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GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL E. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862.

☞ When Gov. Harris ordered a draft in Tennessee, it was resisted by violence and followed by bloodshed; indeed, so deep was the popular exasperation that the design was never carried out, and Harris was compelled to support his "military alliance with the Confederate States" by the aid of such volunteers as he could obtain and such impressments as the rebels dared to make in districts completely terrorized under their sway. Virginia has been the theatre of similar operations; Jeff Davis called for forty thousand recruits from that State, and Gov. Letcher, in obedience thereto, issued his proclamation ordering all the militia into rendezvous for immediate service. It would at first glance appear that Gov. Letcher was entitled to thanks for this prompt re-echo of the *Jeffdavision* wish—we may as well coin the adjective to avoid tautology—but the Richmond Examiner, the principal crater of the secession volcano from which the lava tides of precipitation and the stones of denunciation flow or are projected, hisses, excoriates, and thunders its reproof as if all "the mines of sulphur" had heated its blood and fostered it into madness. It thus speaks of the proclamation of Gov. Letcher:

The stupendous proclamation of John Letcher has startled the people of this State as if the earth had opened under their feet. Declaring that the President had called on the Commonwealth for forty thousand "additional troops," he orders not forty thousand, but the entire male population of Virginia, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to get up "immediately" and march out into the fields, without food, without arms, without tents, not to be subjected to a draft, but to do service in a body during the war.

Real madness or much whisky may have their parts in this sudden overturn of a whole society; but above and through them both this purpose is clearly evident: to produce as much confusion and embarrassment as possible, to render the public defence an odious service, to distress the people in the utmost extent, to harass and annoy all classes, till the war for our independence becomes an unendurable curse.

The question comes up to every mind, what are we to do? We would willingly give a hopeful or consolatory answer if we knew one, but there is none to give.

Alas, poor people! Between Lincoln without and Letcher within your case is indeed sad, unless the Confederate Government can interfere for your protection. Then put your trust in God, for there is no other friend for you.

This is doleful and lugubrious even for a rebel jeremiad, but the Examiner, which has had such a dread of the centralizing influences of the Federal Government, threatens the executive of Virginia with the direct interference of the Confederate Government, and trusts that the Confederate States General "will cut a hole in John Letcher's drum before his overdone patriotic proclamations have effected that amount of popular discontent with the war which he is evidently bent upon exciting, and have culminated in the exploit of dragging off the entire white male population of Richmond like droves of free negroes, with nothing more formidable or useful in their hands than shovels and tin cups." What delightful harmony, what glorious results, what political beatitude, are in their full fruition of enjoyment in secessia. When we read these evidences of thrift, of mutual confidence and brotherly unity, we are almost inclined to wonder why Kentucky did not follow the example of Virginia and join the mad revel in the dance of death!

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you inform me through your columns which State was *first* admitted into the Union, Kentucky or Vermont? I have noticed in *years* and other State papers that Kentucky was the *first* admitted, but Goodrich and Quackenbos say that Vermont was received in 1791 and Kentucky in June, 1792. Be kind enough to tell which was the *first*, and if it was Vermont—what Mr. Crittenden meant by saying that "Kentucky was the *first admitted* into the Union and she would be the *last* to leave it."

With respect, MINNIE HOWARD.

The territorial jurisdiction of Vermont was claimed both by New Hampshire and New York, and the disputes arising from this fact prevented Vermont from being admitted as a member of the old confederation. The pretensions of New York claimed it as part of their colony while the colonial Governors of New Hampshire issued land grants over a large portion of its territory. Matters stood thus when the two rival claimants ratified the Federal constitution in 1788. Difficulties then arose which complicated the previous misunderstanding, for the Vermontese steadily refused to submit to the authority of New York, and New Hampshire asserted her rights. Compromise, that potent spell which settled all mooted questions with our forefathers, was invoked, and, New York and New Hampshire both agreeing to relinquish their claims, Vermont was by their assent made a sovereign state on the 4th of March, 1791, under an act of Congress passed February 18th, in the same year, although she had been in the Union for three years previously without having her position correctly defined. Technically, she was not admitted into the Union, though her separate sovereignty was acknowledged by the concurrence of all parties interested. Kentucky, on the other hand, was in a Territorial condition in 1787, when the constitution of the United States was adopted, and was admitted into the Union June 1, 1792, by virtue of an act of Congress passed Feb. 4, 1791. The claim to priority which Kentucky sets up has, therefore, two grounds for support. First, that Vermont was not admitted into the Union at all, but had her place in the Union assigned, to settle a dispute; and, second, that, while the act of Congress admitting Kentucky into the Union was passed February 4, 1791, that which adjusted Vermont did not pass until the 18th of the same month. Vermont, being nearer to the then national capital, with easy access, was enabled to perfect the forms of State investiture on March 4, 1791, while the back woodsmen of Kentucky, remote from the settled country, and compelled to use flatboats as their principal means of communication with "the States", were delayed until June 1, 1792. Thus, those who claim Kentucky as the *first state admitted* are correct, and those who assert that she will be *the last to leave the Union* do but simple justice to her unswerving loyalty and the patriotic devotion of her sons.

☞ When the Norfolk Day Book openly boasted that the rebels, on account of the scarcity of tallow among them, were making candles from the bodies of the Federal dead, it was considered almost too monstrous for belief. Most persons no doubt supposed that the Norfolk organ was boasting of an atrocity not actually perpetrated. But its vaunt turns out to be true, though only a small portion of the whole truth. Since the occupation of Manassas and Centreville by our troops, proof has been forthcoming of outrages upon the bodies of our heroic dead, in comparison with which the horrid scalpings and mangings practiced by Pike's wild Indians upon the Pea Ridge battle-field might almost pass for civilized and refined warfare.

We wonder whether some of the rebel ladies of our city do not adorn their pretty fingers and soft bosoms with rings and breastpins made from the bones of the Manassas dead, and whether some of the male rebels do not, in their secret orgies, quaff their liquor from the skulls taken from that bloody field and wrought into drinking-cups. Could the fierce rebel spirit raging here in some male and female hearts be kept alive by means less revolting?

☞ *Floyd* is by no means a pleasant gentleman, but he has a very taking way with him.

☞ The Richmond papers strongly recommend the destruction of cotton so as to take away the chief motive for the invasion of the South by the Federal troops. So then the proposition is to save the South from being overrun by making it not worth overrunning. But we would suggest to the rebels whether, if their territory is not worth our taking, it can be worth their keeping.

☞ Some of the rebel leaders are trying to stop the manufacture of whisky in the Southern Confederacy. What do they mean by that? Don't they know, that, without whisky, there would never have been a rebellion, and that, without whisky, the rebellion cant be sustained a month? Can't they understand that the rebellion goes by whisky as much as ever a mill-wheel did by water?

☞ Gen. Pillow shows in his report of the battle of Fort Donelson, that he made all his arrangements to whip the Union troops, and would have whipped them, only they wouldn't run—would keep on fighting. This ruined the whole of his admirable programme; but, if there was any fault in the case, it was all theirs of course.

☞ The rebel Congress has voted that no cotton be raised this year. So King Cotton is discrowned and dishroned. Perhaps the rebels thinks they can get along without a home-king in the anticipation of inviting a foreign one to wave his sceptre over their bowed heads.

☞ We said sometime ago, that the Union armies would encompass the rebellion, as a circle of fire the scorpion. And now the Atlanta Gazette asks tauntingly "how is your circle of fire?" Pretty well, we thank you, how is your scorpion?

☞ The chivalric State of Indiana did glorious work in the battle of Pea Ridge as she has done in all the other battles. The Texans and Mississippians are a fighting people in peace, but they can't fight in war like the Indianians.

The New York Editors are great ligs or great rascals, according to their own journals. *Democrat.*

That little paragraph, like an old woman who spends her whole time in using her broom, is too sweeping.

☞ The rebels complain hitterly, that, no matter where they take their positions, our troops are sure to get in their rear and operate there. They don't like to have such doings going on behind their backs.

☞ Gov. Letcher, no doubt, will soon abscond from Richmond, and Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia, take his seat in the Capital as Chief Magistrate of the whole of the Old Dominion.

☞ Two months ago George N. Sanders issued a proclamation inviting the great Northwest to come into the Southern Confederacy. The great Northwest has gone in.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Tennessee assumed the form of a body politic, as one of the United States of America, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-six, and is now entitled to the rights and privileges of the Federal Constitution, and bound by all its obligations. For nearly sixty-five years she continued in the enjoyment of all her rights, and in the performance of all her duties, one of the most loyal and devoted of the sisterhood of States. She had been honored by the election of two of her citizens to the highest place in the gift of the American people, and a third had been nominated for the same high office, who received a liberal though ineffective support. Her population had rapidly and largely increased, and her moral and material interests correspondingly advanced. Never was a people more prosperous, contented, and happy than the people of Tennessee under the government of the United States, and none so little burdened for the support of its authority by which they were protected. They felt their government only in the conscious enjoyment of the benefits it conferred and the blessings it bestowed.

Such was our enviable condition until within the year just past, when, under what baneful influences it is not my purpose now to inquire, the authority of the government was set at defience, and the Constitution and laws contemned, by a rebellious armed force. Man who, in addition to ordinary privileges and duties of the citizens, had enjoyed largely the bounty and official patronage of the government, and have, by repeated oaths, obligated themselves to its support, with sudden ingratitude for the bounty, and disregard for their solemn obligation, unprovoked, deliberately and ostentatiously, in the accomplishment of its overthrow. Many, accustomed to defer to their opinions and to accept their guidance, and others, carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor, array themselves under their banners, thus organizing a treasonable power, which, for the time being, stifled and suppressed the authority of the Federal Government.

In this condition of affairs it devolved upon the President, bound by his official oath, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and, charged by the law with the duty of suppressing insurrection and domestic violence, to resist and repel this rebellious force by the military arm of the government, and thus to re-establish the Federal authority. Congress, assembling at an early day, found him engaged in the active discharge of this momentous and responsible trust. That body came promptly to his aid, and, while supplying him with treasure and men to an amount that would previously have been considered fabulous, they, at the same time, with almost absolute unanimity, declared "that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or aggrandizement, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." In this spirit, and by such co operation, has the President conducted this mighty contest, until, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, he has caused the national flag to float undisputed over the capital of our State. Meanwhile the State Government has disappeared. The Executive has abdicated; the Legislature has dissolved; and the Judiciary is in abeyance. The great ship of state, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious flag unfurled, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, and be plundered by every rover upon the deep. Indeed the work of plunder has already commenced. The archives have been desecrated; the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the State Bank violated, and its treasure robbed, including the funds carefully gathered and consecrated for all time to the instruction of our children.

In such a lamentable crisis, the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed towards every other State, and from which, by no action on the part of the people of any State, can the Federal Government be absolved. A republican form of government, in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence, by which every State of the Union is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. This obligation the national government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and established State authorities, as Military Governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State, to give the protection of law and order secured to her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restore her Government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

In this grateful but arduous undertaking, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow-citizens. And for this purpose I respectfully but earnestly, invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient Government, without distinction of party affiliation, or past political opinions or action, to unite with me, by counsel and co-operative agency, to accomplish this great end. I find most if not all of the offices, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her National allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet, that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot-box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate and unprincipled.

I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the State and county governments, from among my fellow-citizens, persons of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices, until their places can be filled by the action of the people. Their authority, when their appointments shall have been made, will be accordingly respected and observed.

To the people themselves the protection of the Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return.

And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high place, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved State, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors.

And appealing to my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, I point them to my long public life as a pledge for the sincerity of my motives, and an earnest for the performance of my present and future duties. ANDREW JOHNSON.

☞ The Confederate Generals and their troops are going to the Devil by the fast train, and they are entirely welcome to destroy the bridges and tear up the track behind them.

☞ We should think the chivalry would be ashamed to run from Yankees that sing psalms, say "keow" and talk through their noses.

☞ If Congress, as it proposes, shall lay a heavy tax on hoops, many of the women will collapse.

☞ The loss of a great many rebels in battle may not necessarily be a great loss.

FOUR MORE "MONITORS."—Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is in New York, and the Journal of Commerce is informed that among the objects of his visit is the immediate construction of four floating batteries exactly, or nearly, like the Monitor, and that the preliminary arrangements to that end have been made with Captain Ericsson. The batteries are to be built with all possible despatch. No better illustration can be given of the remarkable inventive genius of Captain Ericsson than the fact that, after the severe and complete test to which his battery has been subjected, only one improvement, and that a trifling one, can be pointed out. It is the substitution of a cylindrical, instead of a square form in the little pilot-house. In the engagement at Hampton Roads, the only injury sustained by the Monitor was the slight sprieging of one of the "logs" in this square pilot house. Had the shape of the house been round, like that of the turret, it is supposed that the balls would have glanced from the former—harmlessly as from the latter. This change will, therefore, be made in the Monitor, if it has not been already made, and will be introduced in the models of the four new batteries. Another alteration of doubtful expediency has been suggested, viz: the transfer of the pilot-house from its place about a rod from the turret to the top of the turret, giving to that "Yankee cheesebox" the appearance of a telescope with one joint drawn out. The only obvious advantage in this change is the elevation of the lookout to a higher range of vision.

THE FALL OF NEW MADRID.—A correspondent says that General Pope, who conducted the assault upon New Madrid with such skill, and by rapidity of action frightened his foe out of their senses and works, is making good use of success. He already has an almost continuous line of batteries extending from New Madrid to Point Pleasant, capable of sinking any craft attempting a passage, and completely blockading the river. On Thursday a rebel steamer, carrying two guns, came up from below reconnoitering. It was allowed to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery near Point Pleasant. A couple of guns were then suddenly opened upon it, one twenty-four pound shot passing through the hull. The vessel was steered to the opposite shore, where it sunk, the crew escaping. Five rebel soldiers were seen lying dead upon the deck. Generals Pope, Palmer, Paine, and Stanley are in New Madrid. The troops are in fine spirits, very little sickness except colds, and anxious to march Southward, or to cross the river and invest the rebels in the rear, near Island No. 10. This latter has been prevented by lack of transportation, but that difficulty is now overcome. A messenger from New Madrid states that the rebel steamer J. H. Gay attempted to run the blockade and was captured by General Pope, who, by means of it, is rapidly transporting his troops across. By Saturday the enemy were to be invested and attacked from behind, while the fleet will probably make a dash for the batteries Monday or Tuesday will evidently witness the decisive action. It seems impossible for the enemy to escape.

EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, OF MISSOURI.—This notorious leader of the rebellion has been tried by the military commission which convened at St. Louis pursuant to orders from the Headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi. There were two charges against him as follows:

Charge 1st—"*Killing in Violation of the Laws of War.*"—Specification: "In this, that he, Ebenezer Magoffin, of Pettis county, Missouri, not being a legitimate belligerent, did wantonly and maliciously kill and murder George W. Glasgow, a sergeant in company C, 1st Illinois cavalry, and a soldier in the service of the United States, by shooting him with a bell from a gun or pistol. This, at Georgetown, Pettis county, Missouri, on or about the first day of September, 1861."

Charge 2d—"*Violation of Parole.*"

Specification: "In this, that he, Ebenezer Magoffin, of Pettis county, Missouri, said to be an officer in the rebel army, having, on or about the 10th day of December, 1861, given his parole of honor not to resume arms against the Government of the United States, and having, in consideration therefor, received a safeguard, dated December 10th, 1861, did violate said parole of honor. This, at or near Milford, Johnson county, Missouri, on or about the 18th day of December, 1861—where and when said Magoffin was captured in arms and in league with the enemies to said Government of the United States."

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but the Commission found him not guilty of the first charge and guilty of the second, and sentenced him "to be shot at such time and place as the commanding officer of the Department may direct." Major General Halleck has approved the finding and sentence, and the prisoner is now confined in a cell of the military prison at Alton until the sentance shall ha carried into effect.

THE FORCES AND LOSSES AT FORT CRAIG. Col. Cauby had in the engagement about fifteen hundred men, consisting of regulars and volunteers. The force of the enemy, under Col. Steele, was from fifteen hundred to two thousand. Our loss was, according to the best information, fifty or sixty killed, and about one hundred and forty wounded. The loss of the enemy is variously estimated at from one hundred to five hundred killed and wounded. The latter is, of course, based entirely upon surmise, and the correct number will never be known to us. We have heard nothing in regard to prisoners taken, except that Capt. Reesel, of the regulars, was taken by the Texans. His horse swamped, while crossing the river, and he thus fell into their hands.

☞ Quartermaster Underwood writes to the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal from the battle ground of the late Arkansas fight, that one of Sigel's Majors, with twenty men and one piece of artillery, killed thirty-five secessionists at one fire, with the loss of only two of our men.

SPEECH OF PARSON BROWNLOW, DELIVERED IN FRONT OF THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL, NASHVILLE, ON THE EVENING OF THE 17TH.

