

NEWS ITEMS.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of Monday.]

A dispatch received last evening, and dated from Fortress Monroe on Saturday, makes mention that the Merrimac, now known as the "Virginia," is receiving a supply of coal at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and was expected immediately to make her appearance in the Roads. She is reported to have a heavier armament than on her first appearance. The latest dispatch says that the Merrimac gives no sign.

By the arrival yesterday of some transports at Fortress Monroe, from Newbern on Thursday, a mail is reported for the North, and currency was given to a statement that Gen. Burnside had been summoned by certain Rebel authorities to evacuate Newbern within ten days. The General's prompt reply was that he would defer any conference on the question at issue until he had reached Raleigh.

From Beaufort it is reported that Fort Macon still holds out, and active preparations are making for its investment.

The Fortress Monroe dispatch makes reference to heavy firing heard in the direction of Yorktown—rumor having it that that place has been burnt. To the statement is attached the usual precautionary hint as to the improbability of the story.

The following Union prisoners reached Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce on Saturday: Col. Beaufort, Lieut. Van Horn, and Capt. Bliss, U. S. A.—all taken in Texas, nearly a year ago; also, Col. Woodruff of the 1st Kentucky Regiment, taken in Kentucky.

Brisk skirmishing, but no decisive struggle, is reported from Gen. Buell's division, at Savanna, on the Tennessee River—the point to which Gen. Buell had advanced from Columbia.

From Island No. 10 we learn that on the 3d inst. some progress was made by the shelling of a Rebel battery and the burning of a Rebel steamer; to this is added a statement by a Western paper that thirteen iron gunboats, constructed at New Orleans, have been dispatched to the aid of the Rebels at Island No. 10, a report which would indicate the imminence of a conflict more severe than had been at all anticipated. Still more important is the latest intelligence. An official dispatch to the Navy Department brings the pleasing intelligence that the Union gunboat Carondelet, commanded by Capt. Wagh, successfully ran the Rebel blockade at the island, passing unscathed under the fire of the batteries.

The importance of this dashing advance is seen in the fact that the Carondelet will be of the greatest service to Gen. Pope, and also as showing that others may follow when they are wanted.

A Louisville Union journal, having carefully surveyed the field, expresses the opinion that, if the National army must be against great and fearful odds. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith is said to have gone there with 60,000 men. Thither, also the Rebel fighting material of Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas has been ordered, and it is deemed certain that in a few days the Rebel hosts within striking distance of Corinth will number 175,000 or 200,000 men. This differs very much from the report of our own correspondent.

The headquarters of the advancing army were reported yesterday afternoon to be five miles from Yorktown, and a reconnaissance had been made in force toward that place.

By way of Chicago, we receive intelligence of interest from the Tennessee River. The gunboats Cairo, Lexington, Taylor, and the transport Tigress, have made a reconnaissance as far as Florence, Alabama. They appear not to have met even the semblance of resistance in their passage.

We have some interesting intelligence from the Department of the Shenandoah. The Rebels keep up a constant skirmishing near our advance position at Edinburg, making repeated but unsuccessful attempts, to drive in the pickets of the National force and impede the operations of the bridge-builders. Jackson's force is said to be in part composed of Pro-Union men who have been impressed into the Rebel service. From Winchester we have an account of a charge made by a portion of the Van Alen Cavalry during Gen. Bank's ad-

vanco, in which Adjutant George E. Gouraud and Lieut. Chesborough, both of this city, greatly distinguished themselves.

A courtly chronicle from Washington notes the arrival of the three young members of the English nobility—Lord Edward Cavendish, Lord R. Cecil, and Lord Percy—all belonging to the army, stationed in Canada, and now employing their time in extending their military experience as quiet on-lookers at the headquarters of the national army, instead of wetting their swords to impel an imaginary invasion.

By the change in the Departments of Virginia announced by the Secretary of War on Saturday, Gen. McClellan's command now covers the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. He retains command of three of the five corps d'armee lately belonging to the army of the Potomac.

The Committee on Military Affairs, it is reported, will soon make a report on the whole system of permanent defenses, and will recommend that the more important harbors be made invulnerable to attack—even by iron-clad vessels of the largest class.

It is said, the bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia will probably be reconsidered by the Senate before it is sent down to the House, for the purpose of striking out the appropriation for colonization—a change which will facilitate its passage in the House, which would otherwise have to consider its provisions in Committee of the Whole.

Generals Floyd and Pillow have been suspended from their respective commands by order of Jeff. Davis for deserting Fort Donelson. We may soon hear from them being suspended from a cross-beam.

HARRISBURG, April 4, 1862. Governor Curtin has issued a General Order, congratulating the 84th and 110th Pennsylvania, for gallant conduct at Winchester, and directs that Winchester be inscribed on their flags, and the order to be read at the head of all Pennsylvania regiments.

