A CARD.

It having been next to an impossibility, hereto fore, 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 an 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 sfirst-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. An extensive assortment of the choldest im ported and domestic fabrics from the New York and Philadelphia markets, suitable for Coats, Pants and Vests, always on hand. In our Ready made Salesrooms can always be gound every variety and style of well-made fashion able clothing. Spring stock now ready. PRICES

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, "OAK HALL." S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING.

MODERATE.

A visit is solicited.

LOUIS DANNENBAUM. No. 57 North SECOND Street.

(Between Market and Arch,) vis now prepared to offer a large stock of

RIBBONS, SILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS. Merchants and Milliners will find an admirable assortment of the above Goods, of the newest styles, at low gigures, and are invited to call and examine.

"WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD." SPRING. 1862

> WOOD & CARY. (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

Have now in Store a complete stock

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, SILK BONNETS. STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the

mar12-2m SPRING. M. BERNHEIM,

No. 798 CHESTNUT STREET,

RIBBONS. FRENCH FLOWERS WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,

AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS, 230 which he respectfully invites the attention of the TRADE.

PRICES LOW. -rah24.2m

SPRING. RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS,

& Cc., NO. 431 MARKET STREET. Have now open—and to which daily additions are made-USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY RIBBONS.

SONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES. STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, an

ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE, Which will be offered at th LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited Particular attention given to filling orders. mh13-2m

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. Choice Stock of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS. mbl3-3m] AT LOW PRICES. 1862. SPRING STOCK 1862.

C. H. GARDEN & Co., HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS,
FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
Artificial Flowers, Euchee, Feathers, &c.,
Inc. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner of SIXTH Street Alarge and complete stock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are particularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS BEMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET, Southwest corner of Firth, And offers a beautiful assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

TENTS, AND CANES, SIBLEY MOLTEN, & WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. mh28-ln SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o.

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth,
mb20-# RAIN PIPE .- Vitrified Stoneware

either for private use or for city drainage. PhiCE LIST.

PHICE LIST.

2 inch diameter, 25c. per yard.

3 inch " 30c. "

4 inch " 40c. "

5 inch " 50c. "

6 inch " 65c. "

7 inch " 90s. "

8 inch " \$1.10 "

9, 10, 11, and 12 inch diameter.

We warrant this Pipe to be equal to any imported, and superior to any other manufactured in this country.

B. A. HABRISON,

mh99-ff 1010 CHESTNUT Street. ZEROSENE LAMPS. WHOLE-ERUSENE LIABITS. WILL IS
SALE DEPOT AND MANUFACTORY, No. 114
outh SECOND Street, below Chestrut, and No. 1 CARTER Street, Philadelphia. In consequence of new imcovements in machinery and increased facilities for
nanufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the trade with
AMPS and lamp-trimmings of every description at
reatly reduced prices. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are
vited to examine our stock which consists of new styles reatly reduced prices. COUNTRY MERUHANTS are revited to examine our stock which consists of new styles ad patterns of lamps, and all articles pertaining to the

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. mhs-im*ip M. B. DYOTT. A. W. LITTLE & Co. THOW CASES. mhl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST. 20 CWT. CHOICE WHITE RYE FLOUR, just received and for sale at No. 812 SPRING CARDEN Street.

JEWELRY, &c.

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-

Table "

" Knife and Fork.

" Butter Knives

Napkin Rings.

Solitary Sleave Button, all sizes.

" "Forks.

" Desert

AND NEW PRICES.

NEW STYLES,

Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.

" Cream

" Waiter.

" Butter Dish.

" Molasses Pitcher.

" Drinking Cup.

Gold Plated Vest Chain, all sizes,

4 Nock 4

" Bracelet.

II Armlets.

.. Ear Bings,

" Finger Rings,

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Gubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as repre-sented. We have on hand a large assortment of Puoto-graph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The at-tention of the trade respectfully solicited.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

Including Goods suited for

MILITARY PURPOSES.

Now in Store.

NO. 631 CHESTNUT STREET,

And for Sale by

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS,

As also a great variety of

NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS.

333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS.,

Wholesale Dealers in

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

And other goods in their line, they invite the attention

YARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

NOS. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets.

SPRING IMPORTATION

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.

CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks,

A. H. GIBBS,

WOODRUFF,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

CHOICE STOCK

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,

Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES.

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the trade.

QPRING STOCK

Also, a full assortment in

mh24-tap30

SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, &c.

SPRING. 1862.

Are now opening and daily receiving a new and

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.

531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs.

No. 531 MARKET STREET.

BILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3 00, now \$2.00.

MARSEILLES. 44 \$1.50, now \$1.00.

25 per cent. under former prices, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS, AND

40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

EMBROIDERIES.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SELLING OFF.

EMBROIDERIES,

Have open a large variety of freshly-imported

To which, with a handsome assortment of

of city and country dealers.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

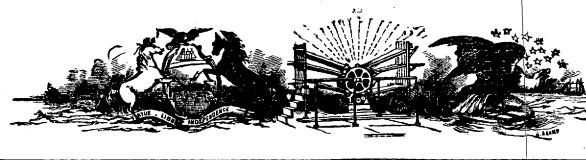
" Pencils,
" Pen with Pencil Case.

D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street.

CLARK'S

NEW GOODS.



Altebi,

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862. VOL. 5.—NO. 207.

ONE DOLLAR STORE,

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

THE DRAMA IN WASHINGTON. Mr. Forrest as Richelieu

[From our Special Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, April 1, 1862. With the exception of the company now performing at the Capitol, the drama in Washington, this season, has been very insipid and commonplace. We have had but one little theatre—a nondescript, weather-beaten, uncomfortable building-which seemed to have been erected with a view of preventing the escape of the audience in case of fire. The entrance was by an outside wooden stairway; the boxes were only found after an intricate and bewildering journey. The stage was small and inconvenient; the scenery had limited existence and a universal application—the tomb of Juliet, the court-yard at Elsinore, and the street in Venice, all possessing a strong resemblance to an original attempt at picuring a cottage and landscape. The company was small and carelessly combined the appointments were insufficient and inappro priate. Yet in this place crowds attended night after night, generally soldiers and followers of the army. Since the army crossed the river this patronage has fallen away, and on Saturday night the management terminated. The last week was the most brilliant of the season. We had that great star combination, E. L. Davenport, Wm. Wheatley, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr. They drew crowded houses, and gave us "Othello," 'Hamlet,' and "Julius Cæsar" in exquisite style. In the meantime, Mr. Ford, the Baltimore nanager, built a neat little theatre on Tenth street, near F, and called it an "Athenæ-Without being as large as any of your city theatres, it is neatly fitted up, and in every, way is an improvement on the old establishment. At this place Mr. Edwin Forrest appeared last evening in his part of Richelieu. The desire to see the tragedian was so intense that

long before the box-office was closed every seat was aken. His audience was large, appreciative, orilliant. Senators and members of the House, officers high in place, were scattered over the balcony and boxes, and crowded each other on the orchestral enches. Years have elapsed since Mr. Forrest last played here, and in Washington he has always been a great favorite. It was an audience of new faces. The old men had passed away; some in the natural cause of time and circumstances-many in he whirlpool and tempest of treason. The assembly was a fair type of the new order of things: men in uniform-hard, rugged men from the West -the keen and quiet New Englander, the solid ennsylvanian, the enterprising New Yorker, with here and there the narrow, sallow, sneering face of the neglected and lonely Southerner. This was the audience before which our Philadelphia actor appeared, and it received him as became his great ame and ability.

