THE EVENING STAR
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BY
W. D. WALLACH.

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Evening Star.

VOL. XIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862. No. 2,825.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

This excellent Family and News Journal, containing a greater variety of interesting reading than can be found in any other—is published on Friday morning.

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Single copy, per annum.....$1 00
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It invariably contains the "Washington News" that has made *The Daily Evening Star* circulate so generally throughout the country.

☞ Single copies (in wrappers) can be procured at the counter, immediately after the issue of the paper. Price—THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Ericsson Iron-clad Steam Battery, "The Monitor."

The test of this steam battery with the iron clad steamer Merrimac, and her success in crippling the rebel steamers Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown, give full warrant of her efficiency as claimed by her distinguished builder, Captain Ericsson. It will be remembered that she was built under an agreement with the Government to accept her if her trial "*before the batteries of the enemy*" should prove her capable of all that was claimed by her inventor. Most opportunely has she arrived to check the arrogance of the rebels, and to drive back, in a disabled condition, their boasted master batteries, and, in the language of a dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Captain Fox, "she stood ready last night to meet anything that floats, wholly uninjured."

We republish the following description of the Monitor, which will now be perused with renewed interest:

The keel of the battery was laid on the 22d of October last, and the work of construction has since been actively prosecuted under the personal superintendence of Capt. Ericsson. The contractors were John A. Griswold, John F. Winslow, and C. S. Bushnell. The hull of the battery was built by Thomas F. Roland at the Continental Works in Greenpoint, Long Island; the engines at the Delamater Works; the funnel at the Novelty Works; the turret engines and gun carriages at Messrs. Clute Brothers' factory in Schenectady.

The vessel is sharp at both ends, and consists of a lower and upper hull; the sides of the former inclining at an angle of fifty-one degrees, and coming to a point at each end at an angle of eighty degrees. The lower hull is iron-plated. The upper section is five feet high, with perpendicular sides, and the same sharp ends, and is forty-one feet and four inches wide, jutting over the lower hull three feet and seven inches on each side. The sides of this upper section are a little over three feet in thickness. First, there is an inner guard of inch plate iron, and upon this a section of white oak timber thirty inches thick, and covered with an armor six inches thick, formed of six one-inch iron plates lapped and firmly riveted together.

The deck or top of the battery is even with the top of the hull, and is covered with two thicknesses of inch plate iron, fastened to eight-inch oak plank and ten-inch oak timber, but twenty-six inches apart. There is no railing or other obstruction on the top of the battery, except a round tower or turret, twenty feet in diameter and nine feet high, and eight inches thick, made of plate iron. The turret has two portholes, each two feet in diameter, for two eleven-inch columbiads, and is also pierced for musketry. The turret is of immense weight, but made to revolve by machinery from below, so as to bring the guns in any desired range, and to remove the ports from the enemy's guns while loading. To support, protect and give efficiency to this turret is the whole object of the battery, although its immense weight and power would sink any vessel with which it should come in contact.

The battery is steered from the front, the wheelhouse standing before the turret. The wheelhouse is strongly built of iron, and can be lowered into the hold like a bale of dry goods. When lowered, the top, which is bomb-proof, is level with and forms a part of the deck. The joints are water-tight. The house will be pierced for sharpshooters.

The ends of the upper vessel projecting over the hull, fore and abaft, serve as a protection to the propeller, rudder and anchor. The propeller is of course at the stern; and the equipose rudder behind that, and they are so protected by the upper vessel that they cannot be struck by a ball. The anchor is in front, and is short but very heavy. It is hoisted by a chain running into the hold, up into a place fitted for it, outside of the lower hull, but within the impregnable walls of the upper hull. The entrance to the hold is by small hatchways, which when closed form a part of the deck and are equally secure.

The interior of the battery presents a novel and interesting study. In the bow are the cable and anchor chamber; next the cabin and quarters of the officers and men, and amidships the cook room, and overhead the small engine which is to furnish ventilation and work the turret. Just abaft are the furnaces, and in the stern the engine working the propeller. The bunks for coal, wood and ammunition, and the water-tanks, occupy every conceivable vacancy. The cabin is neatly but substantially fitted up, and shows that it is meant for use more than pleasure. Taken altogether it would be impossible to imagine more material, and that more substantial and serviceable, and at the same time more perfect, in a smaller space than is embodied within this formidable engine of warfare.

