboats busily plying up and down. Looking above the head of the Island, on the Kentucky shore, which circles gradually around to the point opposite where we were stationed, and forming a complete arc, could be seen encampments, farm-houses, and a number of earthworks which sheltered batteries. The unpermost one is a sitong one, containing

Infolge Multirdessoro, through which the revels re-treated; and Chattanooga, a strong and important position. All these points are east of Corinth, and all, except the last, are in Alabama. To the west of Corinth, the road runs in a tolerably straight line to Memphis, a hundred miles distant, and northwest runs the road to Jackson, almost in the centre of West Tennessee, where orchal fortifications are said to be preparing with showed that the rebellion was without a single jus-The uppermost one is a strong one, containing seven guns of large calibre. It has been the chief object of attack thus for, and has made a stubborn resistance. It has the range of the tification, the Governor said : rebel fortifications are said to be preparing with *Mound City*, but cannot reach the react of high of the boats. It has done no harm yet, and will not be able to hold out when the flotilla moves up. The batteries on the. Island can throw as hot across the neck of land formed by the turn in the river great rapidity.

making all the necessary discounts and deductions, I cannot see how we can work them down to an ac-

tual number of less than thirty-five or forty thou-sand. With Beauregard at their head, it will be

W. L. Yancey's Speech in New Orleans.

The Broad-Street Schemes.

tification, the Governor said: i was a witness of the reign of terror which followed the defeat of Bell, Breckhuridge, and Douglas, and when the election was over I repaired to Washingtor. It was there that Breckinridge stowed the cloven foot. Bouth carolina was basely and adroitly attempting to dissolve the Union. I saw Breckinridge and conversed with him; told him the peorle were all uisappointed; that we had been caught in a smap; Secessionists would break up the Union. What was bis reply 1---" Can we cource a State?" I remarked, "It is our duty to save the Government." "Will you cource?" he again demanded. I told him not to deal in technicalities-the laws must be enforced. My interview with Brackinridge was like at fielding in my boom. I was deceived in him, and discovered that for Kentucky and the Southern States. I asked him if he was willing to disonite the States because of Mr. Lin-coh's success, and because discontented South Carolina solutas the subject? "To this unougion. Received on a subject of the subject of BEAUREGARD AND HIS GENERALS AT CORINTH. Such is the new line of defonce for the rebel "army of the Mississippi," the command of which their orack general, Beauregard, has recently assumed. Beauregard's department is understood to extend at least as far east as Decatur, Ala., and westward as far as may be necessary for the de-fence-of Memphis. He is known to have been making his headquarters last week at Corinth, within ten or fifteen miles of our picket line, and during a partien of the most is the constraint that

From the correspondence of the Chicago Times.

dated Island No 10, March 26, we learn that the bombardment of the rebel stronghold has stoadily progressed, but without any decisive results further than the perfecting of our mortar practice, and the annoyance of the cnemy. A successful balloon reconnoissance has placed us in possession of much valuable information, to which constant additions will be made, as the weather permits of further ob servations. The correspondent says :

A cruise on the Wilson this morning gave me a fair opportunity to survey the field and get a pretty good understanding of matters as they now stand. Our gunboats, six in number, lie anchored and in-active about three miles above the first rebel bat-tery. The Benton, the flag-ship, is stationed in the middle of the stream, with the St. Louis and Cincinnati on each side of her, a short distance away. The Carondelet, Pritsburg, and Riound City lie close to the Missouri shore, in line, the Mound City in the advance, and within good range of the upper rebel battery. Our boat was loaded promise and success. But how different the open-

Mound City in the advance, and within good range of the upper rebel battery. Our boat was loaded with shell for the mortars, and an S-inch gun for the St. Louis, to supply the place of one that burst a day er two since, with so much damage to her crew. Delivering a mail at the flag-ship, we lay alongside the St. Louis, and put the gun abeard of her. The orders were then to proceed to the lower mortar boats, and supply them with shell. The morning echoes were awakened, at about this time, by the breakfast gun from the leading mortar boats.

from the leading morter boats. The sharp roar reverberated across the water, and the rising cloud of smoke obscured the progress of the shell, but a dull boom in the distance, three miles away, told It is a marvellous fact in the history and warfare where it had struck and exploded. No answer was returned, and the silent shore, lined with a fringe of timber which looked dim in the moruing haze, might have been untenanted for all indica-tions that went to show the sullen strength which lay there concealed. We ran down the river, as

uninterrupted success by land and sea, such as has

seldom fallen to the lot of any nation.

last crowned their efforts. It was so in our last struggle with England. One

was, closed with the most memorable of all American victories at New Orleans, and has passed into tory as a war completely succe However it be accounted for, the fact is undeniable, that, with the Angle Saxon family, opposite fates preside at the outset and upshot of their military undertakings ; whilst success and victory invariably crown their close. The present wicked and Junatic rebellion is the last, but not the least illusration of this great fact. Much as I desire to elaborate this subject more fully, time and space both require me to leave it for the present, and