Mr. Emerson, in one of his singular and quaint paragraphs, says that great men magnetize their ontemporaries so that their companions can do for hem what they can never do for themselves, It was thus with Byron, and Macaulay, and Washing-SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, ton Irving. These writers seem to have entered argely into our modern literature, and even our modern customs. They live in their example. Young men wear rolling collarastill and curl their hair, and fancy that all women are false, that they have been doomed to an early death, and drink gin at midnight, and cover album pages with rhyming lamentations about their heart being seared and old. You find Macaulay in every country newspa-Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most per. His brilliant rhetoric has done more to corrupt our current style of thought and expression than any writer of the century. The village editor is grandiloquent, antithetical, full of adjectives. He makes weekly allusions to the pate fore-M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., de-gras, and charges the village lawyer with being a "Turkey carpet" orator, and regrets that the career of the town constable has culminated in so much glory and so much shame. The indusace of Irving is deeper. It is not seen in the newspapers, SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, nor the monthly magazines, but in the spirit of those who loved him and his writings. The

newspapers say that a few months before he died, while in New York, he one day started to cross Broadway. The street was filled with vehicles, and the old man being slow, an omnibus nearly ran over him. The driver reined up and swore lustily. Irving gained the pavement, and looking upon the coach found it was one of the 'Knickerbocker'' line. He saw Knickerbocker everywhere-on the signs; on ship-bows; on inurance companies; on fire-engines; on schoolboy Supplyside. Each had attained the summit of greatness in his own way, and each left his individuality behind him. It is so with Mr. Forrest. Actors copy his style—theatre-goers imitate his toilet and wear fancy cravats and walk heavily-critics in the Sunday newspapers denounce bim. He imitates nobody—he is himself alone. Ambitious boys at the dramatic associations hate young Harry for his blood of Lancaster in such a violent manner that fears are entertained for their recovery. Low comedians travesty his manners, his voice, his accent quite amusingly. I saw an Ethiopian minstrel once going through the motions. He had charcoal on his face, and a coarse, curly black wig. His voice was strong and full. He twitched his fingers and made faces, and stamped upon the floor, and cried for revenge, and said he was the "great American tra-gedian," with a frightful repetition of the rolling

syllables. We all laughed heartily, and applauded the mimic. But it seemed to me then, and I have often thought since, that in the foolishness and riot of the stage we saw the best possible tribute to the genius of our great actor. There is nothing beyond criticism, and few men have felt this more than Edwin Forrest. You may walyze his style, but you cannot analyze the effects he produces; you cannot explain the feelings that control you when witnessing his representations. More than any actor I have seen, he loses his personality in the performance of a part. In Lear you see the sad old King, in Richelieu the grand eld Cardinal, in Jack Cade the fierce, brave, and in-GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, jured Democrat—you never see Edwin Forrest. "I was very sorry," said a very intelligent friend, who saw the tragedian for the first time last evening, "that Mr. Forrest came before the curtain, for then I began to feel that he had really been

> This was an impression, hasty, honest, in the warmth of conversation. If you analyze it you find the philosophy of this great man's success. He has a fine frame, a magnificent voice, great personal parts; he is commanding and imperious. His wardrobe is princely; no imitation silks wrap his limbs; no mock-diamonds glisten on his sceptre. Take them all away, and he mind remains and retains its power Success is the true test of merit, and who has succeeded more wonderfully than our tragedian? He may answer every disparagement by pointing to his high place among the honored names of the drama; by recalling the ceaseless triumphs of the last twenty years—the rich fruits of a life of energy and toil. He may point to the thousands who greet him everywhere with loud acclaim, and say here are my liegemen, and this is my sovereignty.

cting, that he was not the Cardinal after all."

"Gene ral.12 said an Austrian officer after the battle of Marengo, "You are no soldier; you have no idea of military science; you do not fight according to rule." "Sir," was Napoleon's reply, "I have gained the battle." Mr. Forrest may not play according to one style nor another; he may discard all the oid traditions, and forget that Kemble, or Kean, or Booth, ever paced the boards; he may put folio and quarto upon the shelf, and give us Shakspeare as he appears to a strong, clear, and cultivated intellect: your idea or mine may be rudely wounded and the conceptions of our judgment or fancy be falsified; but there he stands alone in all his grandeur, the embodiment of the American drams. Cobwebs do not cling to his buskins. The mantle upon those

shoulders came from no ascended Garrick or Kean:

In "Richeliou," we have two elements which make it, as a drama, very successful—the double character of the Cardinal-statesman, and the ingenuity servient to the hero of the play. In this respect, it very much resembles Richard III. The minor charactors, Baradas, De Mauprat, Joseph, Huguet, François, even the King, serve no purpose but to illustrate some trait in the character of the Cardinal. To use one of his own metaphors, they are but glass, and his will shines through them. Upon his pleasure, even upon his fate, their destiny depends. Take him away, and they have no longer a being. Baradas is a very shallow and bungling politician; De Mauprat an adventurer. We meet Joseph and Huguet every day. In the hands of Richelieu they serve a great purpose—the purpose of his own ambition.

The mind of Richelieu overshadows all. You never doubt him; you give him your fullest confidence; you have no fears for his triumph. When De Mauprat's sword is raised, you feel that he dare not strike; you are certain François will obtain the despatch. In this respect the play of Richelieu" is the mere detail of a badly-

skill—he seems to invite and regulate the applause. What is, therefore, an advantage to an ordinary actor is a disadvantage to an actor like Mr. Forrest. He does not care to reproduce the mere declamations of the writer, to crowd the stage with a succession of tableaux, making himself the moving central figure. He places these inducements to one side as the mere machinery of the play, and present to the spectator the finer and more beautiful traits in the Cardinal's character. He threw life into the dullest scenes of the play. His strongest and

most effective points were made where other actors are listless and tedious. The apostrophe to the pen-the injunction to François-the threatened anathema-the defiance of Baradas-I have seen performed as effectively as they were last evening, but I have never seen a piece of acting more exquisite than the first interview with De Mauprat. All the various phases of Richelieu's peculiar and incomprehensible character were exhibited. His badinage with Joseph-his rebuke to the prodigal soldier-his beautiful description of France, as he had re-created itand the extravagant apostrophe to the State, as his wedded wife, sweet France"-were acted as none but Mr. Forrest could act them. In this play of "Richelieu," the admirers of Mr. Forrest find cause for their warmest praise, and