GENTLEMEN: I am in a sad plight to say much of interest—too thoroughly incapacitated to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? *Treason.* Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville Whig in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks, I became a victim to the typhoid fever, and was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked, "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to this Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection." "Sir!" said I, "before I would take the oath to support such a hell forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die with old age."

Why, my friends, these damagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville, and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held, wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction again the Burnside expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was more decisively raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilege divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist; I applaud no sectional doctrine; I am a Southern man; and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slaveholders. Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unrighteous conflict. Twelve Senators from the Cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their States despatches advising them to pass ordinances of secession. Yes, gentlemen, twelve Senators were allegiance in the day time and unsworn it at night.

A short time since I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors toward Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness, on their part, I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I hope to publish at no distant day. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body. But the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal army my depression decreased, and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, Secession is played out—the dog is dead — the child is born, and his name is Jeff. Davis, Jr.

My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon the next convenient occasion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.—Our despatches of yesterday gave an account of a sharp and bloody conflict near Winchester, in Virginia. Like every other late battle, it was, on the part of the United States troops, a brilliant affair. It was another splendid victory added to the recent long list of splendid victories. The Confederate army under General Jackson numbered full 15,000 men, and the Union troops under General Shields not more than 8,000, and yet, after a fight of about seven hours, the rebels were utterly routed, flying with the loss of 300 killed and wounded, two pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition. The rebels, panic-stricken, threw away their weapons and everything else that could retard their flight, and scattered in all directions. Nevertheless, they were undoubtedly brave men, and their General was not only brave but skilful, and their defeat and dispersion by scarcely more than half their number show only, but show unmistakably, that they are disheartened and demoralized by the late numerous disasters to their cause, whilst their loyal foes are encouraged by success and the holy inspirations of patriotism to perform deeds of almost preternatural valor. The Winchester victory is to us one of the thickly clustering glories of this war against rebellion, and, if the blood spilt upon the occasion was not proportionably as great as in some of our other brilliant victories, it was because the enemy did not stand up so obstinately against our gallant and resistless soldiery.

The news from the region further South is not less exhilarating. Gen. Burnside, immediately after his occupation of Newbern by his conquering troops, sent an expedition to Beaufort on the North Carolina coast, but, before its arrival, the rebels evacuated the place, blowing up Fort Macon and burning the rebel privateer steamer Nashville. The destruction of that privateer is especially gratifying. She was the notorious craft which captured and burned one of our finest merchant vessels at sea and afterwards put into Southampton for repair and supplies, whence, although a United States brig stood prepared to sink her as soon as she should leave port, she escaped by means of British partiality and interference, and then, by strategem, found her way into Beaufort, running the United States blockade under the United States flag. Here is a just retribution. She burned an honest trader upon the ocean, and she has died the death of fire. May her ashes be accursed.

Bulletins of far vaster importance will reach us soon.

THE ADDRESS OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—We deem this paper of the first importance in the great work of national restoration which is going forward. The drawing of the paper was a task of singular difficulty and delicateness, but it has been performed with success. We congratulate the country and Andrew Johnson on the result.

The doctrine of this paper touching the constitutional relations of the seceding States is the true doctrine; and it is happily set forth. "The great ship of state," says the address, "freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious flag unfurled, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, and be plundered by every rover upon the deep." This illustration is felicitous. It puts the present special relations of Andrew Johnson to the people of Tennessee in a light at once just and vivid. The ship of state, as the address says, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and crew; and Andrew Johnson, as a passenger interested largely both in the vessel and in her cargo, and being as her former commander acquainted with the mode of navigating her, steps forward, clothed with the authority which in supreme emergencies necessity confers on fitness, to extemporize a crew out of the passengers, by whom the ship can be navigated safely to the nearest port, where the owners may regularly furnish her with a new crew and a new set of officers. This is all. No doubtful claim is set up. No principle is compromitted. The State is left unshorn of a single power.

This is clearly reducing the unavoidable irregularities of the case to their very lowest quantity. The informal part Andrew Johnson here marks out for himself is the minimum of informality in the case. Less would be impossible. And this necessary informality is entered upon with a distinct recognition of all the rights and powers of the State in their full original integrity. It is not implied that the ship of state is even dismantled, much less that she is sunk. On the contrary, it is asserted expressly that she is simply "abandoned by her officers and mutinous crew," while her "precious cargo of human interests and human hopes" remains in her ample hold, while her sails are yet "all set," and while her glorious flag is still "unfurled." In short, the address carefully acknowledges everything it is important to claim, and assumes nothing the assumption of which is not only not absolutely indispensable but manifestly so. It infringes no rights whatever of the State. It concedes them every one. It combines the minimum of informality in the case with the maximum of State rights in any case. It contemplates the State with all its powers as in actual existence under the constitution of the nation. The greatest stickler for the rights of the States can find nothing to complain of here.

At the same time the course of re-construction defined in the address is quite free enough to be effective. Blended with a discriminating adherence to the merciful policy laid down in relation to the masses of the people, it cannot fail to be effective. We predict from its adoption the most gratifying results. And we do not think we shall have to wait long for them. Meanwhile, it is difficult to overrate the importance of the fact that the first step in the process of re-constituting the extinct authorities of the rebellious States has been well taken. The Government has in this vital matter started from the right foot, and we may now assure ourselves more confidently than ever that it will go over the whole course without stumbling.

☞ The late news of the complete Federal successes at all points throughout Florida is especially welcome as conclusive of the position of the most ungrateful jide of the whole hunch or bevy of Southern "sisters." Bought originally, as a contemporary says, at a hard bargain, and nothing herself except as made so by the expenditure of national resources upon her of near one hundred millions of dollars, there was something so unusually pert and saucy in the manner in which she attempted to turn her back on her great benefactor that it made her case a peculiarly aggravating one. And now with the National flag flying at the principal points on her coast, and the costly fortresses there forever gone, she can sit down and commend herself to patience as she debates with herself the folly of having listened to the politicians of South Carolina when they made an especial sot at her through their "Commissioners." Alas! what can her beleaguered and humbled patron, the Palmetto State, do for her now?

To think now of such States as Florida and Louisiana and Texas, especially, turning base ingrates, sharpens to an infinite degree the thorough satisfaction at the news of their humiliation, a humiliation deserved in proportion as their late arrogance is contrasted with their former dependence.

☞ The rebel troops in Virginia seize quiet citizens suspected of Unionism and throw them into prison, and then the Confederate authorities seem to think that in exchange for them we shall surrender up rebel prisoners of war taken in battle. If we wanted to give anything in exchange for them, we could easily seize a few thousand secession citizens of Kentucky or Missouri or Tennessee.

☞ Almost everywhere the rebels are in full flight. They have wonderfully solo-stirring armies.

☞ The rebel troops are shoeless, and their efforts are bootless.

A COOL LETTER.—Col. John Morgan, the notorious marauder, is an enthusiastic admirer of General Buckner, late of Fort Donelson, now of Fort Warren. So, as Buckner wrote to us from Fort Warren, Morgan, after his late exploit in seizing the railroad cars at Gallatin, Tennessee, thought he must write to us too. There is no telling how extensive a rebel correspondence we shall soon get to have. We annex Morgan's epistolary performance, promising that we know nothing about "Robert C. Wood, Jr.," whose name is united with that of the more famous land-pirate.

GALLATIN, TENN., March 17, 1862.

G. D. Prentice, Esq., Louisville:

SIR: We beg to express our disappointment in not meeting you here as we had anticipated, and to assure you that we feel confident that better luck will crown our efforts at some future time.

We trust you will not long delay your promised trip to Nashville, as this would put us to the inconvenience of visiting Louisville.

All well in Dixie, and send their kindest regards.

Truly,
ROBERT C. WOOD, JR., C. S. A.
JNO. H. MORGAN, Com'g Squadron.

The precious pair of bandits profess to have felt great disappointment at not finding us on the cars seized by them and their accomplices at Gallatin. Unquestionably they would be very glad to get us, thinking no doubt that they could readily exchange us for Buckner and his army, but we don't believe they had the least thought of encountering us on the cars they captured. We have reason to think that they took very particular pains to satisfy themselves that we were not on the train before they ventured to attack it. We won't call them cowards, but there are some things their courage is not equal to. They didn't like, with their small band, to seek a combat with the man, who, armed only with pocket-pistol and jack-knife, had crossed Green river at an appointed day and boldly and successfully defied Buckner and his whole army in what was claimed as their own territory.

Wood and Morgan express the hope that we shall not long delay our promised trip to Nashville, and they promise themselves "better luck next time." Out upon their poor and pitiful hypocrisy. If they had wanted us to go soon to Nashville that they might try their hands on us, they would have left the road in a condition to be travelled, but, instead of that, they tore it up for a great distance between Gallatin and Franklin. Yes, the rascals destroy the road so that the trains can't run upon it, and then indite a brave letter, professing a hope that we shall immediately set out upon it because they are impatient and chafing to meet us!

These two wandering robbers say that if we don't make a speedy trip upon the road they have torn up, they may be put to "the inconvenience of visiting Louisville." Ah, that's a thing, if we remember aright, that their master, General Buckner, seriously contemplated a few months ago. Indeed it was a darling project of his. He fixed the feeding day, and had his dinner ordered at the Galt House, and his male and female guests invited. The day arrived, and the assembled guests were "down in the month," but the dinner wasn't. Morgan and Wood may soon dine with their idol, but not in Louisville. If they want so much to visit our city, one would think they had better have taken an opportunity when their headquarters were at Bowling Green or on Green river, or, nearer still, at Nolin, instead of waiting to be driven, as they have been, one hundred and fifty miles further off. They would thus have saved themselves a long ride; but perhaps they consider that the longer their trip the more plunder they can gather up in making it.

We do wonder how such fellows as Morgan and Wood feel in view of their own deeds and the startling events going on around them. They may congratulate themselves that they have no consciences, but, unfortunately for them, they have necks, and we possess. We have no doubt that they feel shockingly nervous and catch their breath at the sight of a rope-walk, and shudder at the apparition of everything bearing the slightest resemblance to two up-rights and a cross-piece.

We can tell them for their comfort that this morning we selected the tree that we shall use our influence to have them grace in their last moments, and several enterprising young men out of business have already applied to us for the privilege of turning a penny in these hard times, by cutting blocks and boughs from it to speculate upon as James B. Clay did upon the timber of his father's house. We have no objection to sending one good stick to Morgan and Wood, for they deserve it.

We are not disposed to close without adding, that, if Morgan and Wood will pledge to us their knightly word (there may be honor among robbers as well as among thieves) to attempt in person to take us during our trip to Nashville, we will, as soon as the mischief wrought by them to the railroad shall have been repaired, name the day when they may expect us. What say you, Rebels?

☞ It is said that Commodore Dahlgren, the eminent ordnance inventor, and at present in command of the Washington Navy-Yard, opposes the proposition to construct several 20-inch Dahlgren guns. He thinks that, as we have several 15-inch guns of the same pattern yet untried, we had better wait and see if *they* are efficient before making larger ones.

☞ The rebel organs think that it was vandalism in the Federal troops to destroy John Bell's iron works, employed night and day in the manufacture of rebel cannon. They call that "*the wanton destruction of private property!*" They have curious names for things; as, for instance, when they call their treason patriotism.

☞ The Atlanta Commonwealth says that John Bell "wouldn't remain in Nashville to be insulted." Our officers and soldiers are remaining there to be insulted, but how much longer they will submit to the insults we don't know and won't try to guess.

☞ The Memphis Argus calls upon the Municipal Council to pass an ordinance for the defence of the city. We don't believe that either her ordinance or her ordnance or both together will be of any avail.

☞ One of the iron-clad war steamers building at the East is to have a long instrument for perforation called the "needle." We trust that it will give the Merrimac a stitch in the side.

☞ A New Orleans paper suggests that Commore Hollins's big turtle, if a steamer's iron prow were to strike her in the middle, "might snap her in two." We should like to see her made a snapping turtle.

☞ If it hadn't been for the Monitor, the Merrimac would have run off all the blockading squadron that she didn't sink. That would have been "running the blockade" with a vengeance.

☞ Our Generals are everywhere cleaning out the rebels, and it must be said, to Curtis's and Sigel's credit, that Price was a very difficult fellow to clean out.

☞ The Richmond papers are making inquiries as to the Monitor's construction. They may put just what construction upon her they please.

☞ Buckner, Tilghman, and Hanson are nursing their wrath. They are said to make very good nurses. We congratulate them upon their calling.

☞ If the rebel Government shall, as it threatens, despatch another army into Kentucky, we shall despatch it after it gets here.

☞ Floyd and Pillow are in utter disgrace in the South. They would gladly exchange positions even with Buckner and Tilghman.

☞ The rebels, even if they were to escape bomb, ball, and bayonet, would be sure to die of Yankee on the brain.

☞ If the rebel troops are raw, a hot firo will soon cure that defect?

☞ Gen. McClellan, to make sure of taking the enemy, determined to first take time.

☞ Col. Garfield left one regiment of Federal troops at Louisa, Kentucky, a force sufficient to insure Northeastern Kentucky against invasion by the rebels.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

NASHVILLE, March 16, 1862.

The far-famed Parson Brownlow, as you are aware, has safely arrived in this city. His arrival has sent a thrill of delight through every loyal heart here, and, I am sure, will be hailed with equal gratification in every part of the North. Everything connected with the Parson's history during the last six months being of deep interest to all that sympathize with the Union, I have obtained the following full account of his experience since last fall for the benefit of your readers. It furnishes a striking illustration of the devotion and fearlessness of its subject as well as the relentless despotism exercised in the rebellious States over those that remained true to their allegiance to the federal government.

Shortly after the persecution of his secession enemies compelled the Parson to suspend the publication of the "Whig," he was prevailed upon by his friends, who, more than himself, feared for his personal security, to act upon an intimation of the readiness of the rebel authorities to grant him a safe conduct to the North, and set himself in communication with the Secretary of War at Richmond. The result was, that in the last days of November the military commander at Knoxville received instructions to provide an escort, under which Brownlow was to be taken to the nearest Federal lines. Accordingly, he commenced to prepare for his involuntary visit to the North, and was about ready to start, when, notwithstanding his agreement with Benjamin, he was arrested by the civil authorities upon the charge of treason based upon certain editorials in the "Whig." He was taken to the county jail, thronged at that time with Unionists imprisoned on suspicion of having participated in the bridge-burning in the early part of November, and confined in a moist, narrow, poorly lighted and ventilated dungeon with twenty-four others. There were neither beds nor chairs provided, nor was there room for all to lie down at one time. The food was of the meanest character—"such," to speak with the Parson, "as no gentleman would think good enough to throw to his dog." To be short, the treatment of all the prisoners was as harsh and inhumen as ever disgraced the Austrian dungeons in Italy. It told soon severely upon the health of the Parson, and after a month he was stricken down with typhoid fever. Permission being granted by the rebel prosecuting attorney, he was removed to his private residence. Here he was laid up for nearly eight weeks. Notwithstanding his prostration by sickness, the rebel surveillance over him did not stop. His house was surrounded day and night by guards. His friends were never allowed to visit him, and the members of his family were not permitted to leave the premises except under guard. Nor was this all. Open insults and threats were offered by the rebel soldiery whenever opportunity offered. At one time a company of cavalry that had been in the battle of Fishing Creek, and never stopped running until they got to Knoxville, and passing the house, when the Parson's wife was looking out of the window, one of the troopers rode up to her and knowingly asked, "Are you not ashamed to be the wife of that damned traitor and Lincolnite?" whereupon the ready-witted woman at once replied: "I am glad that I am not the wife of a miserable coward that ran away from a battle field."

Feeling strong enough

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

☞ The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is still pending in the Senate. What may be the fate of the bill in that body we of course do not with certainty know, but we are not without strong hope that the measure will be defeated. If it should not be, we have no doubt that the President will veto it.

Laying aside the flagrant and flagitious inexpediency of the measure, which alone is or should be more than enough to insure the President's veto, the bill conflicts in at least two important particulars with Mr. Lincoln's well-known views on the subject. In his celebrated speech at Freeport in 1858, Mr. Lincoln, referring to a series of interrogatories proposed to him by Mr. Douglas, said:

> The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to that, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet as a member of Congress, I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it could be upon these conditions: *First*, that the abolition should be gradual. *Second*, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and third, that a compensation should be made to unwilling owners.

The bill now before the Senate violates at least two of these three conditions. It proposes immediate instead of gradual abolition; and it proposes such abolition without reference to the will of the people of the District. We take it for granted that the bill complies with the last-mentioned condition. It however certainly violates the other two. And the signal departure from Mr. Lincoln's own view of justice and sound policy in the case, without respect to the existing state of the nation, warrants the opinion that he will veto the measure if it should ever come to him. Considered with respect to the existing state of the nation, it puts the matter quite beyond the reach of doubt. If in 1858, when the nation was tranquil and seemed moving into a tranquil future, Mr. Lincoln deemed it improper to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia immediately and without reference to the will of the people of the District, how deeply improper must he deem such a measure now, when the nation is confined to its lowest depths by a strife which the adoption of the measure would serve as certain as the sun shines to exasperate and prolong. The question is too plain for dispute. If Congress should pass the bill, which we cannot believe, the President will veto it; and there the matter will end.