A CHANNEL DISCOVERED ABOVE THE ISLAND. AFFAIRS AT MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEAES

SILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS. Merchants and Milliners will find an admirable assortment of the above Goods, of the newest styles, at low figures, and are invited to call and examine. favorable terms. WFLL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD." mh21-12t* NEW SPRING GOODS. 1862. SPRING. 1862 WOOD & CARY, (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have open a large variety of freshly-imported Have now in Store a complete stock 07 To which, with a handsome assortment of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, SILK BONNETS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrons of the house and the trade generally. mar12-2m of city and country dealers. 1862. SPRING. - -RIBBONS, MILLINERY, AND STRAW GOODS. ROSENHFIM, BROOKS. & Co., NO. 431 MARKET STREET, Have now open-and to which daily additions are made-USUAL HANDSOME VABIETY RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES. GTRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE, Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. To which the attention of the trade is particularly in The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. vited. #7 Particular attention given to filling orders. mh13-2m NEW IMPORTATIONS. THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Fighth, A Choice Stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, AT LOW PRICES. mh13-3m] LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES 8. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPOBTERS 0 2 LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, TINE ENGRAVINGS. mh19-3m PIOTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, SELLING OFF. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CABTE-DE-VISITE PORTBAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES, SILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3.00, now \$2.00. MARSEILLES, "\$1.50, now \$1.00. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, 5 per cent. under former prices, &c., &c. jalõ PHILADELPHIA HATS AND CAPS. SPRING STOCK 1862. mh26-1m 1862. SIBLEY MOLTEN, & C. H. GARDEN & Co., Manufacturers of and Whole HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS, FANOY BILH AND STRAW BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, Ruches, Feathers, &c., SILKS AND FANCY GOODS, Are now opening and daily receiving a new and No. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner o SIXTH Street. SIXTH Street. **BF** A large and complete slock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are particularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES. UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. WM. H. RICHARDSON rally. HAS BEMOYED TO 500 MARKET STREET, Southwest corner of Fifth, And offers a beautiful assortment of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

in the front ranks, battling for the right, and against the wrong. We published long ago is powerful letters and s has against these traitors. These, with his report exposing BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS, As also a great variety of FLOYD's monstrous corruptions, and his fear-NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, less refusal to allow any of the minions of that chief scoundrel of the gang to approach Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most him, proved him to have been gifted with fe25-3m wonderful sagacity, foresight, and will, When Mr. LINCOLN was elected, Mr. MORRIS came forward and gave him his sincere support; and again exhibited his knowledge of the M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., plotting traitors, who, having sacrificed Douglas, now turned their attention to the 333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., overthrow of the Republic. Retaining their Wholesale Dealers in places in Congress, they attempted to conceal their designs; but Morais, aided by a SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, few other bold men, detected their schemes, and tore away the disguises under which they were hidden. SPRING DRESS GOODS, Early in December of 1860, Mr. MORRIS offered the following resolution in the House BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, of Representatives of the United States : of Representatives of the United States: Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we "properly estimate the immense value of our national Union to our collective and individual hap-pinees; that we cherish a cordial, habitual, and im-movable attachment to it; that we will speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and pros-perity; that we will watch its preservation with jealous anxiety; that we will discountenance what-ever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned, and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or enfee-ble the sacred ties which now link together the va-rious parts; that we regard it as the main poillar in WHITE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES, And other goods in their line, they invite the attention mb4-tf YARD, GILLMORE, & Co., ble the sacred ties which now link together the va-rious parts; that we regard it as the main pillar in the edifise of our real independence, the support of tranquillity at home, our peace abroad, our safety, presperity, and that very liberty which we so high-ly prize;" that we have seen nothing in the past, nor do we see anything in the present, either in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States or in any existing cause, to justify its dissolution; that we regard its perpetuity as of more value than the temporary triumph of any party or any man; that whatever evils or abuses exist under it ought to be corrected within the Union, in a peaceful and constitutional way; that we believe it has sufficient power to redress every wrong and enforce every right growing out of its organization or pertaining to its proper functions; and that it is a pariotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and our defence in war. The resolution was first introduced in the Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets. Have now open their SPRING IMPORTATION OF SILK AND FANCE DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &o. The resolution was first introduced in the House by Mr. MORRIS, on the second day of Bought in Europe, by one of the firm. the session, but so strenuously was it opposed by the Southern conspirators that it was not until the 17th he was enabled to press it to a vote, although he had previously availed himself of every opportunity to do so. Treason was then rank in the American Congress, as Mr. Morris believed, and as subsequent events have proven, and he was determined gentlemen should place themselves upon record for or against the Government. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS Of the forty-four votes against it, all but two-THOMAS B. FLORENCE, of Philadelphia, LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, and DANIEL E. SICKLES, of New York-are Southern men, and all but three of these are WHITE GOODS, AND actively engaged in the rebellion. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, who called for the yeas and nays EMBROIDERIES. upon the adoption of the resolution, as well as some others, hold commissions as brigadiers THOS. MELLOR & Co., in the Confederate army. 40 and 42 North THIBD Street. Mr. HINDMAN called for the yeas and nays upon the resolution. The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken, and it was decided WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL. in the affirmative-yeas 116, nays 44, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Green, Adams, Adrain, Aldrich, Allen, Alley, William C. Anderson, Ashley, Bab-itt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Babar, Button, Button, Button CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks, Initia, Initial C. Initiation, Asiloy, Bab bitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blais, Blake, Brayton,
 Briggs, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Butter field, Campbell, Cary, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conk ling, Covode, Cox, Jehn G. Davis, Dawes, Delano,
 Dueil, Duna, Edgerton, Edwarda, Eliot, Ely, Eag lich, Etheridge, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Frank,
 Freneh, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Halo, Hall, J.
 Morrison Harris, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Hol man, William Howard, Humphry, Ilutohings,
 Irvine, Junkin, Francis W. Kellogg, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, De Witt C. Leach, Lee, Logan,
 Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Charles D Martin,
 MocTleornand, McKean, McKenty, McKnight, Mo Pherson, Montgomery, Moorhead, Edward Joy
 Morris, Isaac N. Morris, Niblack, Nixon, Olin,
 Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, John H. Reynolds, Rize, Riggs,
 James C. Robinson, Royce, Soranton, Sedgwick,
 Shorman, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, William
 Stewart, Stokes, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train,
 Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Walton, Walton, and Wood-116. A. H. GIBBS, 531 MABKET STREET, Up stairs. WOODRUFF, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF No. 531 MARKET STREET. CHOICE STOCK SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. Wilson, and Wood-116. They respectfully call the attention of buyers gene mb25-1m 1862: SPRING.