those who do not admire cause for criticism and censure. "It is too powerful; it is muscular; it is exaggerated; it is not fine enough; he does not give us the wily Cardinal." These are the obections to Richelieu, and they comprise the objections to Mr. Forrest in every part he performs. I confess I have thought so myself. I saw Barry Sullivan (the most original actor) play the part, two or three years ago. He looked old and wan-he staggered, and whispered, and coughed, and tottered over the boards. He was an old, decrepid priest, with his keen eye looking mildly from his tattered locks. He crawled from scene to scene, distrusting, suspecting, full of anxiety. He was the embodiment of an eld churchman, the popular type of a crafty Jesuit, and he did it well. I admired the performance and applauded the actor. Yet he was only a churchman -and a very wicked one-the type of a class of priests common to France, but long since passed away. I looked upon Mr. Forrest last evening and saw another man - powerful, fierce, commanding. I saw the statesmanthat Richelieu was-not the priest he scorned to be, and I felt how insufficient had been the judgment of other days. The very power and fury exhibited by Mr. Forrest only served to give life to Why should Kichelieu be a weak, chattering old man? Why should we deny his representative those powers of voice and manner which are so necessary to illustrate his part? If Richelieu was gray and old, it was with care, not with advancing years. The fire of manhood was in his veins, though it did not always burn :

And seeing deggers in the eyes of men, And wasting powers that shake the thrones of earth. In contest with the insects." The throne of France was in danger; the king was becoming his own enemy; Power, empire, were passing from him; the sword of the conspirator was unsheathed; his whole life, its ambitions. pains, toils, advantages, glories, were about to fade. A crisis like that demanded the exercise of " powers that shake the thrones of earth; " all the state

" Blanch'd and seared

Refere my time-breathing an air of hate.

energy and strength; sudden, decisive action: a man of nerves and sinews, and temper-a man with meaning in his voice, fire in his eye, marrow in his bones. Such a man was the Richelien of last summation not only of Bulwer's genius, but of the Richelieu who lived two hundred years ago. In his closet—in the garden of the Louvre, where he turns feebly away from his monarch's scorn, we see the man of care, and gray hairs, and wrinkled cheeks, panting and coughing, and walking slowly; but when the occasion calls, we see the "indomitable heart of Armand Richelieu"—we see pass into his withered frame the might of France." And in

this, I think, we have the truth of history and the meaning of the dramatist. I have written you this letter on Mr. Forrest, not because I have any idelatry to express, but in these times of warlike Secretaries of War-of censors and suppressions-if your special correspondent cannot ell you of the great drama now being performed in Virginia, you may surely indulge him in some reflections upon the peaceful drama on the stage. If I gratify no one, I at least gratify myself, and in thus speaking of the reappearance of Mr. Forrest, chronicle a very important event in the dramatic and social history of Washington. J. R. Y.

Aids to Faith; a Series of Theological Essays. By several writers. Being a reply to "Essays and Reviews." Edited by William Thompson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. 1 vol. small Svo, pp. 538. D. Appleton & Company, New York. W. P. Hazard, Philadelphia. It is the opinion of serious observers of the theological literature of the time, that the motorious "Essays and Reviews" which certain Protestant Episcopal clergymen in England published some time ago, have done much mischief, by disturbing men's faith, by converting belief into speculation, and carrying the right of private judgment to a dangerous excess. There were several ways of counteracting the evils thus engendered: - By taking no notice of the publication in question, on the principle that Truth must eventually vindicate itself; by putting the writers into Ecclesiastical Court, which has been done; or by meeting them hand to hand, and fairly beating them in argument. This last has been done in the volume whose

title heads this notice, and the recently-elected Bishop of Gloucester does his Master's work, by acting as its editor, as well as by contributing to its contents. There are nine Essays, by eight clergy. men, and the editing Bishop states that "most of the writers gave their names without knowing those of their coadjutors, and not one of them, but the editor, has seen all the Essays up to the day of The Essays are-1, On miracles as Evidence of Christianity, by the Rev. Professor Mansel; 2, On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity, by Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Cork (since dead); 3, Subscription, by Rev. F. C. Cook; 5, The Mosaic

Prophecy, by Professor McCaul; 4, Ideology and Record of Creation, by Professor McCaul; 6, On the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch, by Professor George Rawlinson; 7, Inspira tion, by Professor Browne; 8, The Death of Christ, by the Bishop of Gloucester, and 9, Scripture and its Interpretation, by Professor Ellicott. Each Essay is divided into separate branches, noted by figures, and there is an analytical table of contents, referring to these divisions, prefixed in every case to the Essays. The volume, printed on good paper, with bold type, contains an unusual quantity of letter-press. We must not be suspected of exaggeration when we say that, since the late William Wilberforce's renowned and wonderfully-

peared containing such sound and true theology as the "Aids to Faith," which we, therefore, strongly Christian Association. It collects a great many recommend to the Christian world. It ought to become a hand-book in families. "The Works of Francis Bacon," edited by Spedding, Ellis, and Heath (crack scholars of the English University of Cambridge). -The third volume has just been issued by Brown and Taggard, the Boston publishers, who have succeeded in producing an edition in all respects superior to the original. The Works will be completed in fifteen volumes, and B. and T. commenced with eleventh volume, went through down to and with the fifteenth, and then tracked back to the beginning-the first, second, and third volumes being now issued. The new volume (the third) gives the continuation of Bacon's "De Augmentis Scientiarum," the deside rata to the same, the Historia Ventorum, and the Historia Vitæ et Mortis. To the two last are

critical and historical Prefaces by Robert Leslie

Ellis, one of the editors, and a great variety of

notes. The frontispiece of the volume is a reduced

copy, engraved on wood, of Holbein's picture of

Henry VIII. This is the best edition of Bacen

"The Great Harry," a first-rater in the time of

useful "Practical View," no single volume has ap-

woof, web, and all, it is the creation of his creative Charles Scribner, of New York, publisher of many standard works, has brought out a curious thin Svo volume of 138 pages, by the Rev. Dr. Pierson, with which every figure in the drama is made sub- President of Cumberland College, Kentucky, entitled "Jefferson at Monticello," and truly profess ing to describe the private life of Thomas Jefferson, from entirely new materials. Some months ago, it appears, Dr. Pierson became acquainted with Edmund Bacon, an aged and wealthy citizen of Kentucky, who, for nearly twenty years, was chief overseer and confidential business manager of Mr. Jefferson's estate at Monticello. This old gentleman was full of recollections of that truly great man, the author of the Declaration of American Independence, and Dr. Pierson's tapped him. His ecollections, with documents written by Mr. Jefferson and others, (of which many fac-similes are given,) make an odd but most interesting book, which thoroughly carries out the favorable view of Jefferson's private character taken by Mr. Raudall. his biographer. Old Mr. Bacon, Jefferson's ex-overseer, is not a great scholar, we admit, but he relates, in good faith, whathe has remembered of the great man whom he served for many years. The book managed conspiracy. You see he does not fully carries out its avowed purpose, stated to be want your sympathy, and you withhold it. At each new stage of the plot-at every mani-"so to describe his [Jefferson's] home, his personal appearance, and all his personal and business festation of defiance or revenge you applaud hear habits, as to set the man fully before the readeras a farmer, manufacturer, and master; as a lover tily, not because he succeeds, but because he does

so in a very dramatic and proper manner. To play of fine horses, hogs, and sheep; as the enthusiastic