But why should the measure be pressed in Congress? Why should it not be dropped at once? How can an intelligent patriot excuse himself for countenancing it? Granting everything that is claimed for the intrinsic character of the measure, which we in reality by no means grant, it should never have been introduced in Congress, and ought to be promptly abandoned. The great work the nation now has in hand is the suppression of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the national authority. The success of this work depends on the unity and zeal of the loyal portion of the nation and on the want of unity and zeal in the disloyal portion of the nation. Whatever serves to impair these qualities in the former or to supply them in the latter aids the rebellion. The bill in question would serve to do both; it would tend to divide and dampen the North and to make the South more united and more zealous. It would cut into our cause with a double edge. It would put a new weapon into the hands of the rebel leaders. It would put new life into the rebellion. No man with a spark of reason and a spark of intelligence can doubt this. Why, then, we repeat, should the measure be pressed? Why should it be tolerated? How can an honest patriot countenance it? We own we cannot see how. Is the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia a matter of such vital moment to the national honor that it cannot be even adjourned but must be accomplished on the instant though at the unavoidable cost of augmenting the hazards of the national existence? This is what the advocates of the measure virtually assume, yet they themselves must acknowledge that nothing could be more terribly absurd. The truth is, the measure will not bear an instant's calm examination. Whatever it may be in itself, its evil tendency is glaring and unendurable. It is clearly in effect a bill to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Only political infatuation or flat treason can persevere in the support of the measure. We believe there are traitors as well as fanatics in Congress; and we make no doubt that all of both will be found voting for this bill. But we feel a cheering assurance that all of both will fall short of a majority. If not, it will remain for the President to give a quietus to the measure, which, in such event, he will infallibly do. But we think the measure will receive its quietus in Congress. We earnestly trust so.

Rebel Outrage at a School-house.—Last Friday evening, the school at Newburg, eight miles from this city on the Shepherdsville road, had an exhibition. A highly accomplished young lady, one of the pupils, attempted to read a composition in favor of the Union. She was prevented from doing so, the directors, the teacher, and a vender of blue pills, objecting thereto, although some of them profess to be Union men.

Next a dozen rowdies or more, inflamed with whisky and armed with revolvers, invaded the exhibition, which was held in a church, and finally, amidst profanity, the discharge of weapons, and a knock-down fight, the audience dispersed. Among the persons present were many ladies, who of course were much frightened. Loud cheers were given for Davis, Buckner, Beauregard, and the Southern Confederacy.

We cannot undertake to say to what extent the teacher and directors are culpable, but certainly in this neighborhood no school can stand that will not tolerate the reading of a loyal composition. As for the miscreants who broke up the exhibition, they had better look to their own personal safety. Fellows who talk and act rebellion need not, on account of past immunity, flatter themselves that they will continue to be endured. Examples are needed, and they will be made. The sooner the better. The toleration of treason is itself scarcely better than treason.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette is very indignant because Wendell Phillips was driven from the stage while attempting to lecture in that city on Monday night.

We think that it would have been much better for those who regarded the teachings of Mr. Phillips as pestilent to stay at home. Still we trust that his expulsion from the Cincinnati opera house by a public assembly was prompted by a patriotic regard for the Union. At the very commencement of his discourse, he declared himself in direct terms a disunionist, and the popular indignation thereat was natural and certainly far from discreditable. If a Southern fire-eater were to attempt, in a public place, to proclaim disunion sentiments to the people of Cincinnati, we have no doubt that the Gazette itself, zealous as it may be in behalf of Wendell Phillips's liberty of speech, would be disposed to pardon the driving of the offensive intruder from the stand by missiles equally offensive. And why should a disunion traitor from one section enjoy more immunity in a loyal city than a disunion traitor from another section? And, if any distinction is to be made, should it not be made against the Northern disunion traitor rather than in his favor?

☞ There is not a Southern paper but denounces Floyd and Pillow for running away and leaving their army at Fort Donelson to its fate. Their being at large is held as a burning reproach to them. They can't possibly mitigate rebel scorn and indignation unless they come within the United States lines under a flag of truce, and ask to share with Buckner and Tilghman the accommodations of Fort Warren.

☞ The Southern Government is all the time issuing proclamations. It talks too much. We are disposed to say to it as the man said to his wife when she was speaking her parting words to him in her last moments—"Pooh! pooh! don't trouble yourself to talk, but go on with your dying."

☞ Whenever our troops march upon a rebel force, the latter, who probably never heard of Chesterfield, are guilty of the gross rudeness of turning their backs upon their visitors.

☞ Although the last successes of the Federal arms have been numerous and brilliant, and although we are sanguine in our expectations of other and far greater triumphs in the near future, we confess, that, in view of the recent performances of the Merrimac, we are not without some painful apprehensions. We fear that our naval forces are not prepared, and will not be seasonably prepared, for the trial that may be awaiting them.

According to intelligence received at Cairo and published in our paper of yesterday, thirteen iron-clad gunboats, the largest one armed with thirty guns and all of them considered invulnerable, have been building at New Orleans and are probably completed now and already embarked for their destined service. We should not be much surprised if these powerful boats were to raise the New Orleans blockade and even to destroy the blockading fleet in a night or a day.

The conjecture of the gentleman who brought the information from New Orleans to Cairo is that the New Orleans gunboats are now on their way to Island No. 10. If they are, they will be joined by Hollins's fleet, including the redoubtable ram; and, if the two formidable and combined fleets, aided by the tremendous Confederate batteries at No. 10, can capture or sink or vanquish Commodore Foote's gallant gunboats, somewhat weakened no doubt by the long conflict they have already had, there can be nothing to arrest the enemy's iron monsters in their progress to Cairo, to St. Louis, to Louisville, to Cincinnati, and still further on.

We do not believe that any such disastrous result will occur, but we must all remember that wars generally have startling reverses even for the conquering party.

☞ The troops that whipped the rebels at Newbern were as raw Yankees as ever Dan Marble or Yankee Sillsbee personated on the stage. Some of them, after having most gallantly carried everything before them in the fight, are said to have turned a few honest pennies by swapping knives and watches with the people of the conquered city. What do our Southern friends, the fire-eating chivalry, think of all that? Isn't it *too* bad?

☞ "Watchman! what of the night?" exclaims the Editor of the Richmond Inquirer every two or three days. We think that the poor devil might look at his watch instead of keeping up such clamorous inquiries about the hour. However, as we are a "watchman," we can tell him that it is about half past 5 A. M., and, that the day-spring of the Union's restoration is reddening beautifully and gloriously in the Eastern heavens.

> We have heard the last of the "Anacondas," "lie upon it." The President and Santon will have nothing to do with snakes—let them alone—the rebel banner The constitutional commander of the army and his adjutant believe in grape and canister at short range, and in loyal troops in front of the enemy anywhere.
>
> *Chicago Tribune.*

Ah, but the snake is a formidable institution. "Grape and canister at short range" are all very well, but, according to the oldest and highest authority, a snake is the devil.

☞ The rebels say that the Monitor "looks like a great floating box." We have seen a child's toy-box so arranged that the image of a devil would start out of it at the touching of a spring. We guess that the Merrimac, when she came in contact with the big war-box off Fortress Monroe, thought she had conjured up the old Devil of all.

☞ Capt. Ericsson says that in giving instructions to be observed by the Monitor in battle he "charged the officer in particular to tell the men to go down on their knees and not be alarmed at the striking of the rebel shot." It is no wonder that the men fought bravely—fighting as they did in the attitude of prayer.

☞ The abolitionists say that slavery has committed suicide. Then do they not show themselves Vandals in offering so many indignities to its dead body? Need they make fiddle-strings out of its sinews and fingerrings, breast-pins, buttons, snuff-boxes, and knife-handles out of its bones?

☞ We suppose that the rebel marauders, who are stealing the horses, cattle, sheep, and all other kinds of stock, wherever they go, call themselves stock-brokers, and would, upon the strength of their large operations, strut through Wall street, New York, as men of consequence.

☞ First the rebels charged that the U. S. Government kept up nothing but a paper blockade, and now they complain bitterly that it keeps up a stone blockade. First they thought the blockade too light, now they think it too heavy. Can nothing suit them?

☞ Gen. Andy Johnson goes to Tennessee with the olive branch in his hand, but it is such a big and knotty one that Andy, if need be, can slay as many of the rebel Phillistines with it as a man of not much more strength did with the ass's jaw-bone.

☞ The rebels are glad to exchange their Jeff Davis money for Abe Lincoln money and pay sixty per cent premium. They are getting to think that old Abe's face upon the Treasury notes is a perfect beauty.

☞ A man in Memphis writes to his friends in Richmond, "we have no noose here at present." He needn't be troubled on that score; there will be an abundant supply of the article in that quarter by and by.

☞ A highly intelligent gentleman, writing to us from Paducah, says: "The counter revolution has now fairly set in throughout our district, and is quite as rapid as the revolution was."

☞ A writer in a New York paper recommends that the beds in a man's house be taxed for the support of the war. The homestead bill may be well enough, but we don't want a bedstead bill.

☞ The Norfolk Day Book says that the Merrimac can destroy two such boats as the Monitor and make nothing of it. She may try the experiment and make nothing by it.

☞ A Tennessee paper says that Floyd, "far from being discouraged, is all animation." Then, if we catch him, he may turn out to be a case of suspended animation.

☞ Let a law be passed in every State granting to loyal wives the right of divorce from husbands who have voluntarily taken up arms against their country.

☞ There are 250 distilleries in two districts alone of South Carolina. Not only "the Southern heart" but the Southern brain seems likely to be "fired."

☞ Those enemies of General McClellan that most fiercely long for his defeat are not in the Southern Confederacy. We wish they were.

☞ A Clarksville letter says that there are "just eleven Union men" in that city, "and no more." We trust that the "leven will "leaven the whole lump."

☞ The rebels say that their armies, if defeated, will retire for defence each to some mountain fastness. We have been admiring their fastness for some time.

☞ Gen. Tilghman thinks, that, if he has got to die, he would like to die on Bunker Hill. Why wouldn't Fort Henry have done as well?

☞ We are cutting down some of our ships to make sea-batteries of them. Thus we cut down our own navy and the enemy's armies.

☞ Our forces played a winning game at Bowling Green, but they haven't yet made a 10 strike in the Mississippi.

☞ The rebels are returning to their sanity. The authorities of San Augustine in Florida raised the U. S. flag of their own accord.

☞ It is fine spring weather with us, but as for the rebels, "now is the winter of their discontent."

☞ Florida has hitherto learned the Federal Government's generosity and munificence. Now she is learning its power.

☞ If the fire-eaters can get no salt to season their viands, won't saltpetre suit their ferocious tastes still better?

☞ It is thought that the rebels don't like the pills turned out by our mortars.

☞ There is no salt in the South. The Confederacy is out of *season*.

☞ The situation of shoeblack would be a sinecure in the bare-footed rebel army.

Parson Brownlow.—This unflinching patriot passed through our city to-day on his way to Cincinnati, where he hopes for repose after the long series of sufferings and persecutions to which he has been subjected. He looks broken in constitution, but the indomitable heart has never forsaken him. He has been within one vote, by a drum-head court martial, of hanging; he has been imprisoned in places reeking with filth and suffered from long and dangerous attacks of typhoid fever; he has had his wife and family torn from him and has been despoiled of his property, but never for one moment has he swerved from his loyalty. When the safe conduct of Secretary Benjamin and General Crittenden was extended to him to leave the State, he was again arrested by Hardee and afterwards by the mosstrooper Morgan, and condemned to new indignities, but he escaped by a ruse and reached Nashville and the protection of the Old Glory, as Gen. Burnside calls the Stars and Stripes. We might detail many stirring incidents of his adventures, of his "hair breadth escapes," and his wanderings, but as he will soon give the entire narrative to the public in book form we shall wait until the Parson takes his own text and preaches his own sermon on the wickedness, barbarity, and insanity of secession. It will please his many personal friends, and every loyal man in the Union, to know that he already begins to feel stronger, and we feel is confident that a season of tranquillity will restore him to health and usefulness. His numerous correspondents will be advised of his address in a day or two, but he will be compelled to decline all invitations and keep himself in seclusion.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Marion Co., Ky., March 26, 1862.

Gentlemen: Would you be so kind as to explain, through the columns of the Journal, the true meaning of the word "anniversary?" I have heard a dispute as to whether the late 22d of February was the 130th or the 131st anniversary of Washington's birth; and, although I have some faint recollection of a passage of arms between the Journal and Democrat on this subject a few years ago, I do not now remember how the point was settled. If you should be pleased to notice this in your paper, and throw some light on the subject, it would be favorably received by a SUBSCRIBER.

Our correspondent need not have any doubt upon the subject. The day, in which a person comes into the world, is of course not the first anniversary of his birth. Washington was born on the 22d of February, 1732, and the 22d of February, 1832, was everywhere celebrated as the centennial anniversary of his birth, and the late 22d of February was everywhere rightly designated as the 130th. In like manner the 4th of July, 1826, was celebrated throughout the United States as the semi-centennial anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, and the last 4th of July as the 85th. A similar reckoning is universally made in the celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Burns. We have no doubt that even our neighbor of the Democrat will by this time agree with us.

Affairs in Northeastern Kentucky.—Late letters from Mt. Sterling and other points in that vicinity contain some interesting details of news from Eastern Kentucky. A writer says that the Home Guards of Wolfe county, having recently obtained arms from the State, have been active in guarding the private passes which lead through the mountains to the southeast of Mt. Sterling, through which mountain passes the rebels from Kentucky have passed out to the South and returned in Kentucky at their pleasure, visiting Humphrey Marshall's camp in their travels. About a week ago, one squad of these Guards took a couple of prisoners, of Bourbon county, Ky., named Kirtley and Vaughan, who had a large mail of letters taking out to Kentucky rebels, and their saddle-bags stuffed as full as they could hold with gold lace to be used on rebel uniforms. Vaughan had been in the South before, and had a pass from the War Department at Richmond. They were well mounted and had plenty of side arms. The next day another squad of the same Guard arrested three other prisoners, and with them was found an immensely heavy mail, but mostly printed, the largest portion being a well-written but terribly lying handbill, calling on Kentuckians to rally to the Confederate Government and maintain their rights against Lincoln and his Northern hordes. One of the prisoners taken attempted to escape, and was shot in the arm, which brought him to the ground, and, with his fine Minie rifle and side arms, he had to surrender. There were two others in company, but they left their horses and fled, and in consequence of the terrible storm of rain coming on at the time, they soon got out of sight, and were not found. All five of the prisoners were taken on the waters of Frozen Creek, in the county of Breathitt, and were brought down to Mount Sterling, to be tried by the Hon. R. Apperson, the United States Commissioner for the District of Kentucky. The trial commenced last Tuesday at Mount Starling, and up to the present time three have been fully tried and all committed for treason, and ordered to Covington for trial before the District Court of the United States. The other two have been heard in part, but the the trial is not yet concluded. The three already tried are Columbus Kirtley, G. B. Vaughan, and Joseph Logan, the latter of Bourbon county. Kirtley and Vaughan purchased their gold lace in Cincinnati about the 11th inst. By letters as well as evidence elicited on the trial, it appears that Humphrey Marshall is on Moccasin Creek, about twenty miles this side of Abingdon, Va., with what is left of his army.

One of the prisoners says he was at Middle Creek battle, though he did not participate in it, and he says the Kentucky troops under John Williams behaved cowardly and the Virginia troops had to do all the fighting; that Marshall retreated up Middle Creek and over to Beaver, and thence on till he reached Wise county, Va. The rebel force made a stop at Gladeaville, in Wise county, but, supplies becoming scarce, and Garfield's troops getting too near, a move was made further into Virginia. The Union men in Wolfe and Breathitt have had a hard time of it till recently, when they procured some arms from the State, and now they say that the rebels shall not pass through their region of the mountains. The public roads leading out of Kentucky have been abandoned by the rebels for some months, as they were not safe in passing them. Their private ways seem now to be pretty well stopped. Almost all the letters which were going out, urged a return home of those who were in the army. The writers are very despondent.

☞ We learn that a refugee from Chickasaw county, Miss., named Levi H. Naron, now in Brigadier-General Sherman's camp, wishes us to advertise for Jonathan M. Taylor, who left Chickasaw county last July to escape the Vigilance Committee on account of his Union sentiments. If Taylor will write to Naron, care of Brig. Gen. Sherman, Pittsburg, Tennessee, he will receive a full account of his family and friends.

☞ A decanter from General Magruder says the forces at Yorktown number six thousand, at ports of the peninsula, including Great Bethel, fifteen thousand more. Yorktown is protected by a breastwork armed with heavy guns. There are similar fortifications three miles below, at the mouth of Wyoming Creek. The force is hard at work building casemates.