Of the efficiency of the battery great hopes are expressed. It has no vulnerable part save the pert holes, which are exposed only for about half a minute in firing. Its sharp and massive iron prow will enable it to sink any ordinary vessel with perfect ease. In case it is boarded no harm is done. The only entrance is at the top of the turret, which cannot easily be scaled; and even then, but one man at a time can descend. There are no places in the deck where an entrance can be forced; so the boarding party may stand until the sea washes them off, or the sharpshooters assist their departure. It is claimed that it can steam into any port, deliver its effectual broadsides, and retire in safety.

The battery is now about four feet above water, and weighs 1,400,000 pounds. With the addition of her armament, coal, water and provisions for a thirty days' cruise, she will be but eighteen inches above water, and her entire weight will be nine hundred tons. Her two columbiads will carry round balls weighing each one hundred and eighty-three pounds, or conical balls of three hundred and fifty pounds.

THE SCIENTIFIC PLAN OF THE MONITOR.

Capt. Ericsson's idea in building the Monitor was to give the greatest buoyancy to the vessel, and as small a target as possible to the enemy, so as to enable him to completely protect every part, all its attachments and every person on board, when under the fire of an enemy. He conceived that to do this was to build a broad flat-bottomed vessel, with vertical sides and pointed ends, so that it requires but a shallow depth to displace water sufficient to buoy itself up, though loaded with an impregnable armor upon its sides, and a bomb-proof deck upon which is placed a shot-proof revolving turret containing two of the heaviest Dahlgren guns. To insure such a vessel the power of locomotion, it was only necessary to suspend beneath it a vessel of ordinary strength, sufficiently narrow and sloping at the sides that if, as actual experiment has proven possible, the enemy's missile should pass below the shot-proof upper vessel, these sides can only be hit at such an acute angle that little harm is likely to ensue, and in its length approaching the bow only so nearly that its raking stem may receive the shot fired from directly ahead in the same way, and at the stern giving sufficient space to permit the dipping shot coming from directly aft to pass under the shot-proof end, directly on its course, without hitting the rudder, which is placed abaft the propeller.

The sides of the upper vessel are first formed of plate iron, half an inch thick, outside of which is attached solid white oak, twenty-six inches thick, which again receives the rolled iron armor of five inches thickness. The bomb proof deck is supported by well-stanchioned and diagonally-braced oak beams, ten inches square, placed with their faces twenty-six inches apart, upon which is laid planking seven inches thick, covered with rolled plate iron one inch thick. As the bottoms of these beams are on a level with the water line, the armor above water is supported by a backing of forty-one feet in depth. The lower vessel is of iron one-half inch thick, made in the usual manner, and contains in its after part the steam machinery and coal, and in the forward part—the poop being divided by a wrought iron bulkhead—the quarters for the officers and crew, and the ammunition and stores. In describing the upper and lower vessel, it must not be imagined that they are constructed separately; they form together one vessel; it is only as respects form that they can be regarded as two.

THE PILOT-HOUSE AND ANCHOR.

The pilot is protected by a shot-proof pilot-house, which alone weighs 22,000 pounds. The house stands five feet above the level of the deck. The anchor is suspended from a circular well, open at the bottom, situated in the extreme bow of the upper vessel, and connected with the capstan in the bow of the lower one. An arrangement is also provided for taking soundings below the water line.

THE TURRET.

The turret spoken of above is for the protection of the men while working the guns; in fact, no one is exposed or seen by the enemy. The turret revolves, and consists, first, of a rolled plate iron skeleton, one inch thick, to which is riveted two thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled iron plates. Outside of these riveted plates are six thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled plates bolted firmly to the first two thicknesses with screw bolts, having deep countersunk heads on the outside and nuts within, so that if in action the enemy's shot should loosen any of the plates they can easily be refastened. The seams are vertical, and these break joints with each other, consequently no shot can strike the seam of more than one thickness. The top is covered with a boom-proof roof, placed six inches down within the turret, and perforated with holes. In addition to the above, the gunners are protected by a shield within the turret of one and a half inch thickness.