It is stated that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge will return in a few weeks, as Senator from Tennessee. This will create a vacancy in the clerkship of the House.

Wm. H. Russell of the London Times has engaged his passage to England in the next Cunard steamer. It is said that he considers his ejection, horses, carriage, staff and all, from the Alexandria steamer on which he embarked for Fort Monroe an insult, and rumor asserts that the London Times will make it a casus belli. It turns out that the order from the War Department, prohibiting all correspondents from accompanying the army under the immediate command of Gen. McClellan, was framed merely for the purpose of excluding Russell, the Government being unwilling to give facilities for acquiring knowledge of the operations of our armies to a man who does not owe allegiance to the United States, and whose letters, appearing in a journal beyond its control, may give information to the enemy prejudicial to the service. Secretary Stanton's order of prohibition to correspondents has been revoked.

We like the tone and temper of the New York Tribune on the National Tax bill. It refuses to join in remonstrances against a tax on newspapers, but says it is willing to pay any tax the assembled wisdom may see fit to levy upon it, so it is uniform and not prohibitory. So say we. It is a poor patriotism which wants everything taxed but itself.

People's State Committee. The members of the Penn'a State Central Committee will meet at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 1st, 1862, at three o'clock, P. M., to determine upon the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to transact such other business as may be presented for consideration.

Gen. Fremont has started in his command of the Central Department. New York friends presented him with a sword valued at \$1,000.

The President's Emancipation Resolution passed in Senate—32 to 10.

Gov. Sprague and the whole unconditional War Ticket is re-elected in Rhode Island without opposition.

SAD.—While before Island No. 10, Com. Foote received news of the death of a son aged 13 years.

And, Gen Curtis' lovely daughter, aged 20 years, died of fever last week.

Strange Story from Manassas.

An officer of the army just returned from Manassas, called last evening and gave us an interesting account of his visit to Manassas and the battle-field of Bull Run. A farmer, residing near Centreville, told him that in January last a number of regiments were quartered near his house, among them one from Kentucky, and when the time of their enlistment expired, they unanimously resolved to return home, and accordingly stacked their arms and were preparing for a start, when their further progress was arrested by the appearance of an Alabama and a Tennessee regiment, who were ordered to reduce the Kentuckians to submission, and compel them to remain. The Kentuckians seized their arms, a desperate fight ensued, in which many were slain on both sides, and their bodies were buried where they fell, the graves being yet visible. From this spot the mutineers retreated a short distance, threw down their arms, and each drawing his bowie-knife, made a desperate charge upon the two regiments; the fight was terrific, in which more than one hundred were killed, and they too were buried upon the field of slaughter. At last the brave Kentuckians were subdued. The battle-field was shown to our informant by the farmer, who witnessed the fearful contest. In traversing the field he discovered a large bowie-knife, which doubtless had been used in the fearful affray.—Washington Republican.

When the U. S. vessels were on their way to attack Fernandina, they picked up a contraband who ventured to sea in a small boat to notify them that the Rebels were deserting the place. While questioning the black, some officers of the Alabama remarked that he should have brought them newspapers, to let them know what was going on. "I thought of dat," replied the contraband "and futed a Charleston paper wid me." With this he put a hand in his bosom and drew forth a paper, and with the air of a man who was rendering an important service, handed it to the circle of inquirers.—They grasped it eagerly, but one glance induced a general burst of laughter, to the profound astonishment of poor Cuffee, who, it seems, could not read, and, imagining one paper as good as another, had brought one dated 1822—FORTY YEARS OLD! The South Carolina relic was forwarded to Thomas B. Stillman, Esq., of this city, as one of the curiosities of the war. It is a little odd that this paper, which has floated so long down the stream of time, contains an article in favor of negro emancipation.—[N.Y. Eve. Post.]

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—The farmers of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, understand from long experience, the benefit of letting the most people possible know when they want to buy or sell. Even in these "hard times" or rather "unsettled" times, the public sales of farm stock, &c., nearly equal those of last year. Last week, there were FIFTY-SIX SALES advertised in the Bucks County Intelligencer. Bucks county is famous all over the State for the active, business, stable, prosperous character of her population, as displayed in the advertising columns of the county papers.

Gov. Johnson has put newspapers under military rule in Tennessee, and suppressed one or two. He has issued a proclamation of a conciliatory character. He says he desires to win the people back to the Union, but shall deal vigorously with treason. Mr. Etheridge had made a speech, in which he said that Slavery would be abolished if we could not conquer them any other way. The new government was to go into operation next week. Warning has been given that any one uttering treason, will be arrested. The Union feeling is gaining ground; business is pretty much resumed; all the stores are again opened, and prices have been much reduced.