☞ We see it stated that Commander Wilkes, of Trent notoriety, will have command of the Monitor in her next brush with the Merrimac.

☞ The Norfolk Day Book, a ferocious rebel paper, complains bitterly that drunkenness is frightfully on the increase in Virginia among officers, soldiers, and civilians. It fiercely denounces the officers and soldiers but censures the civilians less harshly. No doubt the bluer the rebels find their prospects to be, the oftener they will get blue themselves. Here is a portion of the Day Book's remarks:

> Whisky! Whisky!! Whisky!!! In the cars, at the shanties, at the groceries, at the groceries, in village taverns and city hotels—whisky!
>
> Officers with gold lace wound in astonishing involutions upon their arms, private soldiers in simple homespun, and civilians in broadcloth, all seem to drink whisky with persistent energy and perseverance. They drink it, too, in quantities which would astonish the nerves of a cast iron lamp post, and of a quality which would destroy the digestive organs of the ostrich.
>
> Truth is often unpleasant to tell, but the public safety demands that the vice in question should be rebuked and reformed. For it is a fact which the press should neither palliate nor conceal, that whisky which is no more akin to rye than rye is to coffee—whisky which is of the unadulterated tangle foot chain lightning distillation, is grazzled down in a manner alike revolting to public decency and the general good.

The Lions of Connecticut. — The Rolla (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says:

> Some interesting facts have recently come to my knowledge concerning the number of persons related to the lamented General Lyon, and hearing his name, who are now in the army. There are thirty persons bearing his name, and related to him, now in the service, descendants of Ephraim Lyon, of Connecticut, a lawyer by profession, and a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. These are all in the Connecticut regiments and many of them from the same county.
>
> A young nephew of General Lyon, a boy fifteen years old, named Arthur, enlisted in the 9th Connecticut Regiment immediately after the General's remains were taken home and buried in his native town. Arthur was at school, which he left the next day after the burial, to join regiment, saying he had no idea of leaving his school to fight until he saw his Uncle Nathaniel lowered into the grave. From that moment he was seized with a desire and purpose to enter the army and avenge his death.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

AGENTS.

KENTUCKY.

Chas. Reed, Lexington.
M. L. Ogden, Owensboro.
H. L. Keen, Ghent.
W. F. Sheets, Vine Grove.
W. R. Grear, Danville.
J. M. White, Mt. Sterling.
J. W. Pruett, Frankfort.
W. N. Vaughan, Greensburg.
S. E. Burton, Versailles.
W. H. Kibley, Mt. Vernon.
H. Smith, Jr., Cave-ville.
J. A. Cutter, Harrodsburg.
C. J. Taylor, Columbia.
J. B. Herndon, Maysville.
Leo. J. Bedford, Augusta.
J. N. Smith, Berry's Station.
J. H. Chandler, Campbellsville.
D. S. Shackelford, Madisonville.
J. H. Collins, Scottsville.
G. W. Carter, Sugar Plant.
E. H. Haycraft, Elizabethtown.
W. M. Bricken, Lebanon.
J. Edmiston, Crab Orchard.
J. Hamilton, Bryantsville.
W. H. Rankin, Georgetown.
S. J. Mosely, Keene.
J. D. Smith, Richmond.
F. S. Kaufman, Hustonville.
J. M. Lambdin, Hopkinsville.
Ashby & Rybee, Glasgow.
Dr. H. L. Givens, Larrenge.
W. T. Cutcher, Elkton.
B. M. Chambers, Georgetown.
W. V. Garvin, Woodsonville.
Samuel Ray, Jr., Tompkinsville.
J. A. Richart, Owlnsville.
J. L. Magar, Cynthiana.

☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

☞ The letter of "H. M. P." was written by a finely-educated Northern citizen who was temporarily connected with the U. S. army and is now sojourning in Nashville. We omit a very interesting portion of it as containing what we think we have no right to publish. According to the writer's statement, the forces of the rebels now assembled in the vicinity of the Tennessee river are, as the reader will see, immensely formidable. We cannot doubt that a battle is about to take place, and that, both in its character and consequences, it will be one of the most tremendous conflicts of modern times. Mighty issues hang suspended upon it, and, in view of them, we could not, if we would, prevent fears and apprehensions from mingling with our brilliant and glorious hopes. We earnestly and fervently trust that the grand army of the Union, animated by a lofty patriotism akin to religion, and deeply appreciating the awful magnitude of the occasion, will sternly resolve, one and all, in their own strength and the strength of God, to die upon the field of battle rather than yield the victory to their rebel foes.

The nation is almost holding its breath to hear the result of the terrible shock of arms destined so soon to resound through the world.

☞ The New York Evening Post of the 20th inst. contains an article of which the following is the introductory paragraph:

> In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the Tax Bill, to exempt slaves from direct taxation when lands were taxed. Mr. Wickliffe asks what northern and western farmers will by no means consent to, and we are surprised at the boldness with which he makes a proposition, the unfairness of which no one can know better than a slaveholder.

There are two capital mistakes in this paragraph. 1. The assumption that Mr. Wickliffe offered an amendment of the kind described. 2. The assumption that such an amendment if offered would concern the interests of "northern and western farmers." Both of these assumptions are false. Mr. Wickliffe did not offer an amendment of the kind described, but one of the exactly opposite kind, and, if he had offered such an amendment, it would not have concerned in the least the interests of "northern and western farmers."

The amendment offered by Mr. Wickliffe was as follows:

> *And provided further*, That the direct tax imposed by the thirteenth section of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, shall be and is imposed upon the real estate and slaves in the States where that description of property exists and is recognized by the laws thereof.

It will thus be seen that the amendment, instead of proposing "to exempt slaves from direct taxation when lands were taxed," as the Post assumes, proposes to do exactly the contrary. The Post not only perverts but inverts the fact.

But if an amendment of the kind described by the Post had been offered and adopted it would not have affected the interests of "northern and western farmers"; because the constitution requires that direct taxes like representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective federal numbers. Kentucky, for example, must furnish her quota of the direct taxes, whether slaves are taxed or not. She must furnish her quota; and that is all that concerns the citizens of the free States. Whether or not slaves shall be taxed is a question that purely concerns her own citizens and the citizens of slave States like herself.

☞ We advise the Post to try hereafter to be a little more accurate in its constitutional law as well as in its facts. It is bad enough for a sensible journal to expose its malignity without exposing its ignorance at the same time.

Resolved, by the Committee of Safety, That E. H. Finley be allowed 15 days leave to visit the Southern Confederacy, and if found in our lines after the time designated, that he be arrested and handed over to the military.

E. STEVENSON, Chairman.

James McCallen, Secretary.

Russellville, Ky., Dec. 17, 1861.

This is a copy of a resolution placed in our hands. It explains itself. We know nothing of the Secretary whose name is affixed to it, but the chairman, "*E. Stevenson*," is the *Rev.* E. Stevenson, formerly a preacher in this city. He is now a preacher and the principal of a Female Seminary in Russellville. Yes, the sanctimonious man in black, the solemn-visaged proclaimer of "peace on earth and good will to men," the white-cravatted minister of God, with heaven upon his lips, the Devil in his head, hell in his heart, and damnation in his soul, has been officiating as chairman of an infamous rebel Vigilance Committee, and signing a notice to one of the purest and best of his fellow-citizens to leave the Southern Confederacy within five days, under the penalty of being handed over to the rebel military power for punishment.

It seems almost a pity that the pestilent and vengeful old hypocrite and traitor, now that the sway of the laws is re-established throughout Kentucky, should be permitted to live undisturbed where, in the height of the rebellion, he acted as the relentless persecutor of faithful patriots, but yet it is best that it should be so. Let him dwell where he pleases, punished only by the fierce scorn of men and the stings of the fiery scorpion he is doomed to carry in his guilty bosom.

This bad old man's ambition has been to figure as an appendage to the tail of Buckner. Perhaps he will one day "point a moral," though he could never "adorn a tail"

☞ Some of our contemporaries are republishing an abolition or semi-abolition letter purporting to be written by Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island. It is hardly necessary to say that the letter is falsely imputed to Gov. Sprague. Neither the letter nor the doctrine it expresses is his.

Gov. Sprague's views and sentiments concerning the war remain unchanged. "For myself," he said in his recent letter to the New England Dinner Committee, "I do most heartily disavow any other wish than that of bringing together these now belligerent States, without the loss to any one of them of a single right or privilege which it has heretofore enjoyed." And by this statesmanlike and patriotic declaration he abides. The gallant young Governor of Rhode Island, like Rhode Island herself, is sound to the core.

☞ Capt. Rodgers, of the U. S. flag ship Wabash off San Augustine in Florida, reported to Com. Dupont, that, on his taking possession of that place, the men were very quiet, but that some of the women exhibited great violence, assembling in front of the barracks and cutting down the flag-staff that the old flag might not stream from it. We apprehend that these women had read and heard a good deal about the outrages said to be committed by soldiers in captured cities, and wanted to be taken prisoners out of curiosity to know the exact truth. Tho poor things must have been sadly disappointed. Henceforth they will probably be more virulent than ever against our troops.

The House of Representatives of Ohio has agreed, by a vote of 46 to 44, to postpone to the next session the election of a Senator in Congress from that State.—*National Intelligencer.*

Seeing that the term of the incumbent does not expire until several weeks or months after the meeting of the next Legislature of Ohio, we are disposed to look upon this agreement as a very wise and proper one. And we are not the less disposed to take this view of the agreement when we reflect that if the radical members of the Legislature could have mustered strength enough to re-elect the radical incumbent at the present session they most certainly would have never entered into the agreement. We can but regard it as a conservative triumph. At all events the agreement seems eminently fitting in itself.

☞ The rebels are a race of counterfeiters; they counterfeit a confidence they do not feel—and it is a wretched imitation.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

FACTS VS. PREJUDICE.

There are those who will persist in maintaining that the majority of the people of the North are madly bent upon some wild scheme of abolition; and who, with this frantic outcry, are all the time endeavoring to deepen the prejudices and inflame the passions of the advocates of slavery. Has not the time come when, at length, the voice of reason can claim to be heard, and facts vs. prejudice appear in court with some shadow of a chance of a right verdict? At the North, many months last summer, the writer was brought into close contact with many and diverse opinions, not excluding the most extreme. During the first weeks in December, when the fury of the abolitionists was let loose in Congress and through the press, in the most outrageous manner, he contended stoutly that the President would stand unalterably firm against them, on the ground of the constitution and his recorded pledges, and that fully seventenths of the members of both houses of Congress, and of the ablest and most influential of the newspapers of the country, would rally to his support. Long before the atrocious bill for disfranchising sovereign States, and reducing them to the condition of Territories, had been negatived, it came to his knowledge that the only religious paper, edited by an Episcopal clergyman, which even ventured to hint at extreme measures, was observed to yield to the almost undivided conservative sentiment of the church, and had been transferred to hands of great ability and undoubted loyalty. About the same time no inconsiderable corps of sub-editors, sufficiently decided in their opinions, were observed to retire from the management of the Independent, and it was handed over to the sole management of the one amongst them of most extreme opinions. Though with somewhat different manifestations and immediate results, the substantial testimony is the same, that the great body of those highly educated and very influential bodies at the East, the Orthodox Congregational and Episcopal Churches, though averse to slavery upon principle, and anxious for some wise, expedient, and very gradual method for its lawful and peaceful removal, and disposed to sustain the President in his recent Message, are just as strongly opposed to the rash and extreme measures of violent abolition as any Border Slave State man could possibly wish. There are few or no fanatics in the Northwest. Alas! there are not a few at the Northeast! But the proportion to the entire population is almost infinitesimal. Their leaders contrive to keep up a show of a ratio of votes as of three to seven; but amongst the unexcited reading classes, the sober peasantry, and the grave religious people, this showing is altogether extravagant—more than nine-tenths stand by the President.

PACIFICUS.

☞ Gen. Johnson has gone the right way to work in Tennessee. He has put a stop to the treasonable publications of the Nashville press. He will tolerate treason in no place over which his power extends. This is right and necessary and patriotic. Men may talk about the freedom of speech and the press, but in a State like Tennessee, where loyalty and rebellion are struggling for the mastery, and where treasonable words written or spoken may create strife and bloodshed, it is necessary that military law, administered by a firm and strong and steady hand, should assert and maintain its supremacy. The position of Military Governor of Tennessee is one of vast responsibility, and Andrew Johnson is fully equal to it.

☞ A writer in the last number of the North British Review advocates and anticipates with great calmness and satisfaction the dissolution of the American Union. His last and strongest reason in favor of it is, that the restoration of the Union insures the perpetuity of slavery, while its dissolution renders its termination probable. The secessionists are thus working laboriously for the speedy overthrowing of slavery in the opinion of their foreign friends, and for that reason European sympathy favors the rebel cause.

☞ A fierce little rebel lady writes to us that if she were to give us a bouquet she would poison it. No doubt of it, but we are up to all such tricks. We don't even let a female rebel, however beautiful, give us a kiss, lest she might, for the occasion, be carrying poison upon her lips. It is painful to us to have to refuse, but the necessity is only one of the many great evils growing out of this most wicked rebellion.

☞ There is no danger that our gunboats and mortars at Island No. 10 will run short of ammunition. A gentleman writes to the St. Louis Republican from on board one of the gunboats under date of the 23d inst., "Capt. Sanford has 1,700 tons of shot and shell, including 50,000 rounds for gunboats, and 11,000 rounds for the mortars, and averages of 500 rounds for each piece of ordnance in the squadron."

☞ We see that Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, is all but openly charged in the South with betraying important military secrets to the United States authorities. Ah how provoking it is that we couldn't tamper with that little rebel rascal and make use of him for our purposes without the facts leaking out so soon!

☞ Gen. Floyd and Gen. Pillow had no business to run away as they did from Fort Donelson. By good rights they belong to us as much as Buckner does. If the Southern Confederacy has any honesty, it will send them to us instead of putting our people to the trouble of going after them.

☞ The Charleston Mercury says that diseases of the throat are now very prevalent in the South. Perhaps a skilful application, soon to be made to the throats of the rebel leaders, will terminate all their present maladies very summarily.

☞ We understand that "Gov." Geo. W. Johnson and the rest of the "Provisional Government" of our State are at Decatur, Ala., having established the capital of Kentucky in a Sibley tent near that General's headquarters.

☞ Floyd's report of the battle of Fort Donelson is published in the Nashville Patriot of Wednesday. The thief peeps out through the words of every sentence as plainly as any thief ever did through the grates of a jail.

☞ Tacy propose to use air cannon in the Southern Confederacy. It is not surprising that, having run short of gunpowder, they should wish to resort to gas, which they will always have in superabundance.

☞ The New Orleans papers are discussing the policy of burning the city. The Editors of the Crescent oppose it. They ask what would become of the thousands of women and children if the city were destroyed.

☞ Floyd said some time ago that he would give his last drop of blood to cement the South. The La Crosse Democrat thinks he concluded to save his cement when he found that Footo had so much mortar.

☞ Now that the Federal troops are gone South, there is talk of a rising of the rebels in and around Glasgow. As a cure for risings, governments, like surgeons, have to resort sometimes to phlebotomy.

☞ As there is no salt in the South, we suppose that Floyd and Pillow think they have done their rebel brethren an important service by teaching them how to save their bacon without it.

☞ Gen. McClellan has entered into an engagement with his troops to lead them at once where they can give the rebellion its deathblow. His next engagement should be with the enemy.

☞ A Washington correspondent says 'tis "no wonder that a man who has to dance attendance on the Government gets sick." We suppose he is pretty sure to be troubled with a red tape worm.

☞ A Southern paper says the people of that region can use rye coffee if they can't get Java and Rio. It is a very strong kind of "coffee" that the rebels distil from their rye.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer and some other Southern papers find fault with the Confederate flag. We hope they will soon get their soldiers to shooting at it.

☞ There is a great deal of cotton in the rebel States, but it isn't baled. Like almost everything else there, it is lying about loose.

☞ We don't suppose that the Southern lands will produce much of a crop of anything this season, but we have no doubt that the rebel armies will yield handsomely.

☞ Those horses can make the best race that have most bottom, but Humphrey Marshall, when leg-weary with running, thinks that it isn't so with men.

☞ We have sent our old friend Roger Hanson a five-gallon demijohn of good whisky. Roger is still a zealous rebel, and he will soon be *recruiting* in Fort Warren.

☞ The rebel leaders invent new crimes, partly for the luxury of committing them, and partly for the pleasure of charging them upon loyal men.

☞ The two armies of the Potomac have at different times run from Bull run. But the Union army didn't, like the rebels, run without a fight.

☞ The rebel women haven't yet, in obedience to the call of the men, volunteered for the public service. We suppose they want to be pressed.

☞ Jeff. Davis is about leaving Richmond for the West or South. If our forces don't get down the river pretty soon, he may escape to Mexico.

☞ Pillow is reported to have said that he will shoot Floyd at sight. May the two take dead aim at each other's heads and shoot at the same instant.