lic Amusements. upon the battle field. surgeon, Philadelphia. Harry M. Francis, Roland Seegar, Edwin Marshall, Alfred Vezin, John W. Wainwright, " Wm. Blackburn, Wm. H. Oakford, - Cresson, county. prominent point in this vicinity. Wilson, and Wood—116.
 NAYS—Messrs. Thomas L. Anderson, Avery, Barksdale, Bouligny, Branch, Burnett, John B. Clark, Clopton, Cobb, Crawford, Curry, De Jar-nette, Edmundson, Florence, Garnett, Gartrell, Hardeman, Hill, Hindman, Hughes, Jaokson, Jen-kins, Jones, Landrum, James M. Lesch, Leake, Elbert S. Martin, Sydenham Moore, Noell, Pryor, Quarles, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Singleton, William Smith, Stallworth, Stevenson, Thomas, Underwood, Vance, Webster, and Wright—44. So, the resolution was adopted. small force.

road immediately. At the Masonic Hall last evening, a band of

our unhappy country, I am, dear sir Yours very respectfully, I. N. Morris.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

General Dumont to be Charge D'Affaires-Bu ell to take the Field-His Body Guard of Pennsylvanians-Their Headquarters-Phi-Indelphians Among Them—Speech of Gover-nor Johnson—The House of Representatives give you as promised a brief description of Crowded-From Memphis-The Louisville and Nashville Railroad to be Opened-Pub-

[Special correspondence of The Press.] NASHVILLE, March 24, 1862. Rumors are current that General Dumont will, shortly occupy the office of Charge d'Affaires in this department, and that General Buell will take the field. If this is the case, it will be a matter of interest to the readers of The Press to learn that the body-guard of General Buell, formerly known as the Anderson Troop, is composed wholly of Pennsylvanians, and is, probably, the finest body of one hundred men in the volunteer army. Their barracks are at the Planters' Hotel, Summer street, which was formerly a first-class hotel. The whole troop is in fine condition, and only anxious for an opportunity of displaying their Pennsylvania grit The following are the officers: Captain William J. Palmer, formerly connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; First-Liutenant William Spencer, of the regular army; Second-Lieutenant Thomas R. Maple, of Pittsburg ; Aaron J. Comfort, The following-named gentlemen belong to Philadelphia, all of whom are in excellent health : Adolph G. Rosengarten, Sixteenth and Chestnut. M. L. DeCoursey. Seventeenth and Arch. Joseph B. Blakiston, Twentieth and Cherry. Evan W. Grubb, Seventh ward. Lewis E. Fagan, " John W. Jackson, Twenty-second ward. Samuel Wigfall, Sixth ward.

Norman M. Smith, Seventh ward. Edmund Levis, Ninth ward. Samuel Comfort, jr., Morrisville, Bucks county. J. C. McClanigan and C. Mussleman, Lancaster George W. Bush, Montgomery county. J. C. Bradford, Montgomery county. Governor Johnson delivered a speech at the Capitol on Saturday. The capacious Representatives' hall was crowded to excess, the audience maintaining the most profound silence and attention while the Governor was speaking. His remarks occupied the space of two hours and a half. He thoroughly analyzed Secession, and, after proving that it emanated from a few ambitious, wicked men, convinced the unprejudiced that the present was not a war of the North against the South, but for the Censtitution against disloyalty. Union refugees are arriving in the city daily, and also a large number of visitors from the Northarmy contractors, merchants, mechanics, &c. The poor hotels, which are in abundance, are doing an mmense business, and decent accom scarce at the most exorbitant rates. From the Commercial Hotel floats the banner of the nation, being the third American flag which I have seen at any

Last evening I met a gentleman direct from Memphis, and if I may place reliance upon what he told me, a reign of terror actually exists in that disloyal city. He informed me that he saw a young man dragged from a butcher cart, placed in the midst of a number of rebel soldiers, and, in attempting to escape, murdered in cold blood, and his body left in the street. Many incidents he recorded of a similar nature, declaring that a Union sentiment was increasing, purely on account of the atrocities committed by the adherents of Harris and the sham Confederacy. In speaking of the policy of burning the city, he stated that a majority of the people were in favor, should a large Federal army appear, of an evacuation by the rebel soldiers. He further states, nevertheless, that the military authorities are busy in constructing fortifications for the defence of the city, and thinks that the Confederates will fight, not burn, should the Federals appear in

The superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad announces that to-morrow or next day the road will be in complete order, and that passengers and mails will be carried through in one day. A number of locomotives and freight cars have arrived by river, and will be placed upon the

KEY WEST ISLAND AND CITY. The island is six miles long and two miles broad, and nowhere more than twelve or fifteen feet above the sea level. It is of coral formation, and has a sandy, sterile soil, but in the few spots which are arable the vegetation is extremely rich. The greater part of it is covered with copsewood or low brushes. There are some vegetable gardens which produce through all the seasons, though less in winter than summer. The climate is well adapted for all kinds of tropical fruits. Cocoa nuts, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, pine apples, bananas, etc., are very abundant. There is an artificial salt pond on the island, 350 acres in extent. On the southwest point there is a lighthouse with a fixed light 70 feet above water.

Key West City, on the same island, is the capital of Monroe county, Florida, and the southernmost settlement belonging to the United States. It is situated in latitude 24 deg. 32 min. N., longitude 81 deg. 48 min. W., and has a population of about 3,000. It has a fine harbor, accessible through several channels by the largest vessels drawing twenty-four feet of water; being the key to the best entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, it is strongly fortified. The principal work of defence is Fort Taylor, built on an artificial island within the main entrance to the harbor. It is a first-class fort, intended to mount upwards of two hundred guns of the heaviest calibre, and is now in excellent state

of defence. The barracks are large and commodious buildings, forming three sides of a quadrangle, the opening facing the sea. Near these baracks our regiment is now comfortably quartered, and the camp presents a most romantic and picturesque appearance. The streets of the city are wide and clean; the houses are generally of white frame of the cottage style, are neat and mostly embosomed in shrub-

bery. The flowers and roses are seen blooming around almost every house during the whole year. There are Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Ro man Catholic churches, a well arranged marine hospital 100 feet long by 45 feet wide, a custom. house, a court-house, and other public buildings, A large proportion of the population of Key West consists of natives or children of natives of the Bahama itlands. These mostly sympathize with Secession, and had it not been for the prompt action of Captain, now Gen. Brannan, his handfull of men and the co-operation of the loyal citizens, at the outbreak of the rebellion, the island and city with all the fortifications would have fallen into the hands of the rebels.

As a regiment, we have great reason to thank God for his watchful care over us, in sparing our lives. But with all, the unerring hand of death has not altogether left our ranks untouched. It is my painful duty to announce the death of three of our brethren-in-arms since we have pitched our tents in the sunny South.

Frederick Watt, Co. H, Captain Kacey's, died in hospital February 14, of "brain fever," contracted on board the Oriental. Aged 23 years. He enlisted in Perry county, Pennsylvania. Andrew Bellisfield, Co. A, Captain Græffe's, died in hospital of erysipelas. Aged 30 years. He was

born, raised and enlisted in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Henry Beltz, Company B, Captain Rhoades, died

in hospital of typhoid fever. Aged 20 years. He was also a native of and enlisted in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Thus, three of our number have been summoned from the field of strife and conflict, we trust, to the

sweet fields and sunny banks of Canaan above. They were buried with all the honors of war, and now sleep side by side, till the Resurrection morn. Although no kind father and mother, no affectionate sister and brother, were here to shed the tear of grief and sorrow over the graves of our departed prethren, yet there were few hearts in the ranks that were unmoved, and few cheeks that were dry, as we deposited their remains in the cold, silent earth.

"Rest, soldiers, rest; your country comes, With tender love and true, Freely to deck your honored beds, Her banner o'er its turf to spread, And on your monuments to shed Fond memory's pearly dow."

There are but few of our men now confined to the hospital, and these are doing very well. Much yet remains to be said of our regiment, this post, etc., but as the mail will leave in a few moments by the Rhode Island, Captain Blanchard, I will close, promising to write again ere long.

our mortarboats lving stretching across the river, our mortarboats lying on both shores, while the field of action is before us in the broad river, which sweeps abruptly away to the west, and hides itself from view within a dis-tance of four or five miles. Within that are the batteries with which we have to contend. We are waiting patiently for the result. Wright.

Mortar Practice.

"The Situation."

Mortar Fractice. The operation of firing the mortars, which was conducted while we were near by, is interesting and rather stunning. The charge is from fifteen to twenty-two pounds. The shell weighs 230 pounds, and is thirteen inches in diameter. For a family illustration, it is about the size of a large soup-plate, so your readers may imagine, when they sit down to dinner, the emotions they would experi-ence if they happened to see a ball of iron of those dimensions coming towards them at the rate of a ence if they happened to see a ball of iron of those dimensions coming towards them at the rate of a thousand miles a minute. The boat is moored alongside the shore, so as to withstand the shock firmly, and the men go ashore when the mortar is to be fired. A pull of the string does the work, and the whole vicinity is shaken with the concus-sion. The report is deafening, and the most en-thusiastic person gets enough of it with one or two discharges. There is no sound from the shell at this point of observation, and no indication to mark the course it is taking, but in a few seconds the attentive observer, with a good glass, will see the cloud of smoke that follows its explosion, and then the report comes back with a dul boom. If catur from attack by water for the present. REBEL PROGRAMME-CONCENTRATION AT CORINTH. The general understanding of the rebel move-The general understanding of the rebel move-ments is that, with Corinth as their base of opera-tions in opposition to our force at Savannah, they are endeavoring to station troops and erect defences at the exposed points east and west along the rail-road, so as to be ready to oppose our advance, and concentrate their forces by rail at any point wemay attempt to ponnee upon.