Richelica to an applauding audience is very easy | cultivator of fruits and flowers; as the kind neighthe drama almost plays itself. The author has bor, the liberal benefactor of the poor; the participator in the children sports of his grandchildren; the hospitable entertainer of swarms of visitors, that well-nigh ate up his substance and consumed his life; and in all the minutest details of his every-day home-life at Monticello." Whoever possesses the excellent Life of Thomas Jefferson, by Henry S. Randall, should place this volume by its side, as an

with a series of standard works on military subjects.

The two latest volumes are Marshal Marmont's 'Spirit of Military Institutions," translated from the author's revised and corrected edition, with illustrative notes by Professor Henry Coppee, of this city, himself a West Point graduate, and late an artillery officer in the service of the United States. The other is a small volume, containing translations of Dr. Louis Stromeyer's treatise on Gunshot Fractures, and Dr. F. Esmarch's "Resection in Gunshot Injuries." The first-named was surgeon. in-chief in the Sleswick-Holstein army, in the campaign of 1849, against the Danes, and the other served under him. The treatises are full of practical value, and have been translated by S. F. Statham. Coming back to the former work, we have to say that Marmont, whom Napoleon made Marshal of France and Duke of Ragusa, was not only a brave soldier and able general, but one of the besteducated of all the Imperial leaders. He accompanied Napoleon in almost every campaign, until bis fall in 1814. He devoted his later years to authorship-and the small volume before us contains the experience of a life-time of action and thought; to use his own words, of "twenty campaigns of active war, and more than half a century of military experience." Marmont's treatise is crowded with illustrations drawn from Napoleon's practice, and is generally candid, though it says very little about Wellington, who beat himself at Salamanca and defeated Napoleon at Waterloo. Mr. Coppee's notes are few but sufficient. Altogether, the work is full of interest, and will give much information.

The System for Training Cavalry Horses, discovered by M. Bauchier, and arranged by the galiant Captain Nolan, long out of print, has been reproduced by Captain Kenner Garrard, U. S. A with the addition of a chapter on Rarey's system of horse taming, and another on horse shoeing. It is illustrated with numerous engravings. Published by D. Van Nostrand, New York, and received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Appleton & Co. have published a new edition (the twelfth) of a very amusing book, full of racy and native humor—"Phonixiana; or, Sketches and Burlesques. By John Phonix." Every library, which has a book-shelf for American wit and humor, must have a place on it for "Phoenixiana."
We laughed long and loud, with John Phoenix, years ago, and now, after having him in hand for the tenth time, are as much amused as at first. It is to regretted that the publishers of such a wellprinted volume did not put it into boards. Paper covers are ephemeral; but put a book into regular binding, and there is a chance of its being preerved.

"A Popular Treatise on Deafness," published by Carleton, New York, and written by two par doctors in New York and Boston, is so evidently an advertisement in book-form that we shall not give publicity to the authors' names by mentioning them

Mr. Carleton, we perceive, has reissued "A Book about Doctors," by J. Cordy Jessfreson, which he published, for subscribers only, last year. ampeine and in rank very high among the best medical Ana in our | it is thought she is afraid to run the risk. language. Its appropriate frontispiece is Hogarth's satirical engraving of the Undertaker's

T. O. H. P. Burnham, of Boston, has lately pub-

lished several works of merit. "Cadet Life at West Point," gives the first half of a graduate's adventures in that Military Academy, where ag the author shows, the demerit system is enough to break a young man's heart. The book is lively and apparently truthful, with a little color and varnish thrown on to heighten the effect. We recommend the author, who is anonymous, never again to make an attempt to show the Irish brogue, by bad spelling. None but an Irishman can do that properly. Here is a sentence (page 249). in which an Irish nurse is made to say: "Ou dahr may, wud I trow the puir bathy aff hayr, to die on the stonnes, or wait till I'm conva nient to the wather, and divil a cint in me pookud. This is sad gibberish, in which scarcely a word is given as an Irishman would pronounce it. Puir babby is Scotch; hayr is a vile substitute for here and ou dahr may is a miserable apology for oh dear me! "The Old Licutenant and his Son" is rather a narrative than a novel, and will interes those who do not care for mere sensation. Lastly Mrs. S. C. Hall's story, "Can Wrong be Right?" may be described as written on the regular system of modern fiction, with mystery and crime run through it, and, as may be noticed in all her novels a downright moral standing boldly prominent, like a virtuous lighthouse. Mrs. Hall always writes

well, but we would rather read one of her Irish tales than the best moral novel of society she ever produced. Mr. Burnham announces a new and elegant edition of Sale's well-known translation of The Koran, (Al Koran, the Book,) with a life of Mohammed, and will follow this up by translations of the Parsee Zend-Avesta, the Hindoo Vedas, the Chinese Book of Kings, and the Scandinavian Edda.

James's River Guide, a Cincinnati pamphlet of 120 pages octavo, although printed with worn type on bad paper and embellished (?) with wretched wood-cuts, gives a great deal of geographical, statistical, and historical information about the cities, towns, and other leading objects of interest on the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, from the sources of all the rivers, including those of Alabama and Texas. It has forty-four river maps, and may be properly described as a sweet nut in a rough shell. It is sold by Peterson & Brothers.

The leading illustrations of the Art Journal for March, (W. B. Zieber, South Third street,) are Mulready's "Brother and Sister," Turner's celebrated " Parting of Hero and Leander," (both line engravings,) four specimens from Rubens' "Descent from the Cross" and "Crucifixion," and reduced copies of three of Abraham Solomon's fine pictures. This year, a new series of the Art Journal was commenced, one attractive feature of which, commencing with the April number, will be an Illus trated Catalogue, without extra charge, of the mos worthy, noticeable, and memorable articles in the Great London Exhibition, which will open on the first of May. This will be continued through eight months, and may then be detached, so as to form s separate and beautiful volume.