☞ It appears that there are nine hundred and forty-seven horse thieves in confinement throughout the country—exclusive of those in Fort Warren.

☞ It is said that Humphrey Marshall, thinking probably that he hasn't soldiers enough, is resorting twenty times a day to *heavy drafts*.

☞ The Union soldiers will be able to stand the summer better than the rebels, for they have a greater talent at keeping cool.

☞ The rebels, wherever they go, seem to have a passion for burning everything under heaven except gunpowder.

☞ Napoleon rewarded a brave man as a Roman Bishop consecrates a penitent—by a cross upon the breast.

☞ All officers who do their best to promote the success of the Union arms will themselves be promoted.

☞ The rebels at Winchester threw their guns away. They had thrown themselves away previously.

☞ Humphrey Marshall has a big head but not a tenth part big enough to maintain his equilibrium.

☞ The New York Tribune is violently praising Mr. Lincoln. That's carrying malice too far.

The Memphis Appeal speaks of the *ground* it occupies. It will soon take *water*.—*Democrat.*

That's more than their Editors ever do.

☞ Horace Greeley prays for McClellan's defeat. His influence with the Lord is all thrown into the scale of the rebels.

☞ It is said that the war is now costing us $3,000,000 per day. Push on the columns!

☞ Last week they had sleighing in the North and slaying in the South.

☞ Some one at the Eastward has counterfeited the Confederate Treasury notes, and it has been decided to be no crime. The ethics of the plan may not be defensible, but a correspondent of the New York Post shows that it is "an old dodge." Francis, in his history of the Bank of England, volume II, pages 78, 80, says that the Premier (the younger Pitt) resorted to a similar trick to injure England's "enemy" by causing a large number of French assignats to be forged at Birmingham, to depreciate the currency of the French republic; Napoleon, who was an apt scholar, learned the trick from his moral English friends, and caused forged notes of the Austrian bank to be distributed throughout the Austrian Tyrol. The British commander, Sir Henry Clinton, played a similar "Yankee trick" on the American "rebels," whilst he occupied the city of New York, in 1777–78. Aided by his friends, the royalists, he sent out "cert loads" of counterfeits of the continental notes emitted in those years. In Gaines's New York Mercury of April 14, 1777, appears the following advertisement: "Persons going into other colonies may be supplied with any number of counterfeited Congress notes, for the price of the paper per ream. They are so neatly and exactly executed that there is no risk in getting them off, it being almost impossible to discover that they are not genuine. This has been proven by hills to a very large amount

GEN. SHIELDS' ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS,
Camp Fox Ridge, Ark., March 15, 1862.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the First and Second Divisions:

After so many hardships and sufferings of this war in the West, a great and decisive victory has, for the first time, been attained, and the army of the enemy overwhelmed and perfectly routed. The rebellious flag of the Confederate States lies in the dust, and the same men who had organized armed rebellion at Camp Jackson, Mayesville, and Fayetteville; who have fought against us at Boonville, Carthage, and Wilson's Creek, at Lexington and Milford, have paid the penalty of their seditious work with their lives, or are seeking refuge behind the Boston Mountains and the shores of the Arkansas river.

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

You have defeated all their schemes. When at McKissick's farm, west of Bentonville, you extricated yourselves from their grasp by a night's march, and secured a train of two hundred wagons before the enemy became aware of the direction you had taken, instead of being cut off, weakened and driven to the necessity of giving battle under the most unfavorable circumstances, you joined your friends and comrades at Sugar Creek, and thereby saved yourselves and the whole army from being separated and beaten in detail.

On the retreat from Benton to Sugar Creek—a distance of ten miles—you cut your way through an enemy at least five times stronger than yourselves. The activity, self-possession, and courage of the little band of six hundred will ever be memorable in the history of this war.

When, on the next day, the great battle began, under the command of Gen. Asboth, you assisted the Fourth Division with all the cheerfulness and alacrity of good and faithful soldiers—that division that day holding the most important position—while Col. Osterhaus, co-operating with the Third Division, battered down the hosts of McCullough on our left, and Major Paten guarded our rear.

On the 8th, you came at the right time to the right place. It was the first opportunity you had of showing your full strength and power. In less than three hours you formed in line of battle, advanced and co-operated with our friends on the right, and routed the enemy so completely that he fled like dust before a hurricane. And dust it will always be when traitors, seduced by selfish leaders and persecuted by the pangs of an evil conscience, are fighting against soldiers who defend a good cause, are well drilled and disciplined, obey promptly the orders of their officers, and do not shrink from dangerous assault when, at the proper and decisive moment, it is necessary.

You may look with pride on the few days just passed, during which you have so gloriously defended the flag of the Union. From the 5 o'clock in the morning of the 6th, when you left McKissock's farm, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, when you arrived from Keetsville in the common encampment, you marched fifty miles, fought three battles, not only so far as bravery and valor are the enemy, but more than a hundred and fifty prisoners—among them Acting Brigadier General Herbert, the commander of the Louisiana forces, and his Major; Colonel Mitchell, of the 14th Arkansas; Col. Shoss, Adjutant General of Price's forces, and Lieut. Colonel John H. Price, whose life was twice spared, and who has now for the second time violated his parole, and was arrested with arms in his hands.

You have done your duty, and you can justly claim your share in the common glory of this victory. But let us not be partial, unjust, or haughty. Let us not forget that *alone* we were too weak to perform the great work before us. Let us acknowledge the great service done by all the brave soldiers of the third and fourth divisions, and always keep in mind that "united we stand, divided we fall." Let us hold out and push the work through—not by mere words and great clamor, but by good marches, by hardships and fatigues, by strict discipline and effective battles. Columbus has fallen—Memphis will follow; and if you do in future as you have done in these past days of trial, the time will soon come when you will pitch your tents on the beautiful shores of the Mississippi river, and the banners of our United States will again be borne on the rolling propellers at Little Rock and Fort Smith. Therefore, keep alert, my friends, and look forward with confidence. F. SIGEL,

Brig. Gen. Com'ding 1st and 2d Divisions.

LA GRANGE, March 28, 1862.

To the Voters of Oldham county, Kentucky:

GENTLEMEN: Having been asked by a number of our citizens whether I was willing to submit my name as a candidate for the Union voters of the county for County Judge, I take this method of responding to your inquiries and beg to say:

First, I hold that the success of the Union cause is of greater consequence than my election or any other man's to any office in the gift of the people. Second, that we must keep up an organization if we expect to accomplish any good. Third, to have an effective organization there should be no division among us, but perfect harmony and unity of purpose.

Entertaining these views, I hold it to be the duty of every good Union man to submit to the will of his Union friends. Therefore I am perfectly willing to submit my name to a fairly constituted convention called and held by the Union voters of my county, and hereby pledge myself to stand by and support with a hearty good will the nominee of such a convention, whoever that nominee may be. With respect, yours,

F. M. BARBOUR.

d&w"

CHICAGO, March 27.

An accident occurred at midnight last night. A special train from Janesville came with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. When five miles from this city, on the Northwestern road, an accident occurred, caused by a broken axle on the hind car. The wreck was caused by the cars behind this one running into it. Ten soldiers were killed, three seriously wound d, and a number slightly wounded.

BUFFALO, March 28.

The propellers Equinox and Eclipse, of the New York Central Railroad line, have left for Toledo, the Eclipse leaving last night and the Equinox this morning. Very little ice is in sight and the prospects are good for an early opening of navigation.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Gen. Shields telegraphs that our victory at Winchester has been more fatal to the rebels than represented. Five regiments of rebels were escaped from Mt. Jackson prison, just arrived, saw night wagons loaded with dead and wounded enter Mt. Jackson on Monday, at 10 o'clock, P. M., 44 miles from the battle field, in thirty hours. The rebels admitted their loss in the battle to be 1,000 in the field; also that they lost between 1,000 and 1,500 in killed and wounded. We are finding their guns at some distance from each side of the road. The blow has struck terror to the heart of Shenandoah valley.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Seminary, March 27, 1862.

BRIG. GEN. SHIELDS: The commanding General congratulates you and the troops under your command on the victory gained by your own energy and activity and of which you may well be proud. He is pained to learn that the wound you received in the skirmish on the day before is more serious than at first expected.

By command of Maj. General B. McClellan.

A. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The steamer Yankee arrived from below last night, and reports that on Monday morning two boats' crews from her landed at Shipping Point to remove the guns left by the rebels, but while so engaged, a squadron of cavalry, 1,500 strong, said to be the Dumfries cavalry, made their appearance on the hill, and our men pulled off after securing two guns, one a 9 inch Dahlgren and the other a long 32 pound smooth bore, which were brought up to the yard, and were found to be doubly spiked. The Yankee fell out into the stream on the appearance of the enemy, and turned her guns upon them, but they retired, and kept out of range.

In addition to the two rebel guns, the Yankee brought up 169 9 inch shells, loaded, and 400 6 inch shells, loaded, which were taken from the rebel batteries at Evansport.

The rebels left the new mill untouched, and there is sufficient lumber at the mill to make quarters for several thousand men.

Two deserters came from Acquia Creek a few days since, who state that large numbers of rebel troops are concentrating at the Rappahannock, where they will make a stand.

Contrabands are coming daily to the flotilla. Thirty-seven arrived in one day, lately, from the vicinity of Dumfries, and were sent over to the Maryland shore; white refugees also find their way to the flotilla day by day.

WINCHESTER, March 28.

The latest intelligence we have from Strasburg is dated yesterday. Ashby's rebel forces, with 4 guns appeared near Strasburg and threw several shells into our camp, killing one of our men and wounding another. But the position was such as to prevent our cavalry from cut off.

Most of the population of Strasburg have been Unionists throughout the war, and are so still. The agent and station master of the Manassas Railroad, who have been living for weeks in the mountains, to avoid Gen. Jackson's forces, have returned and given valuable information to Gen. Banks. Many of the inhabitants have been raiding for weeks in the mountains.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

CAIRO, March 28.

A special train from Janesville came with the Third Wisconsin Cavalry. When five miles from this city, on the Northwestern road, an accident occurred, caused by a broken axle on the hind car. The wreck was caused by the cars behind this one running into it. Ten soldiers were killed, three seriously wound d, and a number slightly wounded.

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[Special to the Chicago Times.]

CAIRO, March 28.

An arrival from Island No. 10 yesterday reports the effect of our fire on the rebel batteries as very serious. The upper battery is entirely silenced. Sixty-nine men have been killed at their batteries and twenty or thirty more killed on the island. The rebels continue to fortify. The steamers can be seen continually running up and down between the Island and the main land.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

A gentleman from Pittsburg and Savannah arrived here this morning. He reports that on Monday a reconnoissance in force was made at Pea ridge, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where the rebels are said to be fortifying. No enemy was found. Our forces are continually augmented by the arrival of fresh troops.

The latest advices from the rebel camp at Corinth give the strength of the forces there at 70,000.

On Sunday last a force was sent to Nicholas's Landing, 60 miles south of Savannah, which seized 16,000 pounds of cured hams and shoulders. For a long time this has been a mart for the pork business for the Confederate States army. Within the past two weeks large quantities have been shipped southward by trains.

On Monday there was an engagement between the gunboats Tyler and Lexington and masked batteries in the vicinity of Eastport. The gunboats fired 50 shots. The Tylor's smoke-stack was hit once. The effect on the enemy's works is not known.

Captains Bedard and Carson returned to Savannah from Nashville on Tuesday night overland. Generals Nelson, Thomas, and McCook's divisions had reached Duck Creek.

BALTIMORE, March 28.

We are at length enabled to make the following reliable announcement:

The engineers and track layers report the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad finished, excepting three miles midway between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. All of the numerous bridges are completed, and the last rail necessary to reconnect Baltimore, Washington, and the Eastern cities with Wheeling and Parkersburg and the Western roads, will positively be laid on Sunday morning, the 30th inst. The first regular through passenger trains will leave Baltimore, Wheeling, and Parkersburg on Wednesday, April 2d, at the latest.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Two squadrons of the New Jersey Cavalry, under Wyndham, yesterday surrounded a party of Texan Rangers, near Dumfries, seventeen miles below the Occoquan. One of our men was slightly wounded. We took two prisoners, and a number of wagons loaded with wheat.

WINCHESTER, VA., March 25

On Saturday, at two o'clock, P. M., the enemy showed themselves a mile and a half from Winchester. The enemy consisted of 500 of Ashby's cavalry and two guns. They drove in our pickets and then skirmished with the Michigan cavalry and a portion of the Maryland First regiment. Gen. Shields brought up his force, and, firing rounds of shell, drove them back and took several prisoners. Gen. Shields was wounded in his arm by the first fire of the enemy.

General Jackson had been informed by the inhabitants that the town was deserted by the Union troops, and he advanced to retake it. General Shields's force slept on their arms on Saturday night. On Sunday morning, at sunrise, Jackson, having been reinforced, attacked General Shields, near Kearnstown, three miles distant. The enemy's force consisted of 500 of Ashby's cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and 8 pieces of artillery, with a reserve of 18 pieces of artillery. The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge, made by the Ohio infantry, 1st Michigan, and 1st Virginia cavalry on their right, drove them back half a mile, when the enemy got their guns in position again in a dense wood, flanked by infantry and drove us back. A short artillery engagement ensued, when General Shields ordered Colonel Tyler to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with considerable loss, the enemy being protected by a stone bridge. The 84th Pennsylvania and 13th Indiana charged their centre and the fight became general. Colonel Murray, of the 84th Pennsylvania, was killed.

The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic ensued among the enemy. Our troops followed and drove them till dark, capturing three guns and three colors and muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable. Our troops bivouacked on the field. General Williams's 1st brigade, Colonel Donelly, of the 28th New York, commanding, reinforced Gen. Shields. Gen. Banks, who was on the way to Washington on Sunday, returned and assumed command. In the mean time, Gen. Shields's division pursued the enemy beyond Newton, shelling them the whole way.

Jackson's man were perfectly demoralized and beyond control. They threw out the dead and wounded to lighten their wagons. It is noticeable that nearly all the Confederates wounded were shot in the head and breast, thus showing the superiority of our marksmen.

The loss on our side was chiefly of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana troops.

Those who conveyed the false intelligence to General Jackson, causing this disaster to the rebels, have a heavy weight of guilt to shoulder. It was evidently known to many in the town that Jackson was approaching, from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits among men and women here. General Shields' command being screened from observation on the east side of the town, led the informants to believe that all our troops were evacuating, and that Jackson could enter unmolested.

Good judges say the enemy's loss is over 200 killed, 500 wounded, and 300 prisoners, including an aid to Jackson. Our loss is about 65 killed and 125 wounded.

On Sunday morning the rebels received reinforcements under Gen. Garnett, amounting to 5,000 men. The Union forces did not exceed 10,000 men, and with the exception of about 500, were exclusively of Gen. Shields's division.

At half past 10 the enemy made a final on our left, commanded by Acting Brigadier General Sullivan, opening a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right, with the design of flanking it. General Kimble commanded on the left, where the heaviest fighting was done. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods and behind a stone wall, and the rebel artillery was posted on eminences on both sides of their left wing. Our whole artillery fire was escaped, consisting of four batteries of 24 pieces in all. The contest raged furiously till afternoon, the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and musketry, at a range of 300 or 400 yards, and often much less.

The rebel infantry opposite our right now emerged from the woods and attempted to capture Dunn's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled the rebels to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy fell back with heavy loss behind the stone parapet.

General Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men rushed under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter. Our loss in these struggles was heavy. Out of 300 men in the 84th Pennsylvania, 26 were killed and 85 wounded, including many officers. The 5th and 8th Ohio shared the glory and the losses with the 84th Pennsylvania.

The enemy's killed and wounded now strewed the ground in profusion. Their left wing was nearly broken and their ranks were wavering. On their side the Fourth and Fifth Virginia suffered most. The former was terribly decimated. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and, to add to their confusion, the Irish battalion of 150 men, when brought forward to open a fire upon the Union troops, refused, and a rebel regiment immediately drove this gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon us. Forty corpses of the 150 afterwards strewed the field. Massachusetts regiment gave way on their left and centre, with a loss of 70 killed and wounded, and 236 taken prisoners. Besides these, about 1,300 muskets are taken, and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not exceed 100 killed and 300 wounded.

[Times' Despatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

It appears that Secretary Stanton, late on Monday night, concluded to forego his purpose to order the arrest of the editors of certain New York and Boston papers.

Advices received from Fortress Monroe are quite conclusive that the Merrimac is out of the dry dock, and is prepared to run out whenever she chooses. The Monitor is on hand.

World's Despatch.

The main body of the rebel army cannot be very far distant, as it is known that scouting parties have been discovered within the past 24 hours, but as near from the Manassas Junction. Appearances indicate that the enemy are strongly fortified behind the line of the Rappahannock.