concentrate their forces by rail at any point we may attempt to ponnce upon. Accordingly, for the present, the rebel troops are pouring into Corinth, both as the nearest point to the body of our army and as a convenient rendez-yous for the railroad line. In two days last week our scouts saw fifteen trains, loaded with soldiers, enter the town. Many of their troops are sup-posed to be the raw milling, half armed and un-organized, that have been gathered by the recent levies, but the numbers are becoming formidable. then the report comes back with a dull boom. If it has done execution, the enemy may be seen carrying off their killed and wounded. The Balloon Reconnoissance.

The excitement to day was the balloon ascension made by Professor Steiner, who came on here from the Potomac. He made three ascensions, averaging in height about three hundred feet, but the atmos-Sixty thousand is the lowest figure to which the official information will reduce them; and after phere was smoky and hazy, and nothing of import-ance was discovered. The rebel batteries, some of them, are some distance from the shore, but, the and being so low, they looked as though they were on the beach. Seven steamers were discovered at the lower end of the island, but no gunboats were seen. New Madrid could be seen, but nothing made out, as the atmosphere could not be penetrated with strong glasses. Other ascensions will be made from time to time.

From Memphis and New Orleans. cessfully run the blockade. We find the following A gentleman arrived here last night direct from A genueman arrived here last night direct from Memphis, having left there one week ago. He re-ports that Bragg is alone in command at the Island, the other generals having gone further south, per-haps to Fort Pillow, at the month of the Hatchie river, seventy miles above Memphis; and that Polk and Chestham had desamped with their troops from Humboldt, at the junction of the Mem-phis and Ohio and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. He synopsis of his speech, delivered in New Orleans March 13th, in the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate of the 19th : Mr. Yancey is decidedly of the opinion that the South has no friends in Europe, and that the North is in a similar condition. He says there is a very strong prejudice in all of Europe against the South, in consequence of an erroneous impression which prevails in reference to the institution of slavery. There are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-eivilized, and believe that negroes are raised upon the plan that stock is. There is no disposition to interfere in American affairs. was recently in New Orleans, and gives it as his opinion that at neither New Orleans nor Memphis was recency in role of the volume of the pre-opinion that at neither New Orleans nor Memphis will there be resistance to Federal authority. There are second once let the Union troops enter these places, and, once let the Union troops enter these places, thousands will proclaim their love for the Union. He says one company of infantry could at any time take possession of Memphis. The cot-ton and sugar have been removed out of the pre-cincts of the city, and it is feared by the eltizens that on the approach of the Union troops the rebel affairs. The blockade enables the British holders of the cincts of the city, and it is feared by the eitizens that on the approach of the Union troops the rebel leaders intend to burn and sack the city, and carry off on steamers what cotton and sugar they can The refugees say the only hope of saving the city is for our troops to surprise it, which will force the leaders to leave without performing their hellish project. This gentleman says that Fort Pillow is much stronger fortified than we expected, and is a very formidable place. A large portion of the heavy guns which were at Columbus were mounted here, and it will be the last place defended with any hope of success on the river. Large numbers of rebels, who have been loud for the robellion, now give up the rebel cause as hopeless. If the guns which were planted at Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Napoleon, and other cities on the river, had been He inclines to the opinion that England and France would sooner interfere to prevent a recon-struction of the Union than for any other purpose. And he believes that, unless their starving opera-tives, engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, compel them to interfere, they will stand aloof which were planted at Baten Rouge, Vicksburg, Napoleon, and other cities on the river, had been removed to Columbus and Bowling Green, so that, once past Memphis, no trouble will be found. This gentleman believes that Yancey has arrived at New Orleans and made the speech imputed to him. Yancey left New Orleans the day after he made his speech.

The blockade enables the British holders of the great staple to realize an immense advance upon its cost, in consequence of the scarcity of the article. The holders are the weathy few, who have the car of the Government. Another reason for not inter-fering with the blockade was the belief that the scarcity of the article, and the remote prospect of obtaining a supply from this country, would create such a demand for the East India cotton as to in-crease its culture to a very considerable extent. Abother reason, in Mr. Yancey's opinion, why European Powers will not interfere in American affairs, is the hope and belief that a permanent dissolution of the United States will weaken a mar-fion of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous. They hope to see the war protion of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous. They hope to see the war pro-tracted until both divisions are involved in ruinous debt, to hang over them like an incubus for years

compel them to interiere, they will stand aloef until they see the South is about to conquer its in-dependence, or fail in the attempt. He has no hope of recognition of the Confederate States by either of these Powers until the occurrence of one of these events. In view of these facts, Mr. Yan-cey is of opinion that we might as well recall our commissioners from Europe, and await the action of function lowers. Confiagrations-Supposed Battle at Point Pleasant.