A Sermon, preached in this city on the 23d February, by the Rev. Dr. T. W. J. Wylie, to show that Washington was a Christian (which nobody doubted,) has been published by W. S. & A. Martien, by request, for the benefit of the Young Men's characteristic traits illustrative of the subject. We are compelled to notice one awkwardly worded, if not ungrammatical, sentence: "One of the books which belonged to his mother, and which was found in his own library, having evidences of frequent use, was the writings of Sir Matthew Hale." If this be transposed into "The writings of Sir Matthew Hale was one of the books," the clumsy construction of the sentence becomes obvious.

Willis P. Hazard, 724 Chestnut street, has pub lished, what was much required, a large colored Railroad and Military Map of the Southern States, on the scale of three and a half inches to one hun dred statute miles. It has been prepared by the Committee on Inland Transportation of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, from the latest accessible authorities, with the coast accurately drawn from the United States Coast Surveys. Its value may be judged from the fact that it has been adopted by the War Department as the official map for Government use. It is full sized—fifty-one inches by thirty-one.

The American Sunday School Union, 1122 Chest nut street, have issued a small volume which appears worthy of general adoption in families and schools. It is called "The Bible Reader; or Scripture Reading made Easy." As a means for teaching adults to read the Bible it is superior. All the reading lessons are selected from Holy Writ. Washburn on Real Property.

Emory Washburn, LL.D., Professor of Law i Harvard University, has completed his "Treatise on the American Law of Real Property," by the publication of the second volume. The general topics of which it treats are—1. Hereditaments, purely Incorporeal; 2. Uses; 3. Trusts; 4 Remainders; 5. Contingent, Springing, and Shifting Uses; 6. Powers; 7. Executory Devises; 8. Reversions; 9. Title-Descent; 10. Title other than by Grant; 11. Title by Grant; 12. Title by Private Grant; 13. Forms of Conveyance by Private Grant, with an Appendix on the Nature and Form of a Marriage Settlement, (the form itself being that used in England,) and a copious Index to the To those who know the ability of Professor

Washburn and the great value of the former moiety of his work on "Treatise on the Law of American Property," it would be sufficient to mention, as above, the titles of the subjects which he explains. For * A Treatise on the American Law of Beal Property. By Rmory Washburn, L.L.D. University Professor of Law in Harvard University. In two volumes. Vol. 11. pp. 509. Octavo. Besten: Little, Brown, & Oc

those who do not, we have to state that it is a work | brigade up the Tennessee river. His wound is enof which any jurist might be proud, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to conjure up old Sugden, (now Lord St. Leonard's and ex-Chancellor of England.) noticing, with surprise and delight, how Professor Washburn had condensed, into some forty pages, the consideration of Powers, which sub-

nearly half a century ago, and finding, amid re markable concentration of language and fact, no point omitted, no statement obscured by needless J. B. Lippincott & Co. are meeting the crisis | brevity. This concentration, indeed, constitutes the main difference between Professor Washburn and other writers, American and English, on the Law of Real Property. The especial objects of the work are stated in the Preface, where attention is drawn to the fact that the decisions of the American Courts, on all points where individual rights are involved, are in uniformity not only with those of England, but with each other. The rules of common law are the same in fact, and ought to be the same in practice, all over the world-for law is the perfection of common sense. In this country, it is gratifying, as Professor Washburn states, "to feel that, go where he may, one is not only sure to find a common language and a common history.

ject made his own reputation at the English bar

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. A Reconnoissance Beyond New-

port News.

but a common standard of the rights of property,

mend the completed work to the attention of the

and of redress for personal wrongs."

THREE THOUSAND REBELS DISPERSED. GREAT BETHEL REOCCUPIED BY THE

No Signs of the Merrimac. PEA RIDGE DEFEAT ACKNOWLEDGED.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 2.- The weather today is clear and pleasant, and everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The rebels fired several shots from Sewell's Point last night on the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loader with horses.

A reconnoissance was made from Newport News resterday to Watts' creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared, 3,000 strong, and opened with cannon on our forces, but the balls passed enthrely over them. Our batteries were immediately got in position and opened on them, when the entire rebel force broke and fled, fording the creek in great confusion, and keeping out of range. The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the troops returned. The whole country through which they passed, formerly the garden spot of Virginia, has been devastated, and but one house is left standing. The houses, fences, and trees have been burned by the retreating rebels. A second reconnoissance was also made yester day to Big Bethel, where the enemy was found to have returned, and occupied the earthworks in force. On seeing our scouts, the rebels threw

previous advance; but as they were unoccupied, no damage was done. It not being the purpose of the advance to engage the enemy, no response was made to the guns. There are no signs of the approach of the Merrimac yet, and, from the long delay, the opinion is g ground that she will not come again. She has a fine field to operate in, if she should triumph Monitor, and if she waits to come now An officer of the Seminole says that he read a

shells into the woods occupied by our troops on the

Savannah paper, of the 23d ult., which acknow: ledged a terrible rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact. The English steamer Racer arrived here this morning, and saluted the flag, which was responded to by the fort; and the same compliment passed between the French vessels and the Racer, occasion-

ing quite a cannonade. A flag of truce, to-day, brought down the officer of the French steamer from Norfolk. The steamboats conveying troops to Newport News were repeatedly fired into from Sewell's Point and a rebel gunboat this afternoon. No damage was done, as far as we could learn.

FROM LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA. NUMEROUS DESERTIONS FROM THE REBEL REGIMENTS.

THE STATEMENTS OF REFUGEES FROM RICHMOND. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following are the

rebel troops that occupied Loudoun county, Va., during the summer, fall, and winter, and until the time of the evacuation : The Fourth South Carolina Regiment, Colone Blanding; Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Mississippi, Colonels Barksdale Featherstone, Burke, Kelley, and Humphreys, and the Eighth Virginia, commanded by Colonel E. Hunter, of Prince William; Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Tebbs, of Loudoun, and Major Norman, of Berkley. The latter regiment was moved some days after the Ball's Bluff fight to Centreville. After the fight, a Louisiana regiment was sent to Lou-

doun, but remained only a few days. It is now conceded among the rebels that the Virginia troops are equal, if not superior, to any in the rebel army. Notwithstanding the brag of the chivalry of South Carolina, it is charged upon them that they were the first to break ranks and run at the battle of Bull Run. A large number of desertions from the North Carolina and Virginia regiments are reported to

have taken place lately. The time of the Loudoun troops expires on the 22d of April. Refugees from Richmond.