CONFISCATION BY GEN. CURTIS.—Gen. Curtis, it seems, has no particular horror of the word confiscation—or of the act, for that matter. Three negroes, formerly slaves employed in the rebel service, having been taken as contraband of war, the General decrees that "They are hereby confiscated, and not being needed for public service, are permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward, without let or hindrance, and are forever emancipated from the service of their masters, who allowed them to aid in the efforts to break up the Government and laws of our country." There is a ring to this proceeding and this talk which we rather like.

The Tax Bill, as it draws its huge length along in Congress, is a stupendous affair, and when it becomes a law, it will require a large force of collectors to carry it into effect. At least twenty-six thousand collectors will be necessary to gather these taxes, and of this number, three thousand will be required in the State of Pennsylvania.

It is officially announced that the interest on the 4th mortgage bonds of the Erie Railway company, due on the 1st of April, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer. At the same time the certificates of the Trustees for the coupons of the 4th mortgage bonds, due October 1st, will be redeemed with interest from May 1st, 1861.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

The Coming Battle.

The next great battle will be at Corinth, Miss., which shall decide, if not the issue of the war, at least the fate of the Mississippi Valley. Corinth is in the extreme northeastern corner of Mississippi, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio with the Memphis and Charleston railroads. It is about twenty miles distant from Pittsburgh Landing on the Tennessee river, where General Grant's army is centered. Beauregard commands the rebel army, said to be sixty or seventy thousand strong. Already the pickets of the two armies are within hailing distance of each other. General Grant has a large force—the heroes of Donelson—and the esprit du corps is said to be admirable. Three divisions of Gen. Buell's army—Nelson's, Thomas's, and McCook's—have probably joined him by this time, as they had at last accounts made half the distance by march from Nashville. When the battle is given, therefore, there will be no great disparity in numbers. We have on our side such names as Grant, Smith, McClelland, Sherman, Thomas, McCook, Nelson, Lew, Wallace and Horlbut; while the rebels have Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham, &c. A victory at Corinth gives us Memphis (eighty miles distant), for all the fighting men of Memphis have come here to make the last determined effort. Memphis in our hands, Island No. 10 falls by its own weight. We shall take Island No. 10, therefore, by this movement on Memphis, leaving the brave Com. Foote to hoist the flag and bring away the prisoners.

COTTON.—On the 15th of March, the Liverpool stock of cotton was 423,000 bales, having been reduced 242,000 bales since January 1st. At that rate of reduction, the stock would be exhausted by the 1st of August.

The receipts from January 1st to March 15th, were very light, the last East India crop not being due before the 1st of April.

On the 15th of March, the East India cotton known to be at sea for Liverpool, was 193,000 bales.

Upon the whole, there is abundance of time yet, to get at the crop in the Southern States, before the pool is out of cotton. And if the Southern crop is never reached, the Englishmen will manage to do without it, which is a much less difficult matter than it has been supposed to be.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.—The slave question in the Dutch West India colonies has been settled. All slaves in those colonies will be set free on the 1st of July, 1863, under the following conditions:

- 1. Compensation of three hundred guilders for each slave—man, woman or child—to be paid to the owner.
2. Slaves to remain under apprenticeship on the estates for the term of three years, during which time they are to be paid wages for their work, half of such wages to accrue to Government.

The Dutch Government will grant three millions of guilders per annum for immigration.

SHAMS.—The progress of shams is likely enough to terminate in the year 1862, in a litter of bogus States, got up for the occasion and for a variety of purposes and with a variety of results. We may have, even before the summer is over, braces of gentlemen asking for admission into the Senate, who would not dare to show themselves among their constituents, except under cover of the United States army. What sort of a Congress we shall have, if the doors are opened to that sort of material, it is easy enough to foresee.

The newspapers credit Henry Ward Beecher with the following flower of rhetoric which blossomed in New York at a meeting of the sons of Connecticut, recently: "We shall conquer the rebels not in our own strength, but the Almighty Lord will lay them over our knee, and we will spank them in the natural order of providence."

The Lindell Hotel at St. Louis is to be completed, funds having been raised for that purpose. It has already cost \$600,000, and work on it was suspended nearly a year ago, on account of the financial crisis occasioned by the rebellion. To complete the edifice will cost \$100,000 more and eight months' time, and the St. Louisans claim that it will be the largest and most complete structure of the kind in the world.

Kossuth still resides in London, where his sons have recently graduated from the University. He is now sixty years of age. He is still working for Hungary, and expects aid from Napoleon III, if ever that potentate interferes with the affairs of Southern Europe.