FOR WHAT THE MONITOR WAS INTENDED.

The Ericsson battery was not intended for an ordinary cruiser, but for the defence of our harbors and coast, and for operations such as those in which she has just achieved such a signal success. She is enabled to carry eight days' fuel, and thus can proceed easily from port to port along our seaboard. Provisions for three months can be stowed away in her, and a condensing apparatus for supplying fresh water to the officers and crew is fitted up on board.

THE LAST TRIAL TRIP OF THE MONITOR AND ITS RESULTS.

On the 3d inst. the Monitor went on a trial trip down the bay, about five miles beyond Fort Lafayette. Her steering qualities were found to be all that could be desired.

The guns were fired to test the question which had been mooted, of whether the concussion within the turret would not be so great as to injure seriously the ears of the men. First, a blank cartridge was fired with the hatches in the roof open. Then a charge of canister, weighing 135 pounds, with 15 pounds of powder, with the hatches still open and finally the same charge with the hatches closed, as they will be under the fire of the enemy. It was found that in every case the concussion in every part of the interior of the turret was considerably less than when standing near such a gun fired in the open air. The sailors stationed at the guns, and who expected to handle them shortly against the enemy, all expressed themselves delighted at the success of the trial. The speed of the vessel by the ship log was six and one-quarter knots, the engines making sixty-five revolutions.

HER AMMUNITION.

At the Novelty Iron Works a quantity of solid wrought iron shot was forged for the Monitor, each one weighing 187 pounds. These were intended for perforating and sinking iron-clad vessels of the enemy whose sides are the ordinary height above the water line. Besides these she carries a quantity of cast-iron shots weighing 175 pounds each, and one hundred round of shells, in weight 155 pounds each.

DIMENSIONS OF THE MONITOR.

Annexed are the dimensions of the Monitor:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of upper vessel	172	—
Beam of upper vessel	41	—
Depth of upper vessel	5	—
Length of lower vessel	124	—
Beam of lower vessel at junction with upper	34	—
Beam of lower vessel at bottom	18	—
Depth of lower vessel	8	9
Diameter of turret, interior	20	—
Height of turret	9	—
Diameter of pilot house	6	—
Height above deck	5	—
Draught forward	7	3
Draught aft	9	1
Draught with armament, coals and provisions on board	9	9
Height above the water line	—	21

CAPTAIN JOHN P. WORDEN.

Captain (formerly Lieutenant,) John P. Worden, of the United States Navy, Commander of the Monitor, the first prisoner taken by the Rebels after the outbreak of the war, is a resident of Dutchess county, New York, and has served twenty-eight years in the Navy. On the 7th of April last he was sent from Washington as bearer of dispatches to Captain Adams, of the Sabine, in command of the fleet at Fort Pickens. The fleet had previously been sent to Fort Pickens, with two companies of artillery, for the purpose of reinforcing the fort when so ordered, and the dispatches carried by Mr. Worden conveyed orders to that effect. Lieutenant Worden arrived at Pensacola by way of Richmond and Montgomery on the 11th, having committed the dispatches to memory, and torn them up for fear of arrest and search, owing to the excited state of the country.

At Pensacola he obtained an interview with Gen. Bragg, the Rebel Commander, and obtained a pass to visit Capt. Adams, stating in reply to an interrogatory that he had a verbal communication from Secretary Cameron to the Captain. Owing to a gale which was blowing at the time, Lieut. Worden did not visit Capt. Adams until the following day, when he delivered his orders and received a written reply in return, acknowledging the receipt of despatches, and stating that they should be executed, together with other verbal information for the Government. The fort was reinforced by Capt. Vodges that night. Lieut. Worden took the cars at 8 P. M. on the 12th on his return, and on the morning of the 13th, when within about five miles of Montgomery, five officers of the Rebel army came in and arrested him, taking him to the office of the Adjutant-General at Montgomery. Subsequently he learned that Bragg had collected a force of 1,000 men to attack Fort Pickens, had made all arrangements to endeavor to seize the fort the very night it was reinforced, and that in order to cover his blunder in permitting Worden to go out to Capt. Adams, had charged him with violating his word of honor. This charge the Lieutenant most positively denied.