The steamer King Philip arrived from the Lower Potomac last night, bringing up four refugees from Richmond and Westmoreland counties, Va., who came off from Kinsale on Saturday last. They state that the rebels are pressing every male between the ages of eighteen and forty-five into the service, and that they had been closely hunted by the press gangs for a week or two. The rebels have mostly left the neighborhood,

but a few squads of cavalry roam through the country, impressing into the service all able to bear arms. These refugees are natives of that section, one being an old farmer named Gandy, and the others young men engaged in business near him. One of the young men has been acting as the rebel postmaster at Kinsale. The refugees give the following as the ruling prices lately in that vicinity: Coffee \$1.25 per

pound; sugar 40 cents; salt, fine, \$60 per sack; and table salt, put up in half-gallon sacks, \$1.25 boots to be had only in Fredericksburg at \$13.50 per pair. They say that the late rebel papers state that the loss of the United States troops in the recent conflict with the Merrimac was 1,500 | men; also, that the Monitor's shot had no more effect on the sides of the Merrimac than hailstones.

Capture of a Rebel Schooner. The steamer Union ran into the Wicomico creek a few days since and brought out a rebel schooner called the Isabel. She is in good order, and can be very usefully employed by our own Govern

TERRIBLE TORNADO AT CAIRO.

Great Destruction of Property-Fears for the Fleet at Island No. 10. CHICAGO, April 2 .- A special despatch to the Journal, from Cairo, states that the most terrific tornado that has visited this locality for several years passed over Cairo, from the southwest, at The tornado was accompanied with thunder

lightning, and rain. A large number of transports and steam tugs were torn from their moorings on the Ohio levee, and blown across the river. The slate-roof of the St. Charles Hotel was torn off, and completely demolished. Several rows of unoccupied barracks wore levelled with the ground. The Cairo and Columbus wharf-boat was blown across the river, and now lies high and dry on the Kentucky shore.

The steamer Illinois had both chimneys and the

onner cabin torn away, in the falling of which four

or five lives were lost. Several barges, which were used as store-houses, broke loose and floated down the river. Large piles of Government lumber, on the Ohio levee, were blown into the river. The wooden barracks, at Bird's Point and Fort Holt, were demolished, but there was no loss of

Much anxiety is felt for the fleet at Island No-10. Steamers were sent down this morning to ascertain what damage has been done. The steamer Philadelphia, with a lot of ice barges in tow, drifted down the river and sank a mile below Bird's Point. Three men were drowned. Captain Carroll, of the steamer Sallie Wood. had his leg broken. So far as ascertained, five men were blown from the transports at the levee and drowned, and several

had their legs and arms broken. The host John Ives, used as a hospital boat, at Mound City, was badly injured. The prisoners captured at Union City, by Colonel Buford, numbered only seven. About forty horses TWO CENTS.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CHICAGO, April 3.-A special despatch to the Tribune from Cairo says: A small craft tied to the levee in front of the St. Charles Hotel, occupled by a poor man and his family, consisting of five persons, parted its moorings during the gale vesterday and all on board were drowned. The wharf boat of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad was blown across the river and is now entangled in the bushes on the Kentucky shore. At Paducah the storm was very severe, unroofing

thirty houses, including the Marine Hospital and a large warehouse adjoining. The damage done to the steamers and property long the river was immense. The Evansville nacket Courser barely escaped destruction. The storm was exceedingly violent in the vicinity of the Cumberland river, but we are without the particulars of the damage done. The steamer Universe has just returned from a uccessful search for the steamer Philadelphia,

which was reported to have been sunk. She was found one mile this side of Columbus Her crew were taken off, with the exception of three men who had previously left the Philadelphia in a skiff, and had not been since heard from. There is no news of interest from New Madrid. No Damage Done to the Bombarding Fleet.

CAIRO, April 2, 10.30 P. M.—The steamer Pike has just arrived from Island No. Ten, with intelligence from that point up to 1 o'clock P. M.

The damage done to the fleet by the storm was

less than was anticipated. The gunboats and mortars were uninjured. Two transports, the Pike and Swallow, were damaged considerably. The bombardment was still carried on vigorously, but the results are unknown. The Bombardment of Island No.10.

NEW BATTERIES ERECTED BY THE REBELS, THE DAMAGE DONE TO THEIR WORKS.

OMMODORE FOOTE CONFIDENT THAT HE CAN DISLODGE THE ENEMY.

From the numerous letters in the Western papers from Island No. 10 we glean the following interesting facts about the bombardment up to last Sunday: The Situation.

The condition of affairs in this vicinity furnishes but little matter for letter-writing, and that little is of the utmost unimportance so far as actual results are concerned. In this respect nothing has yet been accomplished. From time to time reports are sent abroad that certain batteries have been silenced; that the enemy have been wholly dislodged by our heavy ordnance; that the high water was drowning them out, and a hundred other similar very pleasing accounts for Federal ears; but in this region these reports are all news. A single exceedingly badly-constructed and much exposed battery was deserted by its gunners several days since, the rain of iron from the gunhoats proving too heavy for their comfort. Another was found to be in danger of being flooded by the rising water, and means were taken to raise it. But with these exceptions it does not appear, from the decks of the fleet, that the enemy have suffered any great amount of damage to their from the decks of the fleet, that the enemy have suffered any great amount of damage to their works as yet from our guns. It is true that one or two of their heaviest guns have been dismounted and silenced, and it is also evident that they have suffered a considerable loss of life—how great we have no means of estimating; but they have had hitherto uninterrupted railroad communication with important points in the southwest, after passing a gap of only fifteen miles of land travel, and have been able, by this means, to procure all the reinforcements they have desired, or that were available. But this route is now closed and barred against them. The great, rapid, and still continuous rise of the Mississippi has overflowed the main land opposite the

sippi has overflowed the main land opposite the Island, and for a long distance back, so as to render their landing a very hazardous operation. This overflow has cut off the main roads which furnish overflow has cut off the main roads which furnish
the only means of communication with the interior
—a string of small lakes, bordered by low, marshy
land, lying parallel with the river, at a short distance inland, rendering a direct movement either
to or from the river at right angles impossible. Add
to this the fact that we have effected a landing of
a large body of cavalry, who are scouting wherever
there is dry land to scout upon, and it will be soen
that the rebels are pretty well hemmed in. A New Rebel Battery Discovered. The newly-discovered defence is one the more to

The newly-discovered defence is one the more to conquer, but beyond the bare acknowledgment of this fact it creates here no sign of interest, no anticipation of consequences, or even the thought that it may prove the turning point of the coming battle. As when a strong laborer at work upon a heavy task, yet conscious of his ability to accomplish it, and even more, suddenly finds a new obstacle to be removed, calmly looks upon it as but deferring for a short period the end of his work, but dees not overbalance his strength to exacute, so those composing the flottlin regard these guns only as increasing the number which must be inevitably silenced or captured. And silenced they will be, but when you are at liberty to speculate upon.