Last night two very strong lights, having the appearance of great conflagrations, which lighted up the heavens for miles around, were seen about 8 the heavens for miles around, were seen about 8 o'clock. The largest was in the direction of Meri-weather's Landing. Some suppose it was caused by the burning of rebel steamers, which were being destroyed by the rebels rather than have them fall into our hands. The matter still is a mystery. The other light was in the direction of New Madrid; but a mystery hangs over this the same as the other. Last night about 11 o'clock heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Meriweather's Land-ing, or below it at Riddler's Point. Which is some distance below Point Pleasant. The heavy firing was continued for two or three hours, and the only reasonable solution of it is that an engagement was of foreign Powers—wait until they propose nego-tiation and recognition. [For The Press.] A few of the residents of South Broad street have united in an effort to impress upon Councils the necessity of the removal of the railroad tracks on said street, between Chestnut and South streets. A was committed for two or three nours, and the only reasonable solution of it is that an engagement was going on between our batteries at Riddler's Point and rebel gunboats attempting to run by. The cannonading and the conflagration created conside-rable excitement in our otherwise very quiet fleet. Anything for excitement now, as the mortars take their turns only once each hour in saluting the enemy. little reflection will be sufficient to convince the most ardent lovers of improvement, that private interest, and not public good, is the end and aim of the parties above referred to. enemy. The Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Another correspondent gives the following as the total number of killed, wounded, and missing since the expedition left Cairo :

the parties above referred to. In an article published in the Bulletin, of Tuesday last, we are informed that a number of "highly-respectable gentlemen" have called the attention of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia to this matter, hoping that they can be prevailed upon to remove this nuisance between Chestnut and South streets. As the proposed plan contains no provision for the removal of the railroad, north of Chestnut, or south of South streets, it naturally follows that the gentlemen aforesaid must have made the discovery that none of the evils com-plained of exist upon the upper and lower socitons of the road, or in other words, the railroad from South to Chestnut street is a nuisance, but from Chestnut to Willow street, and from South to Prime street, is not a nuisance.

he had around him, at the same point, Generals Polk, Johnston, Pillow, Cheatham, Freeman, and THE LINE OF THE EXPEDITION. THE LINE OF THE EXPEDITION. Our line, on the other hand, for the present, is simply the Tennessee river, from Smithland, Kon-tucky, to Eastport, Mississippi. There have been numerous ineffectual attempts to oppose our free passage along the river, but the two wooden gun-boats *Lexington* and A. O. Taylor, have served an admirable phrpose as a roving police, preventing the ercotion of batteries, and silencing the only one that had been completed—that at Plittsburg Land-ing, nine miles above. Above Eastport, at Chicka-isaw Bluffs, and some other points, the rebels are understood to have batteries that command the na-vigation of the river, and protect Florence and De-catur from attack by water for the present.

be was whing to distinct the trace because of Mr. Lin-colars success, and because discontented South Carolina gelights the subject ? To this question Brackinridge re-plied in ad captandum slaug about subjugation and the horrors of a civil conflict, convincing me that he had gene into the arms of Dismion. As he could not be President of all the States, he was willing to divide them, and become President of part of them. We separated, I turned my back zopon him and said, "You deceive me filen; that was jour fault; but when you deceive me then; that was jour fault; but when you deceive me branch in one hand, and the Constitution in the other. With and for it I come to perish, if need be - to pour out my blood a free libation for the preservation. The Fede-neal Government is made regonsible for this war by the men who have contailed its horrors upon the country, by

with and tor if i come to perish, if need be-to pour out my blood a free libeaton for its preservation. The Federaid Government is made responsible for this war by the men who have entailed its introduced us for the country, by crying out their protonded rights are gone. Let us forget all parties and former associations, and see the question as it is.
Tariff was the pretext for disunion in 1832, and the store or present as its.
Tariff was the pretext for disunion in 1832, and the store or present as its.
Tariff was the pretext for disunion in 1832, and the store or present as its.
Tariff was the pretext for disunion in 1832, and the store or present as its.
Tariff was the pretext for disunion in 1832, and the store of the facts stand when we come to examine them? Let us go back to the proceedings of the last Congress. What was the true place of the times if A compromise, you remember—the Crittenden proposition—was introduced. Twerson, and a list of others, pretended that if they desine of the southern Scatters, including Bonisnin, Toombs, you remember—the Crittenden proposition was introduced. Twerson, and a list of others, pretended that if they desined everything but compromise. Senator Clark offerde an amendment which he believed would be acceptable to the South. I had critically kept pace with these pretenders. Their protest was only to disguize their real intentions. When the vote was put on Clark's amendment—merk well=only 55 hallots were reasored. The Athist-merk well=only 55 kullots were reasored. The dissonment of a pretext for their treason. Judai Benzamin, a subaking thief and perjurer, and an unconscionable truction ! Six Southern Senators inducing the realist of the treason. Judai Benzamin, a subaking thief and perjurer, and a deluded into a prived of a pretext for their treason. Judai Benzamin, a subaking thief and perjurer. The was the sourcord. With six others, he contry by voting on this important proposition. He meetingly answered that "when he wated my al

seen that this force will not let our expedition re-main without anything to do. How soon we shall do anything depends on the powers that remain be-

It now appears that William L. Yancey has sucand satdown at lifteen minutes past two o'clock

Trials of Newspaper Men.