[Herald's Despatch.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

General Sumner has issued an important order prohibiting acts of marauding. He assures the people of Virginia that their only safety is in the General Government, and that it will be his constant endeavor to protect them in their persons and property to the extent of his power. The General has also determined to accept no resignations in his corps during the campaign.

WINCHESTER, VA., March 25

The details of last Sunday's fight have been received. There have been performed more deeds of personal daring than in any battle in history. Capt. Schriber, Aid and Inspector-General Shields's Division, while riding to the crest of a hill to the left of a stone lodge with two Ordarlies, was confronted by five rebel cavalry, who emptied their revolvers, killing the two Ordarlies. Capt. Schriber charged them, running one of them through to the hilt of his sword, and received a ball through his cap, but was unharmed.

Capt. Perkins, Chief of Gen. Banks's Staff, was nakedly surprised with planning the attack, and performed deeds of skill and valor.

The twelve rebel regiments engaged were all Virginians, which were the First, Second, Fourth, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, and one Irish regiment. They had Ashby's cavalry, two eight gun rifled batteries, and one six-gun battery, also one four gun battery, making twenty six guns, among which were some captured at Bull Run.

Four color-bearers of the Fifth Ohio Regiment were successively killed, when Captain Whitcomb seized the colors, and was shot through the head. A youthful rebel soldier received two wounds in his breast, and when he was approached by one of our officers, enquired if the officer knew General Banks. He received an affirmative reply. He then said, "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegience, for I have three brothers in the Federal service. I want them to know that I die true to the Union."

The aim of Gen. Shields is badly shattered, and owing to an imperfect setting, it must be reset to-morrow.

To-night all is quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburg. It is reported that two sons of the late Jno. A. Washington were in Monday's fight, and that both were wounded and one of them taken prisoner.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have taken charge of the Winchester and Potomac road. Persons can purchase tickets of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Our pickets are six miles beyond Strasburg. Jackson is not in sight. All the forces, trees, and ground along the road show the terrible effect of our artillery in the recent battle.

General Shields's arm has been re-set. He is comfortable, and will probably be able to resume active duties in two weeks.

CAIRO, March 25.

Memphis is in a state of agitation and terror. The fair grounds are used for a camp. Every one capable of bearing arms is being impressed into service. Men are seen dragged from their beds. The proclamation of the Mayor in regard to burning the city has no influence. A majority of the Aldermen, in connection with the leading military officers, decided, at a meeting held a fortnight ago, to burn the city when they evacuate, in spite of the Mayor. There are no fortifications at Memphis. The news of the battle of Pea Ridge caused great depression. The Federal gunboats were expected daily.

Generals Beauregard, Cheatham, Polk, and Clarke went to Corinth, Mississippi, a fortnight ago. The whole force at Corinth is 70,000. Some expect to make a stand either at Corinth or Bethel. It was the general impression that this battle would be the decisive one of the campaign, and that the fortunes of the South would hinge upon its result. At Memphis and other large points, even at New Orleans, there is considerable Union feeling. Southern papers do not represent the feelings of the mass of the people; they, as well as everything else, are under the control of the politicians and military.

The report that the South is well supplied with provisions is absurd. They have not stock enough on hand to last a month. Clothing, shoes, &c., are also very difficult to obtain. No confidence is felt in Southern currency. Southern politicians, or Southern military leaders, Jeff Davis was universally denounced as incompetent.

Floyd was everywhere considered an arrant knave.

Mr. Buckner had arrived at Memphis. She complained of not being allowed to go farther north then Cairo. In the parlor of the Gayoso House she attracted universal attention by her bitter denunciation of Pillow and Floyd. The former is reported to have said that he would shoot Floyd whenever he met him.

A detachment from Jaff Thompson's band, under command of the rebel Kitchener, made a demonstration in the vicinity of Bloomfield, Mo., and succeeded in arresting two ladies residing there, the wives of Lieut. Mitchell, of Rowell's battery, and S. D. Bassforth, of Bloomfield. The ladies have been taken to Holcombe, an Island seventy miles below Bloomfield, near the Arkansas line, where Jaff's camp is located.

WINCHESTER, March 25.

We have buried all the rebel dead which have been brought to town. On the battle-field 85 were buried, and 123 on the roadside between here and Strasburg. A messenger from Strasburg states that Gen. Johnson was to have joined Jackson at Strasburg, but he unexpectedly sent him word that he could not come until Monday night. These combined forces would have numbered 25,000 or 30,000. They were intended to keep Banks from moving to another point, but Jackson, being impressed with the belief that our troops had nearly all left, hazarded his fatal advance alone.

NEW YORK, March 26.

The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 22d, has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates to the 16th inst. The English troops had arrived at Havana and sailed for Bermuda. Some Mexican barracks, eight miles from Orizaba, accidentally blew up. Thirteen hundred dead bodies were found in the ruins.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25.

The U. S. steamer Cambridge arrived here this morning from the blockade of Beaufort, stating that she left Monday evening last. The rebel steamer Nashville escaped from the harbor of Beaufort on Tuesday night, 18th inst., having run the blockade. The only United States vessels at the place were the steamer Cambridge and the bark Gemsbock, a sailing vessel. The blockading vessels had news of the capture of Newbern and were on the lookout for the Nashville, but they were not numerous enough to prevent her escape. The Gemsbock just saw the Nashville and immediately telegraphed to the Cambridge that she was coming out. The Cambridge followed the Nashville and fired a number of shots at her with the hops of getting her into a fight, but the superior speed of the Nashville soon put her at a safe distance. Two of the shots from the Cambridge were supposed to have struck the Nashville.

The bark Glenn, which has been blockaded in the harbor of Beaufort for some time, was set on fire by the rebels on Sunday, and was still burning when the Cambridge left in the evening. The Glenn was supposed to be fitting out as a privateer. The burning of this vessel was doubtless preparatory to an evacuation of the place.

Fort Macon had not been blown up by the rebels at the last accounts.

The bark Gemsbock and the steamer State of Georgia were left at the station by the Cambridge.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

The following despatch from General Shields to Senator Rice, dated to-day at Winchester, was read in the Senate this afternoon:

On the morning of the 23d, my command (7,000 or 8,000 strong) was attacked near this place by Jackson, with eleven regiments of infantry and an Irish battalion, about 1,500 cavalry, and 28 pieces of artillery.

After a severe fight, the enemy was put in complete route, leaving behind two pieces of cannon, four caissons, a large number of small arms, and about 300 prisoners. Our loss is 150 killed and 300 wounded. The enemy's loss is 500 killed and 1,000 wounded.

No list of the casualties of the battle of Winchester has yet been received.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

SENATE.

Mr. King presented a memorial, asking that 50,000 copies of the report of the Patent Office be printed in German.

Mr. Latham, of California, read an extract from the Detroit Tribune, which said that a curious document had been found, showing that there was a league formed in Michigan for the purpose of overthrowing the Federal Government. The document was dated October 5th, 1861, and said: The league was doing noble work at Fortress Monroe; that Ex-President Pierce was among the most influential members of the league; and that the document was now in the possession of the State Department.

Mr. Latham also read a letter from ex-President Pierce, dated March 4th, last, saying that an article had been published in this Saturday evening Boston Journal, the substance of which had been before published in Michigan. The subject was not new to him, for he had a correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of State as early as last December. He asked Mr. Latham if he would offer a resolution calling for the correspondence with the Secretary of State, as such an imputation ought not to rest on any man.

Mr Latham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence between Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Ex-President Pierce, having any reference to the imposed conspiracy against the Government.

Mr. Chandler knew there was such a letter. The writer of it was Dr. Hopkins. There was such an organization, but it was never acted upon at the commencement of the war. The Knights of the Golden Circle, it was thought, would be very patriotic and go into the army, and to his (Chandler's) certain knowledge, they had succeeded in getting a large number of their rebel traitors into the Federal army, and these traitors are there now.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, said he knew there was such a letter, as he had seen it. He suggested that the Senate from California frame his resolution so as to include all other papers. The amendment was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the joint resolution offering aid to the States in case they emancipate their slaves, was taken up, the question being on substituting the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Davis.

After debate, Mr. Davis's amendment was disagreed to—yeas 4 (Davis, Hendarson, Powell, and H. Wilson); nays 34.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment to this effect: Provided, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to imply a willingness on the part of Congress that any State withdraw her allegiance; but it is hereby declared our intention to prosecute the war until the Constitution is restored in every State. Rejected. The resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate then took up the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilkinson spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Saulsbury's amendment to distribute the slaves among the Northern States was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Pomeroy offered an amendment that Commissioners make a just and equitable settlement between the master and his, so-called, slave, allowing the master all reasonable expense for supplies and clothing to the slave upon his disability and to allow the slave for all services and labor performed, &c.

The bill was postponed, whereupon the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Fenton asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution instructing the committee on the conduct of the war to inquire into the cause of the expense of the large bodies of our troops, belonging to the army of the Potomac, consisting of regiments, brigades, and in some instances, of whole divisions, who have been deprived of shelter for days and weeks in consequence of having their orders to march countermanded, without adequate food; and as to who is responsible for this needless expense and suffering of our troops.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test the plans and materiele for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

As large numbers of them had been taken South, the people of that State had lost property equal in value to the amount of their taxes at the commencement of the war. He regarded the present not as a threat, but as a prophecy which he felt would be fulfilled everywhere if the war continued. He was perfectly willing that the proposition should be tried by the people of his State, and the matter be left entirely to the States. The expenses would have paid for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and the expenses of the war for two years will pay for all the slaves in the country.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

A despatch received here to-night from Cairo gives the latest news from Island No. 10. The main works of the enemy, on the main land, are overflowed. This delays affective operations by our forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.

Dates from Oregon and British Columbia are to the 15th. The ice in Columbia and Frazer rivers commenced breaking up. Thirteen miners had been murdered by the Snake Indians in the Salmon river mines.

WINCHESTER, March 26.

The following is Gen. Banks's general orders relative to the battle of Sunday:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
STRASBURG, March 26, 1862.

The Commanding General of the 5th army corps congratulates the officers and soldiers of General Shields's division, and especially his gallant command, on the auspicious and decisive victory gained over the rebels on the 23d inst. The division has achieved renown against superior forces and a subtile and barbarous army.

N. P. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. SHIELDS'S DIVIS'N,
WINCHESTER, March 26.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 11.

Brigadier General Shields congratulates the officers and soldiers of his division upon the glorious victory achieved by them on the 23d inst., near Winchester, Va. They defeated an enemy, whose force outnumbered theirs and who are considered the bravest and best disciplined of the Confederate army. It is also congratulates them that it has fallen to their lot to open the campaign on the Potomac. The opening has been a splendid success. Let them inscribe "Winchester" on their banners, and prepare for other victories.

(Signed) JAS SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

[Special to the Tribune.]

Gen Halleck's commissioners appointed to visit the Fort Donelson prisoners at Chicago, had reported the names of 1,000 rebels as adverse to taking the oath of allegiance; but Schuyler Colfax privately informed the Cabinet that not one of any other terms, and the President revoked the commission, and prohibited the discharge of any more rebels.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

An individual named Pollock reached here today, having come from Culpepper county, Va., near where the rebel army now lies. He is known in Washington as a reliable and intelligent man. Mr. Pollock states that in the vicinity from which he came there is a local insurrection among the white people, who are bitter in their opposition to the rule of Jeff. Davis. The people, he says, feel that the rebel cause is hopelessly lost since the retreat from their stronghold at Manassas. The rebel defeat at Winchester has also depressed them, though every effort has been made to conceal the bad news from the public and that portion of the army which was not engaged in the fight. He doubts whether the rebels will have pluck to stand if they are attacked at Gordonsville.

[Herald's Special.]

A few days since the pickets along the lower Potomac and the Chesepeake bay were drawn in by General Hooker. The rebel sympathizers in lower Maryland took this as a hint that the United States forces were about to leave, and they immediately commenced sending their slaves to Virginia for the rebel service. This perfidy did not escape the vigilance of the General. He immediately ordered the arrest of some six or eight ringleaders, who are among the most prominent citizens of that section of Maryland. They will be handed over to the authorities at Washington, with the evidence against them, which is said to be of the most conclusive character.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.

Contrabands state that the rebel steamer Merrimac, having been fully repaired, was brought out of the dry dock on Monday morning, that her crew had been placed on board, and she was ready for action. Several new guns of heavier metal than she had before have been placed on board of her.

The rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown have also been greatly strengthened, and were fully prepared for action and ready to accompany the Merrimac. The flag of the Yorktown, with a Commodore's pennant, was flying when the contrabands left.

Three deserters arrived here to-day in a boat from the south side of James river. They belonged to a North Caroline regiment, and report that the Merrimac has been daily expected to come out and attack the Monitor for the past three days.

The Jamestown made a reconnoissance to-day, coming down some distance below Craney Island.

The deserters represent that there was great panic among the rank and file of the rebel army on account of the rumors of Federal victories. The newspapers are carefully kept from the rebel soldiers. They have been so often imposed upon by false statements of rebel victories that they are much disestisfied. The deserters say that, during the excitement which prevailed in Norfolk immediately after the fall of Roanoke, that if a demand had been made on Gen. Huger, he would have capitulated.

BALTIMORE, March 26.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the report of two contrabands relative to the condition of the Merrimac. She returned to Norfolk with six feet of water in her. Six steamers towed her up, and it was feared at one time that she would go down before pumps could be rigged on board. Her fires were extinguished shortly after hauling off from the Monitor.

These contrabands positively assert the death of Captain Buchanan and that of the Lieutanant in command on Sunday, and of seven seamen, and also a number wounded. They positively assert the death and burial of both. Possibly Lieut. Meiger, her second officer, and not Jones, is meant.

The Monitor stands out in the roads this side of Sewall's point, with steam up, ready for action. The greatest confidence is felt in the result. She is in fine condition.

It is rumored that Yorktown, or a considerable portion of it, is burned. A large fire was visible in that direction on Sunday night. A large fire was also seen to day in the neighborhood of New Market bridge, which seemed to be quite large.

Relative to the Nashville, the Cambridge reports that the Nashville, loaded with a valuable cargo of cotton and naval stores, ran the blockade last Tuesday night, which was dark, with lights extinguished. She was abreast of the Cambridge before discovered. On Sunday the Chippewa, a faster steamer, arrived to take the place of the Cambridge.

Fort Macon and Beaufort are still in possession of the rebels.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Private advices from London of the 15th inst. state that Mr. Field, with other leading gentlemen and capitalists interested in the Atlantic Telegraph cable enterprize, were to meet Lord Palmerston at noon on the 21st inst., and that the prospect of a satisfactory termination of negotiations with the Government in regard to raising the necessary capital to secure the proposed new cable was very encouraging. Mr. Field confidently expected to return to New York with assurances of the earnest co-operation of the British Government in the great undertaking which he has so long and so ably endeavored to bring to a successful issue.

[Special to the New York Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.

News has been received at the Navy Department confirmiog the statement that the Merrimac is again ready for sea. Lieutenant Jeffers, of the Monitor, sent word this morning to Capt. Dahlgren that he had no fears of the result of the next contest.

The House of Representatives will strike out the tax on liquors manufactured previous to the 1st of May.

The Committee on Ways and Means agree to modify the tax on leather made from hides imported from east of Cape of Good Hope, and on all damaged leather, to one half cent per pound. All other sole and rough leather is to pay three-quarters of a cent per pound. All leather tanned in part or whole with oak to pay one cent per pound.

The Republican has positive information that the Democratic caucus night before last agreed to oppose the President's emancipation plan, and favor McClellan's war policy, which is for a war short and desperate, and for our glorious Union as a whole. This is emphatically Mr. Lincoln's war policy.

As soon as the bill making appropriations comes up in the Senate, amendments will be adopted to complete the Stevens Battery and for the construction of a number of iron-clad vessels of war.

Secretary Seward is taking Congress by fire.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge has written a letter from Nashville stating that Wm. H. Polk, brother of the late President Polk, is in Nashville, and that Hon. W. H. Stokes is shortly expected. They are both strong Unionists, and will co-operate with Gov. Johnson in putting the State Government into operation.

The following despatch was received this afternoon from Cherrystone, Va., via Fortress Monroe:

There was a reconnoissance this morning to Big Bethel, which was occupied by 1,500 rebels, who fled at our approach. We now occupy the place.

The Surgeons of the regiments engaged at Winchester have not reported the list of killed as yet. It will be forwarded as soon as received.

Eight wagon loads of the enemy's dead were carried into Strasburg. It is believed that the enemy's killed and wounded amounted to 1,000.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Santa Fe advices of the 10th instant state that the Texans have taken Santa Fe. Major Donelson, commander of that Department, reached Kansas City on the 25th on route for Washington, to urge forward reinforcements for Forts Craig and Union.

All the Government property had been sent to Fort Union. All the American families had fled thither.

Four hundred troops at Fort Wise are ordered to reinforce Fort Union, which will make a strong defence.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The following despatch has been received in this city from Indiana Daily:

"*Winchester*, Va., March 27.—My wound is doing well, and I will be able to ride in a buggy in a few days at the head of my command.