Bragg also alleged that an arrangement had been made between him and Capt. Adams that no attempt to reinforce or take the fort should be made without previous notice to the other party—a most unlikely story. Although the excitement against Lieut. Worden was intense, he said he was well treated during his imprisonment, and Capt. Ingraham and other officers whom he had known in the service visited him in prison, and endeavored, though vainly, to effect his release on parole. He was allowed access to newspapers, and stated that up to the capture of Port Royal, the Rebels were confident and arrogant, but when that fell, the journals denounced the Rebel Government for not making a better defence, declaring there was no safety to the cities on the coast, and that no dependence whatever could be placed upon the fortifications. A tone of despair seemed to prevail, and the people were loud in their denunciations of a Government which gave them no security, nor intelligence of the actual condition of affairs and the results of operations.

On 13th of November he was informed that he had been released on parole to go to Richmond to carry out a proposition for an exchange. Lieut. Worden left Montgomery on the 14th, having given his parole not to divulge anything which he might learn while in transit to the disadvantage of the Rebel Government. This parole has been of no disadvantage to us, from the fact that he saw nothing. He arrived at Richmond on Sunday evening, November 17, having been detained one day by failure to connect, and obtained an interview with the Adjutant General and Acting Secretary of War Benjamin, and left early on Monday morning for Norfolk, and on the following day went on board the frigate Minnesota.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the readiness of this Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable in one year from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved December 23d, 1857, and the Treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1861.

Interest on Treasury notes of the above issues will cease on the 7th day of April next by terms of those acts respectively. fe 5-tap7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 25, 1862.

The Secretary of State will hereafter receive Members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next month.

jan 27-tf WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 21, 1862.

ORDERED, That the War Department will be closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field.

Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives.

Mondays to the business of the Public.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
ja 22-tf Secretary of War.

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR AMERICANS!
No More English or French Rubbish, made to sell, but not to keep time.

Why should an American buy a foreign Watch, when he can get a better and cheaper one at home?

Why should an American needlessly enrich foreign Watch manufactures at the expense of our own artisans?

Why should an American send gold to England and France, our covert but bitter enemies, when gold is so much needed at home?

Why should an American buy an imported Watch, which, in nine cases out of ten, will cost more to keep in order for one year, than its original price, and which was never intended to keep time under any circumstances?

Why should Americans not patronize more generally American manufactures, and thus emancipate themselves from the thraldom of English capital, French fashions, and Continental gewgaws?

The American Watch Company's Watches are particularly adapted for soldiers' use, being most substantially made, and not liable to get out of order, either in marching, riding, or fighting.

Sold by M. W. GALT & BRO., 354 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents of the American Watch Company,
fe 28-1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, OR SPERMATORRHŒA—A permanent and lasting CURE for this terrible disease may be obtained of the Advertiser, who has thus cured himself, and, subsequently, hundreds of others. Enclose one stamp, and address Box 176, Charlestown, Mass. mh 6-1m

GREAT BARGAINS
FOR
THE TRADE AND SUTLERS!

The subscriber intends closing out business on the 15th March, and will sell his entire stock of Provisions at cost. Also a lot of superior Cigars of different brands, of about 55,000, which was consigned to him, and will be sold at the cost price. Call and see. Also, one of the best business stands in the city to let. JOHN F. SHRODER,
mh 6 1w* Corner of 13th and G sts.

CURE—CORNS—BUNIONS.

MR. PERDRIAT, Surgeon Chiropodist, from Paris, begs to inform you that he can effectually remove Corns and Bunions, without pain, so that the shoe can be worn immediately after the operation, without inconvenience. Also removes Warts and other superfluous flesh from the hands, so that they will appear small and delicate. No. 15 4½ street, near City Hall. Charges moderate.

☞ Refers to the doctors of Washington generally. mh 6-tf

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

Great scientific improvement in STEAMING and ROASTING OYSTERS, by which the entire flavor and size of the Oyster is retained.