There is no class who deserve to be more generally commisserated in these days of war than the publishers and correspondents of loyal newspapers. Some of their sufferings are equally distressing and amusing. The word "contraband." which has heretofore had a limited meaning, has now risen to the dignity of almost universal sumlicetion. Every newspaper office understands it as and correspondents of 10% in Dewspapers. Boins of their sufferings are equally distressing and anusing. The word "contraband." which has horetofore had a limited application. Every newspaper office understands it as typical of all initializations of the Government. The legion of writers employed upon the daily jour-nels, as well those at home as those who fol-how the different columns of the army, have had this lesson impressed upon them; and even after they have written, their productions must be road and re-viewed before being committed to the hands of the com-positors. All of the army correspondents are employed at great expense-expense for personal maintenance, including hore, hire and subsistence for man and horse, and their usually high professional compensa-tion=for they are mostly men of first-class expe-rience and acquirements. Miny of these travel with silent and inactive pens. Their employers hardly know where they are, and they cannot inform the public of the fact. They are, therefore, eikiler quiet observers of events, or else harmless commentators upon that which may be harmless commentators in the have been forced to lend. They will be the historiane of this portion of the campaigu; and as their ophicans will be formed from actual experionce, and classioned by the compelied delays of deferring their public di these ready writers and rapid thiskers. "The Consor" is one of the apparitions of newspaper offices 1 Mr. E. S. Gandförd, president sortness of severel of these ready writers and rapid thiskers. "The Consor" is one of the apparitions of newspaper offices 1 Mr. E. S. Sandförd, president swithe be fores the sould and when they could be safely lead before the people, what they utter will be perfectly " re-liable." There is scarcely a leading daily in the loyal States that has not engaged the sortces of several of these ready writers and rapid thiskers. "The Consor" is one of the apparitions of newspaper offices, and occasionally as they are "going to press." Nuch trepidation and confusio

REBEL OUTRACE IN KENTUCKY.—At a school at Newburg, near Louisville, Kentucky, recently, a young lady, one of the pupils, attempted to read a composition in favor of the Union. She was pre-worted from doing so, the directors, the teacher-

UMBRELLAS, PARASULS,	William Smith, Stallworth, Stevenson, Thomas,	road immediately.		Total killed, wounded, and missing	Chestnut to willow street, and from South to Prime	young lady, one of the pupils, attempted to read a
	Underwood. Vance, Webster, and Wright-44.	At the Masonic Hall last evening, a band of	"In Peace or War, on land or sea,		street, is not a nuisance.	composition in favor of the Union. She was pre-
TENTS, AND CANES, 527 MARKET STREET,	So, the resolution was adopted.	minstrels held forth, and the place was crowded.	Our ilag, the ægis of the free, Bright emblem of Columbia's glory !	The above is certainly a fortunate showing when	The principal benefit claimed by the advocates	vented from doing so, the directors, the teacher.
	-			the fact is taken into consideration that one day	f of this measure is an advance in the value of real	and a vendor of blue pills, objecting thereto, al-
Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock i	h After these proceedings, Mr. MORRIS for-	On Saturday evening next the theatre will be	Trans should of based and shown a floord		I estate stork the the of the fatituad, which they i	though some of them profess to be Union men.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. mh28-6t have now open an entropy new and attractive side in	warded to the President elect, then at Spring-	epened, with, I learn, a good company. The	The patriots of our native land	was a genuine, vigorous action on both sides, and	contend will take place as soon as the rails are re-	Nexta dozen rowdies or more. inflamed with whisky
ENGLISH, FRENCH GERMAN AN	D Halucu to the 1 testacht crees, then as spring-	opening piece will be "Macbeth." Nothing could	Bore it, the pation's hope and life.	since that time, with the exception of twenty-four	moved. It must be evident to every unbiased mind	and armed with revolvers, invaded the exhibition,
All of the state o	D field, Illinois, a copy of the resolutions and	betten illustrate the network area of a been	On tented field, 'mid fearful strife,	hours, shots have been frequently received from the		which was held in a church, and finally, amidst
	proceedings, which called forth a frank and	better mustate the returning connuctant oncor	Still on, till through the sulphurous cloud	•	riod of such general depression in real estate as now	profanity, the discharge of weapons, and a knock-
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.		fulness of the people. S.	Still on, till through the sulphurous cloud It broke in triumph Treason's shroud."	enemy.	exists, must be sold at a great sacrifice ; while it is	
	grateful reply. Some days ago, desirous of			An Important Advantage Gained-A Chan-	equally evident that the hasty removal of a portion	down fight, the audience dispersed. Among the
A FRESH ASSURTMENT, at LESS DRESS GOODS.	giving publicity to this letter of the President,	West De Living when Ourseling (1 mil O 1	Truly yours, W. D. C. R.,	nel Discovered Above.		persons present were many ladies, who, of course,
	and the response of Mr. MORRIS to it, the latter	WHO PLANNED THE CAMPAIGN ?- The Spring-		The Ottom That some editerially Since the	I not only be the min of husiness but by the servi	were much frightened.
A THAN FORMER PRICES.			Chaplain Forty-seventh Regiment, P. V.	The Unicago Post says eutomany: Since the	not only by the ruin of business, but by the sacri-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
FARE & BROTHER, Also, 8 fall assortment in	asked authority from Mr. LINCOLN to lay it be-	"The subject was under discussion at a dinner-		partial cessation of hostilities, our commanders ap-	nce of property belonging to business men. The	PHENOMENON AT SEA The ship Ashburton,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.	fore the public, which was promptly granted.			pear to have been engaged in devising ways and	taxes upon property used for business purposes	Bradish, from Antworp, January 15th, which ar-
WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES			The Honolulu Advertiser authoritatively denies	means of gotting around the Island, in order to	along the line of the railroad cannot be diminished	rived at New York on Saturday morning, reports:
	A THE RELEIS ALL MICTURE PRODUCE DO MIC	who, by the way, stands by General McCiellan				Experienced heavy westerly gales and calms the
EROSENE LAMPS. WHOLE- SHAWLS, &c., &c.,	readers of The Press. We need not direct at-	most loyally, quietly remarked that while in con-	the entire group of islands as security for a loan,		cape payment of interest upon their investments,	entire passage. February 17th, 3A. M , blowing
SALE DEPOT AND MANUFACTORY, No. 114	readers of The Tress. If o moon of the letter	sultation with General McClellan last November or	there being no necessity for a loan, much less a		while the breaking up of business must effectually	a most furious gale from N. W., and raining in
Bouth SECOND Street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 CAB- To which they invite the attention of the trade,	tention to the italicised passages of the letter	Deamhar the letterinoidentelly took down a man	forced one.	This, according to the statement we find in the Re-		torrents, a meteor, or ball of fire, as large as a 64-
TER Street. Philadelphia. In consequence of new im-	of Mr. MORRIS, so prophetic of the great events	and pointed out to him upon it every movement			so, and their only alternative will be to dispose of	pound shot, fell and exploded just below and abaft
Browments in machinery and increased facilities for mh24-tap30	of the months, so propriotic the statistic minit	that has since been made by our armies; and, as to	LETTERS from Havana state that Jeff Davis,	swampy peninsula, which projects from the Mis-	their property at such prices as " highly respectable	the maintop, illuminating the deck most bril-
manufacturing, we are propared to furnish the trade with	- which followed, and so full of patriotic spirit :	Manassas, said that we should either drive the re-	within the past six weeks, has had a large amount	souri side of the river, and terminates opposite the	gentlemen" may feel inclined to pay.	the maintop, inuminating the deck most brit-
LAMPS and lamp-triannings of every description at CPRING STOCK	EXECUTIVE MANSION,)	Manassas, said that we should either drive the re-		island, has been discovered a bayou, said to be		liantly. The shock was most terrific.
arrestr reduced prices. GUUNTEY MEMORIANID are 11	WASHINGTON, March 13, 1862.	bels from it in a successful battle, or they would		nearly or quite dry at low water, but at the present	parties desirous of making profitable speculations	
invited to examine our stock which consists of new styles SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS	The Ability in the Sector of t	evacuate it of their own accord."	a bright look out for the main shance and is pre-	time filled to a depth sufficient for any river craft.	in real estate ' but having no desire to nurchase	THE TIMBER BUSINESSThe timber business
and patterns of lamps, and all articles pertaining to the SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS	MY DEAR SIR : The President directs me to say		paring for contingencies.	One end of this bayou enters the Mississippi a	the business stands along the line of railroad at	in Clearfield county, 'Pa., says the Raftsman's
prainess, as low as can be purchased elsewhere. mb8-lm#lp M. B. DYOTT. A SAT T TUTUT IN R. CA.	in fanswer to your inquiry through Mr. Robinson,	m D. D. Main (Dillard) 1 March	paring for contingencies.	couple of miles above New Madrid ; the other is		Jonrnal, is not as active as usual. The quantity
mh8-lm*lp M. B. DYOTT. A. W. LITTLE & Co.,	that he has no objection to your publishing the cor-	THE Rev. Dr. Moore, of Richmond, delivered a		found about 300 vards from the river, several miles		of timber taken out this season will fall considera-
T ARD AND GREASE 50 tiercos mbister No 205 MARKIN ST	respondence to which you referred, and a copy of	lecture in that city on the origin and meaning of	VVNSEVENTION OF DISHOP ROSECEANSINC	found about 300 yards from the river, several miles	Way remove the evil they comprain of. Bordon,	bly short of what it has been for several years past,
	his part of which you sent him.	words, in which many ourious facts were developed,		above the position occupied by our gunboats.	it ever, has a more unjust measure been urged ;	
50 tierces White Grease.	He directs me to convey to you his kind remem-	among which were that the word Davis means		Through this narrow isthmus it is understood a	upon the attenuon of our City Councils, and it now y	An amount of the Tenan Government is said to
50 tierces White Grease, Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by 90 CWT. CHOICE WHITE RYP	E brances. Your obedient servant, John HAY,	"God with us," and that Lincoln, when subjected	Tuesday last. The ceremonies were of a very im-	channel has been excavated, connecting the bayou	remains to be seen whether or not they will sauc-	An agent of the Japan Government is said to have contracted with an oil company of Buffalo for
MURPHY & ROONS. AV FLOUR, just received and for sale at No. 81	Affistant Private Secretary.		posing character, and were witnessed by an im-	with the river, and affording a route by water from		And the contracted with an on company of budate int
ja7-if Ro. 146 NORTH WHARVES. SPRING GARDEN Street. mh25-tf	Hon. I. N. MORRIS, Quincy, Illinois.	precipioc."	mense congregation. Archbishop Purcell officiated.	our fleet above the island to our army below it, en-	Philadelphia, March 31, 1802.	400,000 gallons of petroleum.
					and the second	