CURIOUS, IS IT NOT?—When Secessionists at the North are shut up out of danger there are certain so-called Democrats who howl dolefully about it. But when Unionists at the South are treated in the same manner, these persons make no complaint.

The Solicitor General of England said that the pretended list of 300 vessels that run the American blockade, was reduced to 19 on examination. The tide in Europe is decidedly against the Secessionists. Cotton is falling, there.

Among the market prices of Richmond substitutes for those brave chivalry who don't want to fight: Hessians range from \$50 to \$500.

The Apportionment Bill.

The select committee on this subject, appointed by the Senate, has reported the following bill districting the State into Congressional districts. From a careful examination of the same we have come to the conclusion that both political parties can elect twelve members to Congress if they nominate good men, which is a more liberal bill than a Democratic Committee would have reported:

Table with columns for District, County, and Population. Includes districts 1st through 10th, with populations ranging from 12,500 to 125,843.

Table with columns for District, County, and Population. Includes districts 11th through 20th, with populations ranging from 12,500 to 125,843.

Table with columns for District, County, and Population. Includes districts 21st through 30th, with populations ranging from 12,500 to 125,843.

Table with columns for District, County, and Population. Includes districts 31st through 40th, with populations ranging from 12,500 to 125,843.

Bayard Taylor is Secretary of Legation for Gen. Cameron at the Court of St. Petersburg. The Pennsylvania Legislature voted to adjourn Friday, 11th April. Geo. Cadwallader of Philad. is appointed a Major Gen. of Volunteers. Both Houses of the Rebel Congress have passed a resolution advising that no cotton should be planted this year. The English troops are about to leave Mexico. A portion of the Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the rest go to Orizaba. The rebels promised to spend the winter at the North. About 15,000 of them are keeping their pledge.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coudersport Pa. on the 1st of April, 1862: Kesiah W. Baker, W. Dykeman, A. T. Holmes, Louisa Hunt, Henry Rathbone, A. J. Rose, Emma Reynolds, Wm. Robbins, Dan Smith, George Sylvester. JNO. S. MANN, P.M.

Notice to School Teachers. TWO School Teachers are wanted to teach the School on Ayer's Hill and at the Red School House in Homer. Applications rec'd until the 26th day of April. Applicants will please state their terms. No certificate, &c. Those holding certificates marked under 2 need not apply. Address W.M. A. CROSBY, Sec'y, Homer, Pa.

Notice to Delinquent Collectors. DELINQUENT COLLECTORS of State and County taxes for the year 1861 are hereby notified that if their duplicates are not returned by the first of May next that cost will be made them. By order of the Board of Commissioners. March 8th.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday by P. A. STEEL, BINS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, opposite D. F. Glassmire's Hotel, Coudersport, Pa.

Table listing various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Apples, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Corn, Eggs, Flour, Hams, Hay, Honey, Lard, Maple Sugar, Oats, Potatoes, Peaches, Poultry, Rye, Salt, Trout, Wheat, and White Fish.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, A Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Newspaper.

FOR THE UNION AND THE WAR.

NO COMPROMISE OR SYMPATHY WITH TRAITORS.

This well-known journal is now in the sixty first year of its existence. It has always been a leading journal of the city, taking part in all the discussions of the day, and uttering its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. Freedom of action and freedom of will continue to be its motto. The Principles by which it is guided are: A strict construction of the Constitution, Economy in Government, No Political Jobbery, Honest Men for Offices, The Suppression of the Slave Power, Free Soil and Free Speech, and the prosecution of the war against treason until the last rebel has laid down his arms.

But the Evening Post, while it is fearless in the expression of its opinions, aims chiefly at being a good newspaper. It will contain full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, embracing: 1st. A Complete History of the War. 2d. Political Documents; Reports of Meetings; Speeches and Proceedings of Legislative Bodies. 3d. The Latest Markets, Commercial Intelligence, Reports and Lists of Prices. 4th. European News—Advises by the foreign steamers, letters from our own correspondents, and extracts from English and translations from continental journals. 5th. Miscellaneous Reading, Poetry, Book Reviews, Tales, Anecdotes and Gossip.

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The Weekly Evening Post, published every Thursday, is edited with especial reference to the wants of country readers, and besides all the articles of general interest published in the Daily Evening Post, contains a complete digest of the news of the day, and an Agricultural Column, devoted to the interest and instruction of Farmers. It contains forty long columns of reading matter every week, making IT AN ADMIRABLE FAMILY PAPER.

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WM. C. BRYANT & CO., Office of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau street, corner Liberty, New York.

NOTICE. This is to certify that a Road Judgment obtained against me July 13, 1850, in favor of J. A. B. Greenman, I will not pay for the reason that there is no value received. I forbid any person buying said judgment. N. K. LUCE.

March 26. pd

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