The PEARL SALOON, 213 Penn. avenue, opposite Willards' Hotel, will open this evening, (sign of the globe lights) with its improved manner of steaming, neatness of fitting, and order of service. All desiring a luxury will be rewarded by calling. Superior quality of Fresh Salt Oysters constantly on hand to supply Hotels, Sutlers and Families, in shell, keg, or can. Families' orders delivered on short notice. Choice Cigars at reasonable rates. fe 8-1m*

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FURNITURE!

W. B. MOSES,
(of the firm of Moses & Peckham, Philad'a,)
Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cane-seat Chairs, Cottage, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture—Thorn's Building, 508 Seventh street, above D.

Every variety of UPHOLSTERING promptly and neatly executed.

Store open day and evening for the accommodation of the public.

Purchasers will study their interest to call before looking elsewhere. ja 22-3m*

NEW YORK GROCERY!
NEW YORK GROCERY!
NEW TEAS,
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
And all other kinds of
FANCY GROCERIES!
For sale by
WM. CORWIN BURGY,
Importer of Teas,
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SPRING CASSIMERES. Also, medium and fine Cloths and Vestings.

Navy Blue Cloths, Flannels, and Cassimeres.

Cravats, Neck Ties, Gloves, Half Hose, Umbrellas, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Undershirts, Drawers &c.

Our Northern and Eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

One price only, the actual cash standard value, marked in plain figures.

An inspection of stock incurs no obligation to purchase. FERRY & BRO.,
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The delivery office of this company is removed from Third street to the large depot on B street, between 2d and 3d sts. de 20-tf

MILITARY BOOKS!
MILITARY BOOKS!

At the National Bookstore, No. 378 Pennsylvania avenue, all the New Military Books are to be found as soon as issued from the Press.

Call and examine our stock.

WM. F. RICHSTEIN,
fe 28-2w* 378 Pennsylvania avenue.

EVERY PERSON'S INTEREST—That fine stock of Clothing for sale over Galts' Jewelry Store is now offered at less than wholesale prices, at SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office. fe 27-3m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Great Battle in Arkansas.

THE COMBINED REBEL ARMY DEFEATED—DEATH OF BEN M'CULLOCH—OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CURTIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The following is the official report of Gen. Curtis of the great battle in Arkansas:

Headquarters Army of the Southwest,
Pea Ridge, Ark., March 9th.

General:—On Thursday the 6th instant, the enemy commenced an attack on my right, assailing and following the rear guard of the detachment under Gen. Sigel to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements, about 4 p. m.

During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 7th, I ordered a change of front to the right. My right, which thus became my left, still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across Pea Ridge, with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an immediate advance of cavalry and light artillery, under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress, when the enemy, at eleven o'clock in the morning, commenced an attack on my right.

The fight continued mainly at these points during the day, the enemy at one time having gained the point held by Col. Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow. But he was entirely repulsed, with the fall of their commander, Ben McCulloch, in the centre, by the forces under Col. Davis.

The plan of the attack on the enemy's center was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and superseded by Col. Davis' entire division, supported also by Gen. Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left.

Col. Carr's division held the right under a galling and continuous fire all night.

In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased in the center and the right, being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the second division under General Asboth. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on my right. I therefore commenced another change of front forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank, in strong position.

This change had been partially effected, but was fully in progress when, at sunrise on the morning of the 8th, my right and center renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy, with renewed energy, along the whole extent of his line.

My left, under Gen. Siegel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights and advancing steadily toward the head of the Hollows. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right wing turning the left of the enemy and cross-firing on his centre. This final position placed the enemy in the arc of a circle, when a charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely through the deep and impassable defiles of Cross Timber.

Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy can never be ascertained, for his dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, may many of them be lost and perish.

The foe scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston Mountain.

General Sigel follows towards Keithsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country and bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Major General Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force at this battle at Pea Ridge.

I have not as yet received the statements of the dead and wounded so as to justify a report, but I will refer you to a dispatch I will forward you very soon.