From observations made to-day, this battery is believed to contain cleven guns of the largest calibre. It is located below the head of the island, and a critical examination is impossible. It is supposed a critical examination is impossible. It is supposed to have been erected since the flotilla made its appearance before the works of the rebels here, and

I presume is designed without especial reference to strength, but merely as an auxiliary to the main defence. We need scarcely fear the erection of others; there is hardly room for them. The Daily Operations of our Fleet The daily operations here continue to be about the same as have prevailed for a number of days past, consisting of the firing of an occasional gun from the gun or mortar boats, as well perhaps for amusement as to keep the enemy awake and prevent their as previous in the construction of any amusement as to keep the enemy wake and prevent their operations in the construction of new batteries or the mounting of new guns. The rest of the time is consumed in perfecting some necessary repairs to the boats, which the arrival of Captain Pennock's ingenious floating boiler and smith shop enables to be done without the withdrawal of the vessels from their stations. This floating shop is really a most valuable addition to our river naval fleet. It consists of an old boat transformed into a series of shops for blacksmithing, boiler making, copper smithing, carpentering, and, in fact, every manner of work required to be done in repairing steam vessels. Jobs of large or small character are readily done here, the vessel to be repaired having only to haul up beside the floating shop. The contrivance is manned by an abundance of mechanics of all trades.

The Ammunition Supply for our Fleet, Several correspondents and editors are becoming excessively alarmed lest this protracted siege shall use up the ammunition brought down by the flotilla, and at the very crisis of affairs we be left by this enormous expenditure of material and munitions of war without the means of following up a victory, or even of completing the work begun. It may "relieve the diaphragms" of these individuals to know that when the expedition started, over one thousand rounds of ammunition for each gun and mortar in the fleet were placed on board the orderous bests. The graphate institution that

gun and morter in the fleet were placed on board the ordnance boats. The gunbots, including the wooden one, (Conestoga,) bear eighty-eight guns. There are also sixteen morters, which, added to those of the "hard-heads," make a total of one hundred and four guns. On the day of the bombardment about one thousand rounds were fired, with the invasible new accommenting the bardment about one thousand rounds were area. With the siminultion now accompanying the flotilla, a continuous bombardment of nearly one hundred days can be sustained, with no lack of powder, shot and shell! Ere that time has elapsed you may confidently anticipate that the fleet will be in New Griesus, or the bottom of the Mississippi. What May be Expected.

What May be Expected.

Those self-wise individuals whose mental visions are so clear and penetrating as to enable them to judge of the requirements of the expedition, the exigencies surrounding it, and the manner in which the attack should be conducted, though hundreds of miles from the scene of contest, even better than the commander in immediate attendance, who is presumed to be the most conversant with every position, would do well to suspend their judgment for a time until the present plans have been fully tested.

judgment for a time until the present plans have been fully tested.

There yet remains one hundred and sixty miles intervening between the present location of the fieet and the city of Memphis. The formidable batteries which bar our progress here are the most important we can be called upon to subdue. Randolph may be largely fortified, but the information now in possession of the authorities places it in point of defence far behind those of this place, and comparatively insignificant. When a junction shall have been formed with the army of Gen. Pope, both sides of the Mississippi may be swept by the combined river and land forces, to the utter extermination of every rebel from the shores of this great (and superlatively muddy) river.

Within the next seven days you may confidently expect the interest attending the movements of this expedition will increase. It is, palpably evident that the time for this inactivity to end is rapidly approaching, and may occur sooner than even many who accompany the fleet now anticipate. Gratifying as such an anticipation may be to the public, whose hopes have been deforred so long, there is yet one difficulty in the way of its accomplishment as completely as the nation desires. The loop-hole—and the only one—by which the enemy plishment as completely as the nation desires. The loop-hole—and the only one—by which the enemy can escape has not been stopped. They can only take themselves away, their ordnance and stores must be left, but the public have so long and often been told of the complete hemming in of the rebels, and the certainty of their capture, that they will scarcely be satisfied with anything less than the bagging of the entire lot, and the addition of them to the numbers now domesticated, by the kind sup-

port of the Federal Government, at Chicago, Alton, Indianapolis, and Columbus. Commodore Foote Confident of Success. Commodore Foote Confident of Success. It is expected that so soon as the gunboats perfect their repairs, and the information from other sources, the lack of which has contributed to the tardiness of operations here, is received, active operations will be commenced here on a most grand and terrible scale. Commodore Foote is confident that he can dislodge the enemy in three hours when he shall bring all his guns to bear upon them. He has no doubt of the result of the contest. He shares with the naval and military officers of the expedition the utmost anxiety to hear from the Southeast. How long we must wait depends upon the movements of other divisions of the army of the West. It may be but a day or two; it may be a It may be but a day or two; it may be s

DISTANCES SOUTH FROM CAIRO.-The distances own the river from Cairo to Memphis are as fol

ines constitute a square. AFFAIRS AT NEW MADRID. THE REPELS ERECTING BATTERIES OPPO-

THE WAR PRESS.

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

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 199

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

copies \$120.

5.00 6,00

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

THE DESOLATION AROUND THE TOWN. The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Times writes as follows from that place under date of March 30

SITE THAT PLACE.

The Rebels Erecting a Battery Opposite New Madrid. By an arrival from New Madrid this evening we have news from that town up to this morning. Affairs there remain much as they were a week ago; both the national and rebel armies working within tight, and sometimes within range, of each other, our forces keeping up a steady fire upon the Confederates engaged in planting new batteries and strengthening old ones, which, however, does not prevent them from continuing their labors with a greater or less degree of determination and assiduity, in proportion to the danger to which the nature of the work exposes the soldiers, who are busily laboring on the construction of extra fortifications, designed to prevent our troops from crossing from the Missouri to the Kentucky shore, should such an attempt be made by them.

by them.

The Desolations of War, The Desolations of War.

It is said that New Madrid exhibits more traces of the desolation of war than any town which has been taken by the Union forces during the whole Western campaign. The houses and streets are nearly deserted; the few citizens remaining at home are spiritless, and are continually brooding over the inconveniences and losses to which they have been unavoidably subjected, and the entire village wears an air of despondency, as if it dared not indulge the hope that it would ever again hold up its head, and claim its old position as a thriving river town. One old gentleman, a citizen who owns any number of thousands of acres of farming land, and who recently was master of three hundred negroes, told Gen. Pope, a few days since, that he was now seventy years old, and on that morning, for the first time in his life, he had to make his own fire, there not being a servant left in his place large enough to kindle one. The old man did not relish the idea of being compelled to learn how to take eare of himself, and chorished the hope that some of his "bops" would get hungry and return to him, in which case he would willingly forgive them. The rebels had taken from him sixteen thousand bushels of corn in sacks, with which they had completed a fost heatily built, and had otherwise helped themselves freely to whatever of his property they fancied, so that he naturally feels that he has been slightly misused, and believes every man his enemy.