(Signed) JAS SHIELDS."

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, has written a letter to Lieut. Warden, earnestly and deeply sympathizing with him in the injuries he sustained, and thanking him and his command for the heroism he displayed and the great service he has rendered in the action of the 10th of March.

An order has been issued for the restoration of the mail service between Booneville, Mo., and Independence, which was suspended in December last, in consequence of the secession war. This important service runs along the south side of the Missouri river, through Lexington, &c.

[Special to Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The enemy have at last entirely abandoned Acquia Creek, carrying with them their artillery stores. There is no rebel force now between the river and Fredericksburg. In that town there are but few soldiers, the main body being posted about a mile and a half beyond.

Col. Crittenden of Indiana

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

EARLY SHEARING OF SHEEP.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer makes the following remarks in favor of shearing sheep early in the season, and there is considerable strength in them in favor of the practice:

We shear early from the fact that from several years' experience, we have found that sheep thrive better, and will clip annually a little more wool than when shorn late. It may be asked *why sheep shorn early will clip more wool than late shorn sheep?* My answer to this is, that an allwise Providence has so constituted everything, animals as well as human beings, to adapt themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed. Hence, when the weather becomes warm, and the fleece becomes burdensome, nature goes to work to throw off the unnecessary amount of clothing. The first indication of this will be seen on the belly, then the legs, and about the face, and it is not an unfrequent thing but we shearing time to see an animal nearly naked. On the other hand, if the sheep is shorn early, they, for a while, require more protection, and nature brings every power into exercise to supply the demand. Many wool-growers in Vermont have practiced early shearing for a few years past, and I believe it is generally conceded that it is better for the sheep than the old practice of late shearing. The only objection that is made, is, that wool buyers are afraid to buy unwashed wool, and will sometimes take the advantage of them. If it was not for this reason, and one more, which I have not space to mention in this article, washing sheep would soon be out of practice in this vicinity.

In closing this article, I will say, that we consider it a former practice to wash sheep, no matter whether the shearing is to be done early or late, for one principal reason for taking this side of the question is, that the shearing may be done earlier in the season.

[Now, will some of our intelligent and observing wool growers consider this subject and give us the benefit of their experience in this space.—ED.]

SHEARING SHEEP.—Few know how to shear sheep properly. The following hints will be useful:

First. In shearing time, do not pen your sheep more than half a day at a time. To do so, makes them weak, irritable, and difficult to shear.

Second. I think the best plan to shear is on a platform, sixteen or eighteen inches high. The sheep should sit on the table, and rest its back against the wall on the left leg, the left leg is on the table, the right on the floor. Commence cutting the wool at the brisket, shearing along the belly, letting the wool roll to the left, where it will be out of the way. When this is done, shear the flank, then commencing at the point of the shoulder and run the shears to the right ear; shear the neck to the left ear, and the left side as far as the back bone. Now change sides with the sheep, standing the right foot on the table, and finish the neck. Now shear the right side, finishing on the right thigh. In this way the fleece is kept whole; the sheep is turned but little, thus avoiding struggling, tearing of the fleece and injury to the animal.

Within the last eight years, I have sheared five thousand sheep, without having a fleece kicked to pieces, and seldom cut a sheep; there is no excuse for cutting a fat sheep. When badly cut, they will always kick, and then the shearer will pound them with his knees or fist. The kicker can't treat a sheep, and about the face, and it is not an unfrequent thing but we shearing time to see an animal nearly naked. On the other hand, if the sheep is shorn early, they, for a while, require more protection, and nature brings every power into exercise to supply the demand. Many wool-growers in Vermont have practiced early shearing for a few years past, and I believe it is generally conceded that it is better for the sheep than the old practice of late shearing. The only objection that is made, is, that wool buyers are afraid to buy unwashed wool, and will sometimes take the advantage of them. If it was not for this reason, and one more, which I have not space to mention in this article, washing sheep would soon be out of practice in this vicinity.

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How to Prove the Vitality of Eggs.—De Berri, Rye, N. Y., writes to the American Agriculturist: It is emphatically "Love's labor lost" to set her on eggs lacking vitality. For some years I have generally been successful in "counting my chickens before they were hatched." About the 2d week in March I select fresh eggs of a medium size, and set as many hens as possible at the same time. After three days, examine the eggs at night with a light, those having the embryo chick will appear dark, while those lacking vitality will look clear as ever; remove them, as they will not hatch, but are still fit for family use; transfer the good eggs from one nest to another to make up deficiencies, and give the robbed hens fresh eggs.

Sassafras Bark a Remedy for Worms in Dried Fruit.—Dried apples, peaches, and other fruit are usually infected with worms, if kept for a long time. S. S. R. sends the Agriculturist his plan of keeping them. "Put in common muslin bags with a little sassafras bark scattered through, a handful of bark to a bushel of fruit, and the worms will trouble them, as I have proved by keeping dried apples two years in a pantry."

Setting Hens.—Always choose the evening hour for setting a hen. There is then a natural desire for roosting and resting; and by the next morning it will be found the hen has taken contentedly to her duty. Some persons set a hen at any time of day, and, in order to confine her place a box or barrel over her; the consequence often is that she becomes frightened, and in struggling to get out pays no attention to the eggs.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE A PROPHET FOR ONCE.—The following is a copy of a message telegraphed from Lexington to Syracuse, New York, in August, 1856. John C. Breckinridge appears to be a much better prophet than patriot, his predictions being fulfilled in spite of all his exertions to the contrary:

LEXINGTON, Aug. 1, 1856.

Wm. R. C. Cowie, Pres. of the Dem. Con., Syracuse:

Your despatch in the name of the United Democracy is this moment received. It is hailed as a guarantee of the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. In this great cause Kentucky will be with you.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

☞ Lieut. Col. Hollingsworth, of the Nineteenth Ohio regiment, Colonel Beatty, arrived from Tennessee yesterday having in his possession sixty thousand dollars for the families of the members of the regiment. The Nineteenth was raised principally in Stark county and the larger proportion of the men were three months' volunteers, and, as such, participated in the fight at Rich Mountain. Col. Hollingsworth is an old soldier, having served during the Mexican war in a Mississippi regiment under the rebel Jeff Davis.

☞ The Richmond Examiner says Gen. Pillow's report of the surrender of Donelson is replete with that egotism and vanity which is inseparable from everything that emanates from the same source.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial says there were two parties sorely disappointed by the peaceful evacuation of Manassas, and the failure to make its plains a slaughter-field—the New York Tribune and the buzzards.

CONTRABAND PORK.—The Telegraph brought to this city about seventy-five tons pork which had been captured at Clarksville and turned over to the Federal authorities. It will be made into bacon here for the use of the army.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Rosecrans was ordained as Coadjutor Bishop of the Catholic Church in Cincinnati yesterday.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of the names of soldiers who died in General Hospital in the city during the week ending Friday, March 21, 1862:

March 15.—J. W. Mitchell, Company I, 84th Ind.
" R. Coser, Company C, 13th Mich.
" Noah Perkins, Company D, 1st Mich.
" G. B. Moffit, Company B, 79th Penn.
" Chris. Kepp, Company A, 39th Ind.
" H. W. Moss, Pioneer of War.
March 16. Joe. Dudley, Company B, 14th Ohio.
" Kemp Graves, Company B, 51st Ohio.
" Reuben Company F, 89th Ind.
" Henry Meagan, Company A, 19th U. S. Inft.
" Abraham Cole, Company E, 9th Ky.
March 17. Isaac Wright, Company I, 84th Ind.
" S. Gess, Company H, 51st Wis.
" B. Rhodes, Company B, 79th Penn.
" H. Hess, Company F, 57th Ohio.
" R. [illegible], Company —, 4th U. S. Infantry.
" Albert Kellogg, Company H, 51st Ohio.
" Tho. Hess, Company H, 46th Ind.
March 18. Wm. Griffith, Company F, 89th Ind.
" James Clemmile, Company I, 9th Ind.
March 19. P. K. Rumbaugh, Company H, 79th Pa.
" Isaac Roberts, Company G, 9th Ky.
" Tho. G. Pearson, Company D, 3d Minn.
March 20.—John Ballard, prisoner of war.
" Wm. Ferguson, Co. D, 15th U. S. Inft.
" H. March, Company G, 1st Mich.
" Jas. B. Fade, Company E, 5th Ind.
" J. A. Middleton, Company B, 2d Minn.
" George Kemp, Company K, 58th Ind.
" Geo. Perrine, Company H, 84th Ind.
March 24.—B. Menpaker, Company F, 57th Pa.
" W. McKinzy, Company E, 16th U. S. Inft.

SICK AND WOUNDED REBELS.—The following sick and wounded rebel prisoners arrived at Cincinnati on Monday from Clarksville, Tenn.:

A. J. Cook, Company D, 20th Mississippi.
Wm. Baldwin, Company K, 16th Mississippi.
Jno. Plunkett, Company A, 1st Mississippi.
J. C. Kunkelo, Co F, 5th Virginia, Floyd's brigade.
John Weaver, Company B, 1st Mississippi.
J. D. Richmond, Company K, 58th Tennessee.
L. Hassell, Company H, 8th Kentucky.
G. Crosslin, 14th Tennessee.
G. H. Rodd, Company A, 20th Mississippi.
J. W. Miller, Company C, 5th Tennessee.
H. Warren, Company B, 48th Tennessee.
Jas. Hain, Company B, 1st Mississippi.
W. S. Bilbrum, Company A, 48th Tennessee.
Wm. Baldwin, Company G, 1st Mississippi.
H. H. Reach, Company K, 16th Mississippi.
J. Finney, Company F, 8th Kentucky.
J. M. Wells, Company K, 20th Mississippi.
J. R. Harvey, Company A, 20th Mississippi.
J. P. Yates, Company E, 20th Mississippi.
J. C. McMahin, Company G, 20th Mississippi.
J. T. Smith, Company G, 3d Kentucky.
John Parker, Company H, 3d Kentucky.
J. E. Moore, Company I, 4th Mississippi.
J. W. Harvey, Company A, 20th Mississippi.

IN CAMP BOLIVAR HEIGHTS,
HARPER'S FERRY, VA., March 5, '62.

The subscription of my letter will have informed you that our regiment has changed its quarters and our march has naturally suggested itself as the first topic of my pen.

On the evening of the 24th ult., we received the ching orders for 8 o'clock the next morning. At the appointed hour we were drawn up in line of battle, fully armed and equipped as follows, to-wit: Our haversacks containing a full change of clothing and a blanket, with a rubber strapped on the top, our cartridge boxes with forty rounds, our bayonets, belts, and guns, and, last though not least, haversack, containing two day's rations, and canteens filled with water.

The morning was cold and bracing, our bayonets brightly glistened in the sunlight, and our feet implacably stamped the frozen ground as we awaited the command to march.

At last the shrill voice of our Lieut. Colonel, in sharp, quick tones, pealed out—"Right, right face; forward march," and with steady tramp we moved onward.

With brisk step we held our way to the town of Poolesville, where we were to be joined by Burnside's brigade. From this place our brigade (Sherman's) consisting of the 13; Minnesota, the 23d and 24th New York, and the 15th Massachusetts, Burnside's brigade, consisting of the Rhode Island regiment (Baker's Black Cavalry) 69th and 103d Pennsylvania, in all about 8,000 strong, took the route for Adamstown, distant about 18 miles, where we were to take the cars for Harper's Ferry.

Our route lay over a mountainous district; for the first four or five miles our steps were quick and firm, and many a joke and hearty laugh passed along the line. As the freezing ground yielded to the warmth of the morning sun and we felt the sharp dagger and deep in the sticky mire our steps became fearier, and ever and anon, as some accident deeper than the last opposed our progress, wearied men would drop from the ranks, preferring to be picked up by the rear guard. I am happy to say that few of these were of the 1st Minnesota. Our boys of the prairie are too tough of sinew and determined in spirit to be overcome by one day's march, however hard it may be.

For fifteen miles we held our way, reaching our appointed bivouac ground just as the shades of evening were deepening into night. The place selected was a sheltered ravine about four miles from Adamstown. Night glad were we—though we would not exchange the good Jersey worm-fence rail for our knapsacks, doff our equipments, stack our arms, and fling our wearied frames on the ground and rest.

Soon we prepared and partook of a hasty supper composed of our haversack rations, consisting of cold pork, bread, and a cup of coffee. This despatched, we filled our pipes (those of us who smoked), and, flinging ourselves around the blazing fire, inhaled the soothing vapor, till, as night passed on, one by one we dropped to sleep and left the sentinels alone on their watch.

Just as the rosy streaks of dawn were breaking in the east, the bugle again sounded the march. We had already taken our frugal breakfast, and are in last night's family tell upon the ear we were upon the move.

Stiff and sore we were, but with undaunted hearts we took our route for the day, which place we main fully reached a little after eight O'clock, when they were joined by the rear guard at about nine o'clock.

Here we waited for about an hour, when the cars were in readiness for us, and we took the train for Harper's Ferry. About two hours' run brought us to our destination, or rather to a little town on the Maryland side of the Potomac known as Sandy Hook. Here we remained two or three hours, and at the end of that time were marched down the hill in the rear of the town to bivouac for the night. Scarcely had we disencumbered ourselves, when we were ordered to march for this side of the river. The curses of the boys were deep and also loud, but, when we reached quarters in one of the Government buildings, and the rain came down upon the protecting roof, they were changed to thanks and blessings. We remained at Harper's Ferry two or three days. We were now near enough to hear the very ground made remarkable by the gigantic crime of the monomaniac Brown. I am no hunter of relics, or I might have joined in the rigorous demolition and carving of the doors of John Brown's engine house. I, however, in company with a friend, strayed adrift, and left the works of men for the grander, nobler productions of nature.

In the rich scenery which was spread before me in wild magnificence, I found a full reward for the weary march, even had I been other objects in view. My powers cannot do justice to the beauty, grandeur, and sublimity of the landscape which burst upon my view as leaving the town I ascended the hill formed by the meeting of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers.

The Shenandoah coming from the south winds its rippling current amid hills covered with oak, pine, and cedar trees, and bare and frowning cliffs, till it reaches the waters of the Potomac flowing from the northwest.

On a high point in the angle thus formed I stood and drank in with admiring eyes the rich prospect before me. To the east beyond the standing waters of the Shenandoah rise high and precipitous the lofty heights of Loudon Heights in Virginia, while on the northern shore of the Potomac in equal grandeur the Maryland Heights lift their bare cliffs. Far to the northeast the gleaming waters of the Potomac winding their way like a silver band or brown. Way off to the south and east the blue Ridge raises its hazy peaks. For hours I lay upon the slope watching with dreaming eye the landscape; all the more beautiful to me, who am unaccustomed to mountain scenery. Soft and balmy blew the air, telling me of the approach of spring, and I lingered till duty recalled, gazing upon the rich picture of mingled mountain and valley, forest and field, and rushing streams. So much for the scenery which lies to southeastward of the town. Harper's Ferry, as you know, is situated at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah. It is principally built upon the narrow level land which skirts the side of either river.

Upon the Potomac the Government buildings were situated; now they are but ruins; millions of property destroyed by mad rebellion. We found the town almost deserted, but, after our arrival, many refugees from rebel territory crept to their homes. Desolation marks the track of war. Thank God the people of the North know nothing of deserted homes, farms laid waste, and plantations ruined by fire. Yes, cigar, coffee, and salt are almost unknown here. The citizens of this country are almost all secessionists. No young men are to be seen—most of them are in the Southern army.

I must bring my letter to a close, for to-morrow, at 8 P. M., we march for Charleston, and I must have all ready for the route. I know not how soon we shall meet the foe. The time, however, is not far distant. I will gladly welcome the day when we shall meet the rebels in battle array and share the laurels of our Western troops. The men are determined never to retreat. We shall be successful. MINNESOTA.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

BOYLE'S BRIGADE,
Nashville (Tenn.), March 14, 1862.

I beat myself on my couch of straw with a defunct cartridge box for my desk to write the bill-let. The rain and mud have finally disappeared and the bright sun smiles benefitingly upon the cold bosom of earth, shedding a radiant light over hill and dale. The birds are warbling their praises from the earth; the birds are carolling gleefully in the woods. During a season so pleasant as this despondency and gloom disappear; the shadow of the soldier's life is replaced by the sunlight of joy.

I have become so perfectly oblivious to every thing in the great world beyond as if I had been buried by the "Old Man of the Mountain" indeed! I know nothing beyond the precincts of certain posts driven in the ground, further than which no soldier ever dares go; yet I have stood on their margin and looked upon the green fields away, and long to roll along the bank of the river that murmurs so sweetly along the rocky shore, as if no warlike host was marshaled upon its beautiful shores.

Yet! I would not pass over our transit from Greensburg; that gentle kiss is not forgotten, that smile with a white shoulder is the idol dream of my life, but the poetic spell that once hung around the banks of Green river has disappeared; no Mermaid now moves her bargain in its shelving caves, no Naiad upon trills her shell in her sylvan home, no music is heard in the flow of its murmuring stream; the enchantment is *gone*.