The officers and soldiers have all displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make distinctions. I must, however, name commanders of divisions: Gen. Sigel gallantly carried the right and drove back the left wing of the enemy. Gen. Asboth, (who is wounded in the arm,) in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Davis, who commanded the centre, where McCulloch fell on the 7th, and pressed forward the centre of the enemy on the 8th; Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Carr is also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of the victory which their gallant heroes have won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

R. CURTIS, Brigadier General.

Major General Halleck, St. Louis.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, March 14.—The steamer North American, from Londonderry on the 28th ult., has arrived.

The papers relative to the blockade has been submitted to Parliament. Lord Russell in a letter to Lord Lyons, dated February 15, says: "*The fact of ships having successfully run the blockade don't prevent the blockade being efficient,*" and he argues that a neutral State ought to exercise great caution with regard to a defacto blockade, and ought not to disregard it, unless the power of the blockade is abused.

The unemployed laborers at Liverpool had made a demonstration, which, however, was peaceably dispersed by the police.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Opinion National says that a reactionary movement is being prepared in Southern Italy for next spring. Reactionary bands are organizing at Trieste, Malta and Rome. They will disembark simultaneously at several points on the Neapolitan coast. The Presse says the French Government has sent orders to the commander of the naval station in China not to permit a repetition of atrocities similar to those committed by the rebels at the capture of Ningpo. The English Government will send similar instructions.

TRIESTE, Feb. 27.—The garrison at Tripoli, following the example of the garrison at Nauplia, have revolted. It is believed that the insurrection at Nauplia will hold out. Many Greeks now staying at Genoa, Leghorn and Ancona are preparing to return to Greece. The number of insurgents will soon be considerably increased. This insurrection is considered important, because it might influence the state of things in Turkey.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 28.—The Warrior was at Plymouth. It is reported that she steers well and has had no leakage.

The Herald asserts that Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Cowper are about to exchange offices.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the excitement consequent on Prince Napoleon's speech is increasing.

The Daily News' correspondent says it is rumored that there is a serious conflict, between the Emperor and the Corps Legislatif on the subject of Count Pulika's dotation, which is likely to end in a compromise, the House voting him a life pension of 50,000 francs, and the government consenting not to have it made hereditary.

Later from New Orleans and Memphis.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND DISTRESS—UNION CLUBS—GEN. BEAUREGARD GONE TO ISLAND NO. 10.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—A special dispatch to the Democrat, from Cairo, says: Two Union men have arrived from New Orleans, which they left on the 26th ult. Both have spent the winter in New Orleans, where the greatest excitement and distress prevail. The approaches to the city on the south are pretty well defended. On the north the fortifications run back from Carrollton. The only parties in the city not regularly enlisted are the Jews. The city is full of secret Union clubs, and at least 12,000 citizens belong to the clubs.

The condition of things is no better in Memphis. The Appeal advises the burning of the city, as a last resort. The mayor, however, had issued a proclamation that any person detected in setting fire to houses should be immediately hung.

Gen. Beauregard had left Jackson, and was expected to take command at Island No 10.

A large number of transports were laying at the foot of this island, to take off the troops in case of a defeat.

LATER FROM TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Humphrey Marshall is at Gladesville, eight miles from the Kentucky line, near Pounding Gap, with the few unscattered, demoralized forces belonging to Col. Williams' regiment.

Marshall first attempted to conciliate the people of that region, but since his defeat has become irritable and overbearing.

Tennessee advices say the citizens of Shelbyville and Beford county burned, on Sunday night, a large quantity of Confederate stores, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebel troops under General Sidney Johnston, who were in full retreat from Murfreesborough.

The War in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 10.—Quantrel's band entered Aubrey, Kansas, on the 7th inst., killed five men and stole fifteen or twenty horses.

IRON HALL,
320 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

EMILE DUPRE.

Just Received and Opened,

A large and first-class stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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TEAS,
COFFEE,
BUTTER,
LARD,
FLOUR,
MAILLARD'S CHOCOLATE,
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All of which he offers at lowest cash prices.

PIKE'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

500 barrels Magnolia,
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600 barrels fine Old Rye,
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AT CINCINNATI PRICES.