The Movements of Gen. Buell's Army. The St. Louis Republican has the following in

The telegraph has mentioned the arrival of General Noison's, Thomas', and McCook's division of General Buell's column at Duck river, Tennessee, General Buell's column at Duck river, Tennessee, and the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper informs us of the passage, on the 22d, of General Mitchell's division through Murfreesborp, But, of course, only these whose business and privilege it is to be posted, can tell the destination of these troops. Duck river is an affluent of the Tennessee, and the point referred to by the telegraph as the one to which the main body of General Buell's army had reached, is doubtless in the neighborhood of Columbia, forty six miles south of Nash-Ville.

The plans of Gen. Buell's operations are doubt-less based upon hypotheses of the movements of the enemy. It is not now known what relation Gen, Johnston's forces at Chattanooga are to bear to the proceedings of Beauregard. If Johnston has been greatly weakened, as is probable, by requisition upon him for the defence of Corinth, Gen. Mitchell may be thrown forward to observe and menace him, whilst the other divisions may markly to out off the retrest of Beauregard Polk and Beage simple. whilst the other divisions may mare to out off the retreat of Beauregard, Polk, and Bragg, simutaneously with the advance of Gen. Grant from Savannah and Pittsburg. Or, if Johnston has been, or is likely to be, reinforced from Virginia—a chance exceedingly doubtful—active operations may be turned on him. The rebels must know very well that if Buell's divisions had been ordered to the direct support of Grant, as, for interest the test of the support of Grant, as, for ordered to the direct support of Grant, as, for instance, to attack the left wing of the Confederates at Jackson, he would have transferred his forces by the Cumberland and Tennesses sivers to Decatur, Tennesses, and not overland. But it is evidently not the purpose to operate on the left flank of the enemy, which would merely result in driving it back to Forts Pillow and Randolph, but to turn and overwhelm the right, at the same time barricading the whole lies of forcest, thus investing a whole army and compaling it to expire the Weight unfriction in the whole libs of forcest, thus investing a whole army and compelling it to capitulate. This would of itself capture the rebel forts between Island No. 10 and Memphis, when Commodore Foote would at once advance with his flotilla. It is idle, however, to speculate upon events the reality of which must soon be presented. Everybody seems, by mutual consent, to regard a great conflict as near at hand, and as we have heretofore said, some of the finest strategic and tactical operations may be anticipated on both sides.

Gen. Rosecrans, on transferring his command to Gen. Fremont, has issued the following order: HEADQUARTERS OF MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, WHEFLING, March 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4. BROTHER OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: Department Order No. 17 published the President's War Order No. 3, announcing the change in the limits and styles of this department, and the assignment of an officer of superior rank to its command.

Major General John C. Fremont, United States army, having arrived at Wheeling to assume the command, I new take leave of you in the only manner which circumstances will permit—viz: in general order.

Companions in arms: In this vast department

general order.

Companions in arms: In this vast department of mountains and forests, in the rains of summer, the cold and storms of winter, for nine months, I have witnessed your uncomplaining zeal and activity, your watchings, your marchings, and your combats. Under God, to your bravery and good conduct it is due that not a single reverse has attended our arms in all these vast regions.

Wherever I go, I shall bear with me the remembrance of men who, leaving home and its endearments against the force of all former tastes and habits, have undertaken to inure themselves to the toils, privations, hardships, and dangers of a military life, and have succeeded.

But, comrades, proud as I am of the manly energy you have thus displayed, I am prouder still to bear testimony to the pure and lofty patriotism which has called it forth.

No mean and sectional spirit, no low truckling to which has called it forth.

No mean and sectional spirit, no low truckling to reckless leadership. no blind and ignorant fanaticism has animated you. By your intelligence, your magnanimity, and forbearance towards those whom the rebellion has misled, you have shown that you entered into the conflict with a conviction that the interests of free government, and even of human freedom itself, opposed by arbitrary and despotic will, by rebellion in favor of despotism, lay in the issue, and that you fought for the liberties of all. issue, and that you fought for the liberties of all, both North and South. Such men deserve to be, and will be, free them-Such men deserve to be, and will be, free themselves; or, dying, will bequeath liberty and a glorious name to their posterity.

That it may be your happy lot, in the Union and the Constitution and the laws, to be free and happy yourselves, and to bequeath freedom, happiness, and a glorious name to your children, is my cherished wish and hop.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Brigadier General United States Army.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following table exhibits the pay which the patriot soldiers of the Revolution received, compared with the present compensation of those of the same grade in the United States army, and also the amount that is promised by Jeff Davis; Pay in Rev. Present pay. Rebel pay

Sergeant 10 SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE Simon Hazen, Row residing in New London county, Conn., ninety-two years of age, has lived under three National Go-vernments and in three different towns, and yet has never moved out of the house in which he was has never moved out of the house in which he was born, or changed his residence. Mr. Hazen lived under the monarchy of George the Third, then under the Confederacy of the American Colonies, and lastly under our Federal Constitution. And he first resided in the town of Norwich, which was subsequently divided, and the town of Franklin was formed, which included his residence; and in 1861 that part of Franklin where he lived was included in the present town of Spread was included in the present town

Sprague. WISCONSIN FAVORS EMANCIPATION .- The Wislution:
"That all persons claimed or held by rebels as slaves ought, by congressional enactment, to be made free—that it will be good policy for the Fede-ral Government to aid pecuniarily such loyal States as may initiate a system of general emancipation as may mintate a system of general emanoipation—and that the preperty of all persons, subject to confiscation, should be appropriated to the payment of the expenses and burdens of the war."

The Democrats opposed the resolution, some of that party even announcing themselves as opposed to the freedom of a single slave under any circumstances whatever.

stances whatever. Or the States now in rebellion, Virginia, North Or the States now in receilion, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were part of the original thirteen. Tennossee was admitted into the Union in 1796; Louisiana was purchased in 1802; Mississippi was admitted in 1817; Florida was purchased in 1821; Arkansas was admitted in 1826, and Texas in 1845. GENERAL HUNTER'S LATE DEPARTMENT,-The

troops ordered to Kansas, some time since, for the troops ordered to Kansas, some time since, for the Lune Expedition," are now being sent to other and more active fields of operation. For some weeks they had been collected at Fort Scott, but at last accounts they had been divided into nearly equal portions—about 5,000 cach—to religious General Canby in New Mexico, and General Curtis at Keits—ville THE WRONG PIKE.—The St. Louis Republican

states that Albert Pike of Arkansas is not the ex-schoolmaster who was indicted for cruelty to scholars at Fairhaven, Mass., though he kept a school in Massachusetts when a youth. 2 Maj. Shabad proposes to write a critical review of the army of the Potomac. How can an army be reviewed by an officer whose very name confesses THE Baltimore Board of School Commissioners are holding a sort of court-martial for the trial of disloyal teachers. They have voted to remove all whe are not sound on the war question.

THE RESISTANCE at Island No. 10 only shows

how hard it is in these times for a man to get a "ten spot." THE rebel General Johnston is called Miss Nancy.
If he gets out of his present tight place he can be called Miss Loosey.

General John A. Logan left to day, to join his