We were permitted to stop a brief time at Bowling Green, during which I took the opportunity of calling on one the objects of interest in the vicinity. In company with Sergeant Wells we first visited the fortifications so long talked of in military circles as elsewhere. These are built in perfect military style, I suppose, as my knowledge prevents the from giving a description of them in military language. The brilliant ground used by the Southern army next claimed our attention. There were many names written upon the planks at the head which were familiar to me, and one name there I recognized as the student friend I had met in the good old Quaker City a brief time ago; now he sleeps far from home, with all the high hopes that flushed his brow and the noble resolves that cheered his life upon his young heart—a victim to the most hallish war that ever cursed this fair earth.

The scene before my tent door is truly picturesque to-night. The bright camp fires are blazing over all the wood, the white tents gleaming in the moonlight; around each fire stand a group roasting, baking, and boiling in happy anticipation of a good supper. The mules meanwhile, filled to repletion, are rolling upon the ground, taking life quite as easy as the men. SIGMA.

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THE CAPTURE OF NEWBERN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. Burnside's official report, which we publish below, gives a full account of the glorious victory of our arms at Newbern, and of the capture of an immense amount of guns and other munitions of war, naval stores, &c., as well as a number of vessels in the port. No American can read this account without a glow of pride that his country has such heroes to defend its rights and honor. Men who, but a few months ago, were taken from the walks of civil life, have proved themselves equal to any veterans the world can produce. We have received a detailed report of the expedition, but the official report will be found amply explicit to satisfy the reader.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, March 16, 1862.

General L. Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. Army:

General: I have the honor to report that, after embarking the troops with which I intended to attack Newbern, in conjunction with the naval force, on the morning of the 11th, a rendezvous was made at Hatteras Inlet.

Flag-officer Goldsborough having been ordered to Hampton Roads, the naval fleet was left in command of Commodore Rowan.

Early on the morning of the 12th, the entire force started for Newbern, and that night anchored off the mouth of Slocum's Creek, some eighteen miles from Newbern, where I had decided to make a landing.

The landing commenced by seven o'clock the next morning, under cover of the naval fleet, and was effected with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. Many, too impatient for the boats, leaped into the water and waded waist deep to the shore, and then, after a toilsome march through the mud, the head of the column marched within a mile and a half of the enemy's etronghold at eight, P. M., a distance of twelve miles from the point of landing, where we bivouacked for the night, the rear of the column coming up with the boat howitzers about three o'clock the next morning, the detention being caused by the checking condition of the road, consequent upon the heavy rain that had fallen during that day and the whole of the night—the men often wading knee deep in mud, and requiring a whole regiment to drag the eight pieces which had been landed from the navy and our own vessels.

By signals agreed upon, the naval vessels, with the armed vessels of my force, were informed of our progress, and were thereby enabled to assist us much in our march by shelling the road in advance.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th, I ordered an advance of the entire division, which will be understood by the enclosed pencil sketch. General Foster's brigade was ordered up the main county road to attack the enemy's left, General Reno to be railroad to attack their rear, and General Parke to follow General Foster, and attack the enemy in front, with instructions to support either or both brigades.

I must defer, for want of time, a detailed account of the action. It is enough to say that, after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field work of over a mile in length, protected on the river flank by a battery of thirteen heavy guns, and on the open side flank by a line of redoubts of over half a mile in length for riflemen and field pieces, in the midst of swamps and dense forests, which line of work was defended by eight regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry, and three batteries of field artillery, of six guns each.

The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to gain the rear of all the batteries between this point and Newbern, which was done by 4 o'clock, when all of the entire force up the main road and railroad, the naval fleet meantime pushing its way up the river, throwing their shots into the forts and in front of us.

The enemy, after retreating in great confusion (throwing away blankets, knapsacks, arms, &c.) across the railroad bridge and country road bridge, burned the former and destroyed the draw of the latter, thus preventing further pursuit, and causing detention in occupying the city by our military force, but the naval force had arrived at the wharves and commanded it by their guns.

I at once ordered General Foster's brigade to take possession of the town by means of the naval vessels which Commander Rowan had kindly volunteered for the purpose.

The city was set on fire by the retreating rebels in many places, but, owing to the exertions of the naval officers, the remaining citizens were induced to aid in extinguishing the flames, so that but little harm has been done.

Many of the citizens are now returning, and we are now in quiet possession of the city. We have captured the printing press, and shall at once issue a daily sheet.

By this victory our combined force have captured eight batteries, containing forty six heavy guns, three batteries of light artillery of six guns each—making in all sixty-four guns; two steamboats, and a number of sailing vessels, wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores, forage, and the entire camp equipage of the rebel troops, a large quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton, &c., and over two hundred prisoners.

Our loss thus far ascertained will amount to ninety-one killed and four hundred and sixty six wounded, many of them mortally. Among those are some of our most gallant officers and men. The rebel loss is severe, but not as great as our own, being effectually covered by their works.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their untiring exertion and unceasing perseverance in accomplishing this work. The effective part of the landing could be seen by us, in a mile and a half of the enemy's works on the 13th, I consider as great a victory as the engagement of the 14th. Owing to the difficult nature of the landing, men were forced to wade above waist-deep, march through mud to a point two miles distant, bivouac in low marshy ground, in a rain storm, for the night, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, fighting them for four hours amid a dense fog that prevented them from seeing the position of the ground, and then advancing rapidly over bad roads upon the city. In the midst of all this not a complaint was heard; the men only eager to accomplish their work. Every brigade, and in fact every regiment, and I can almost say every officer and man of the force landed, was in the engagement.

The men are all in good spirits, and under the circumstances are in good health. I beg to say to the General commanding that I have under my command a Division that can be relied upon in any emergency.

A more detailed report will be forwarded as soon as I receive the brigade returns. The Brigadier-Generals having been in the midst of their regiments whilst under fire, will be able to give me minute accounts.

I beg to say to the General commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign; the only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements.

I desire again to bear testimony to the gallantry of our army and fleet, and to express my thanks to Commander Rowan and the officers under him for their hearty and cheerful co-operation in this movement—their assistance was timely and of great service in the accomplishment of our undertaking.

I omitted to mention that there was a large arrival of reinforcements of the enemy in Newbern during the engagement, which retreated with the remainder of the army by the cars and the country road.

I have the honor, General, to be your obedient servant, A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g Department N. C.

DEATHS AMONG THE REBEL PRISONERS.—Up to Sunday night the total number of deaths that have occurred among the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, is eighty-three. Yesterday there were 368 in the hospitals. The following list of deaths we copy from the Post:

Feb. 24—D. L. Watson, 14th Miss., Co. C.
Feb. 25—T. G. Sulfrus, 7th Texas, Co. D.
" Wm. H. Moore, 6th Tenn., Co. H.
" S. M. Nichols, 7th Texas, Co. I.
" J. M. Bailey, 24th Miss., Co. F.
Feb. 27—I. B. Potter, 7th Texas, Co. E.
" Michael Kean, 10th Tenn., Co. C.
Feb. 28—Alfred Cunningham, 10th Tenn., Co. G.
March 1—J. L. Morrison, 46th Tenn., Co. G.
" M. Occhran, 10th Tenn., Co. D.
" J. N. Dhaller, 6th Tenn., Co. C.
" Geo. Blanton, 48th Tenn., Co. F.
" M. E. Denberry, 48th Tenn., Co. A.
March 2—Francis Eddy, 53d Tenn., Co. H.
" Eli Eanis, 12th Ala., Co. C.
" W. J. Woodward, 14th Miss., Co. A.
" W. Welch, 48th Tenn., Co. C.
March 3—Jessie M. Wilkerson, 7th Texas, Co. B.
" Wm. Atkinson, 53d Tenn. Co. D.
" F. C. Milan, 5th Tenn., Co. I.
" M. Tippitt, 48th Tenn., Co. H.
March 7—T. Regein, 45th Tenn., Co. D.
" J. Everly, 48th Tenn., Co. I.
" John Parsons, Fort's artillery.
" J. B. Hooper, 5th Tenn., Co. H.
" James O. Gray, 3d Miss., Co. I.
" Wm. F. Hudson, 14th Miss., Co. A.
" H. G. Halley, 34 Miss., Co. C.
March 5—H. H. Harmon, 5th Tenn., Co. K.
" C. H. Bowen, 6th Tenn., Co. E.
" W. R. Holt, 49th Tenn., Co. F.
" James M. Carter, 7th Texas, Co. C.
" H. C. McAdams, 7th Texas, Co. H.
" N. B. Powell, 49th Tenn., Co. K.
March 7—Wm. Nicholson, 10th Tenn., Co. B.
" Wm. Merhole, 7th Texas, Co. D.
" J. N. Manning, 7th Texas, Co. I.
" E. Millington, 14th Miss., Co. B.
" Fil Green, 50th Tenn., Co. B.
" A. Fuller, 14th Alabama.
" W. M. Davis, 26th Tenn., Co. H.
" J. R. Heathcock, 3d Miss., Co. H.
March 8—J. Bagwell, 53 Tenn., company K.
" James Gorey, 3d Miss., company G.
" Wm. Along, 53d Tenn., company H.
" John Jones, 10th Tenn., company G.
March 9—William Nelson, 5th Tenn., company G.
" D. W. Ross, 3d Tenn., company H.
" Stephen Ackney, 4th Tenn., company A.
" John Warren, 50th Tenn., company I.
March 10—Edward Evans, 10th Tenn., company D.
" W. Watson, 4th Tenn., company I.
" F. H. Stephens, 4th Tenn., company H.
" J. N. Riddle, 7th Texas, company I.
" Samuel Snow, Forrest's cavalry.
March 11—Chas. Clymer, 48th Tenn., company B.
" John M. Ross, 6th Tenn., company K.
March 12—Wm. Harris, 4th Tenn., company K.
" B. Moorefield, 14th Miss., company F.
" A. J. Braden, 27th Ala., company A.
" C. A. Hopp, 3d Miss., company G.
March 13—J. A. Black, 6th Tenn., company K.
" E. McCormick, 10th Tenn., co. H.
March 14—R. D. Buchanan, 50th Tenn., co. I.
" T. B. Higgs, 6th Tenn., co. C.
" J. M. Aiken, 48th Tenn., co. G.
" C. H. Goodman, 53 Tenn., co. H.
" Allen Baile, 27th Ala., co. C.
" H. B. Orgain, 6th Tenn., co. A.
" J. Teasley, 49th Tenn., co. K.
March 15—B. F. Speers, 14th Miss., co. D.
" R. W. Dunn, 27th Ala., co. G.
" Wm. T. Martin, 50th Tenn., co. G.
" W. H. Swears, 14th Miss., co. E.
" C. B. Goodman, 5th Tenn., co. E.
" J. H. Wright, 4th Tenn., co. A.
" John Freiler, French's Battery.
March 16—G. J. Dertine, 4th Tenn., co. F.
" J. R. Brown, 4th Tenn., co. D.
" Tilghman Kitt, 26th Tenn., co. D.
" J. S. Gerlach, 20th Tenn., co. H.
" Thos. Murphy, 28th Tenn., co. H.

LANGUAGE OF A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.—Commodore Foote some time ago issued the subjoined order to the forces under his command:

CAIRO, DEC. 17, 1861.

General Order No. 6.—A strict observance of Sunday, far as abstaining from all unnecessary work, and giving officers and men the opportunity of attending public worship on board, will be observed by all persons connected with the flotilla.

It is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that on Sunday the public worship of Almighty God may be observed on board of all the vessels composing the flotilla, and that the respective commanders will either themselves or cause other persons to pronounce prayers publicly on Sunday, when as many of the officers and men as can be spared from duty may attend the public worship of Almighty God.

Profane swearing being forbidden by the laws for the better government of the navy, all officers and men will strictly observe this law; and every officer who uses profane language, toward the men in carrying out duty will be held amenable for such gross violation of law and order.

Discipline, to be permanent, must be based on moral grounds, and officers must in themselves show a good example in morals, order, and patriotism, to secure these qualities in the man.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding United States Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

INHUMANITY OF REBEL SURGEONS.—Several of the rebel surgeons are charged with being negligeful of their own sick. Under the orders of Gen. Halleck, they were all put on parole, with the single condition that they should attend to their own sick and wounded. Some of them have proved themselves so destitute of all decency and humanity, as virtually to refuse to perform these duties, leaving their own sick uncared for, except by our surgeons. Cases of neglect being reported to Gen. Halleck, he issued the following stringent order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, March 18, 1862.

Col. J. A. Mulligan, Cuscago:

Where medical officers, prisoners of war on parole, fail to do their duty to their own sick, they will be put in close confinement, and their names reported to me, in order that I may send them to the military prison at Alton, or to Fort Warren. No such medical officer will be released on parole or exchanged.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

DECEASED PRISONERS.—The following is a list of rebel prisoners who died in the hospitals at Indianapolis during the past week:

March 14—W. O. Wright, co. C, 26th Miss.
" 15—Stephen Lewis, Tenn. cavalry.
" " J. W. Fuser, co. K, 4th Miss.
" " J. T. Robinson, co. I, 41st Tenn.
" " J. G. Fowler, co. F, 26th Ky.
" 16—J. P. Wise, co. K, 5d Ky.
" " H. M. Jones, co. C, 26th Miss.
" " W. H. Collins, co. H, 41st Tenn.
" " A. W. McCollers, co. D, 1st Miss.
" " Chas. Richards, co. K, 4th Miss.
" " John N. Minter, co. A, 4th Miss.
" " Alex. Dean, co. E, 56th Va.
" 17—D. Pearson, Nelson co., Ky.
" " G. A. Reed, Company C, 1st Ky.
" " Wm. O. Williams, co. A, 4th Miss.
" " J. G. Stant, co. I, 4th Miss.
" " A. J. Wright, co. B, 56th Va.
" 18—G. W. Duncan, co. H, 26th Miss.
" " J. M. Flack, co. F, 1st Miss.
" " J. R. Bowling, co. K, 46th Tenn.
" " J. W. W. Snellgrove, co. C, 4th Miss.
" " J. M. Nesbit, co. I, 4th Miss.
" " One, name unknown.
" 20—J. P. Pickens, co. E, 26th Miss.
" " R. H. Rodgers, co. C, 26th Miss.
" " I. M. Morrow, co. D, 1st Miss.
" " Michael Stewart, co. B, 56th Va.
" " W. W. Thomas, co. G, 4th Miss.
" " J. R. Johnson, co. I, 3d Ky.
" 21—O. G. Green, 26th Miss.
" " C. H. Edwards, co. E, 8th Ky.
" " A. R. Felty, co. A, 26th Miss.
" " W. H. Edwards, co. B, 8th Miss.
" " P. T. Ray, co. K, 4th Miss.

Total number who have died since the prisoners have been received at Indianapolis 108.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of deaths in general hospital at Bowling Green from February 23 to March 22:

March 2.—Geo. Diggs, Company H, 57th Ind.
" John Hedges, Company D, 79th Ind.
March 5.—N. L. Payne, Company B, 10th Ky.
March 6.—Robert Short, Company D, 79th Ind.
" Isaac Dolan, Company E, 19th Ill.
" J. Couch, Company F, 46th Ind.
March 7.—Wm. H. Moore, Company A, 51st Ind.
March 8.—E. Douglas, Company G, 10th Wis.
" H. Ryan, Company F, 59th Ill.
" Charles Luke, Company O 4th Ohio.
March 9.—J. R. White, Company A, 20th Ky.
" Jas. Dickerson, Company E, 59th Ohio.
" J. K. Phares, Company A, 20th Ky.
" Wm. F. Williams, Company H, 9th Ky.
March 11—Perry Adams, Company G, 51st Ind.
" Joseph Danner, Company B, 24th Ill.
" John Jones, Company H, 57th Ind.
" David Ramey, Company I, 9th Ky.
" Joseph Decker, Company E, 58th Ind.
" Robert Earle, Company H, 59th Ind.
" Wm. Frederick, Company D, 51st Ky.
March 12.—Geo. Carothers, Co. G, Michigan City Art'y.
" George Dutcaman, Company F, 49th Ind.
" Isaac Rucker, Company A, 20th Ky.
" Stephen Payne, Company D, 6th Ind.
March 13—Stephen Jayne, Company B, 6th Ind.
" C. W. Dennis, Company D, 19th Ill.
" Amos F. Day, Company B, 59th Ohio.
March 14.—Wm. Miller, Company B, 13th Mich.
March 15.—John Casey, Company G, 59th Ind.
" Benj. Turner, Company D, 2nd Ky.
March 16.—Benj. C. Turner, Company H, 13th Ohio.
" Wm. Ferguson, Company B, 15th U. S.
March 17.—Chas. Otterman, Company F, 78th Penn.
" Edward A. Frazier, Company A, 59th Ohio.
" Lewis Hoist, 3d Infantry.
March 18.—Thos. Old