All the favorite brands of

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feb 14-tf

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SUPERIOR
AMBER ALE, PORTER, AND NEW YORK BROWN STOUT,
In Whole, Half, and Quarter Casks,
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues,
NEW YORK.

fe 27-dtje9

BOOTS AND SHOES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, and constantly receiving a supply of eastern made work of every description, made expressly to order, and will be sold at a much lower price than has been heretofore charged in this city for much inferior articles.

Persons in want of Boots and Shoes of eastern or city made work, will always find a good assortment in store and at the lowest prices. Give us a call. GRIFFIN & BRO.,
ap 5-r 314 Pennsylvania avenue.

NOTICE.

"ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY."

This Company offers to the public "Unequalled Advantages" for the Safe and Quick Dispatch of Heavy Freights, Packages, Valuables, Money, &c. &c., to all parts of the United States.

Expresses to and from the North and West depart from and arrive in Washington twice daily.

All Expresses are in charge of *experienced and reliable* Messengers.

All Packages for The Soldiers carried at "ONE HALF" our usual rates.

All Goods for the so-called "Confederate States" and all Articles "Contraband of War" will be REFUSED.

Our Expresses leave New York at 1, 3, and 6 P. M., arriving in Washington at 8 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Expresses leave Philadelphia at 3.30 A. M. and 11 P. M., arriving in Washington at 5.30 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Expresses leave Baltimore at 4.30 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in Washington at 6 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Expresses for all points North and West leave Washington at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. daily.

Special Contracts for large quantities of Freight can be made on application to this Office.

All Goods called for and delivered *free* of Extra charges.

E. W. PARSONS,
Sup't Adams' Express Company.
Washington, August 23, 1861. au 23-tf

H. O. HOOD

IS Constantly receiving, and has always on hand, a full supply of all the most celebrated WATCHES that are manufactured in England, Switzerland and America, both in Gold and Silver cases. He also keeps a large stock of fine JEWELRY of the most desirable styles set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies and all other Gems. He is also manufacturing all kinds of Solid Standard Silver Ware, and keeps Swords, Revolvers, Sword Belts and Sashes, Bowie Knives, Razors, Scissors, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and a great variety of other things usually kept in a Jewelry Store, and all at the very lowest price. No. 338 Pa. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. fe 15-tf

462 S. WERTHEIMER & CO., No. 462 AND 464 SEVENTH ST., 464
Opposite the Post Office,

Offer their stock of WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, CORDIALS, etc., also their large assortment of SEGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY GOODS, etc., for sale at Wholesale Prices.

They keep constantly on hand fine PHILADELPHIA CREAM ALE, in kegs and bottles, for bars or family use. The public in general are requested to give them a call and examine their splendid stock of goods.

S. WERTHEIMER & CO.,
de 21-3m 462 and 464 Seventh street, oppo. Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Walter, Karmann & Bopp, having been dissolved in consequence of the death of one of the firm, the business will hereafter be carried on under the name and firm of WALTER & KARMANN. We are prepared to build to order, and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of the most fashionable CARRIAGES of the very best workmanship. Repairing promptly and carefully attended to at the most reasonable prices. Thankful for past favors, we hope for a continuance of the same, at our old establishment, on D street, between 9th and 10th sts., No. 346 up stairs.

fe 15-1m WALTER & KARMANN.

STEINWAY & SON'S CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are admitted by all musicians to be the best manufactured in this country. They have at all times received the first premium over all others, wherever and whenever they came in competition. They are warranted for five years.

A large assortment of these instruments is always to be found at the Music Store of

W. G. METZEROTT,
Sole Agent.

One 7 octave 4 round corner Chickering Piano for sale for $225. fe 18

WE OFFER TO MILITARY MEN a large assortment of GREY and BLUE FLANNEL OVER-SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CAMP BLANKETS, HALF HOSE, &c., which we invite all cash purchasers to examine before making their selections.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
m 22 322 Pa. av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

"*HIGHLY CONCENTRATED*"
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCEROUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.
Attended with the Following Symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the Patient may Expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DREADFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, BUT NONE WILL CONFESS,
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS
And the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and Invigorate the System which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does*
TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In Many Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE!
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages; At little Expense
Little or no change in Diet; No inconvenience
And no Exposure.
It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *Poisonous, Diseased, and worn-out Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents" been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating and no matter how LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuret