OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars. Per Annum, Four Dollars for Eight Months. THERE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-loverlably in ad-

wance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE BOL-

CARS PER ANNUM IN INCIDENCE. CLOTHING.

FTO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHI-LADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

A CARD.

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

1st. Fine and Medium Materials, made up in Grst-class styles; 2d. Unexceptionable Fitting Garments:

3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN 4th. A corps of the most celebrated cutters in An extensive assortment of the choicest imported and domestic fabrics from the New York

and Philadelphia markets, suitable for Coats, Pants, and Vests, always on hand. In our Ready made Salesrooms can always be found every variety and style of well-made fashionable clothing. Spring stock now ready. PRICES MODERATE

A visit is solicited. WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, "OAK HALL,"

S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MILLINERY GOODS.

1862. 1862. SPRING. LOUIS DANNENBAUM. No. 57 North SECOND Street.

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

RIBBONS, BILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS. Marchants and Milliners will find an admirable assortement of the above Goods, of the newest styles, at low

Agures, and are invited to call and examine.

WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD." SPRING. 1862

WOOD & CARY,

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

Have now in Store a complete stock

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

SILK BONNETS. STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. former patrons of the house and the trade generally.

mar12-2m SPRING. M. BERNHEIM.

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest

RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, AND OTHER

MILLINERY GOODS, To which he respectfully invites the attention of the

PRICES LOW.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., NO. 491 MARKET STREET,

Have now open—and to which daily additions are mad USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY RIBBONS,

BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES. 45TRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS and ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY

Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited Particular attention given to filling orders.

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, AT LOW PRICES. HATS AND CAPS.

1862. SPRING STOCK 1862. COMPLETE. C. H. GARDEN & Co., HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS,

No. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner of SIXTH Street.

***TA large and complete stock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are particularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

WM. H. RICHARDSON HAS BENOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET,

And offers a beautiful assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

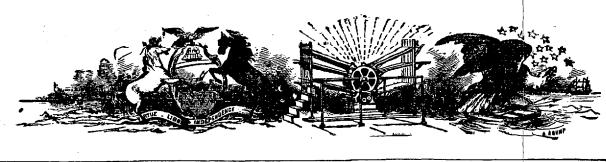
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. mh28-1m SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
FABE & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb20-ti

RAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Stoneware

EROSENE LAMPS. WHOLE-BALLE DEPOT AND MADUFACTORY, No. 114
South SECOND Street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 CARTEB Street, Philadelphia. In consequence of new imgrovements in machinery and increased facilities for
manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the trade with
LAMPB and lamp-trimmings of every description at
greatly reduced prices. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are
myited to exemine our stock which consists of new styles
and patterns of lamp, and all anti-targets. siness, as low as can be purchased elsewhere. mh8-Im#Ip M. B. DYOTT.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

SPRING CLOAKS. MANTILLAS,

AT CAMPBELL'S,

1124 CHESTNUT STREET. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

RYRE & LANDELL.

E. & L.. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ARCH. FOURTH AND ABOH.

NEW CHINTZES. NEW GINGHAMS, NEW ORGANDIES, NEAT PLAID SILKS. SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, FASHIONABLE SILKS,

Diapers Birdeye, Pillow Linens
DRESS GOODS.
Shepherd's Plaids. Duepnerd's Flaus. Plain and Figured Mohairs. Plain and Figured Poplinetts Delaines and Challies.

HANDKERCHIEFS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

Will open THIS MORNING, or on THURSDAY, 10 pieces white plaid FRENCH ORGANDINS, for Garibaldies and Dresses—a very desirable and scarce article. For sale very low. sireble and scarce article. For sale very low.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! · CLOAKS!

IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
THE LARCEST STOCK,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT,
THE CHOICEST COLORS,
THE FINEST OUGLITHES,
THE MOST SUPERB TRIMMINGS,
WILL NEW SOUNDLY SOUTH THE NEWEST STYLES, THE BEST WORK,

DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST PRICES,
IN THE CITY, IVENS & CO.'S, No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS!

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
With every new material, made up and trimmed in the very best manner, at prices that defy all competition,
AT THE
PARIS CLOAK STORE,

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH Streets, have now in store a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM.

Neat Plaid Good Silks. Solid Colored Plain Silks. Solid Colored Figured Silks. Best Quality Black Silks.

Best Quality Black Silks.

Onoble-faced Figured Silks.

Grenadines, Worked Figures.

Spring Stock of Dress Goods.

French Chintzes, New Styles.

British Chintzes, 12½ cents.

Neat and Gay Ginghams.

Cassimeres for Youths' Clothes.

Damask Table Linen and Napkins.

Fillow Gastings and Sheetings

Full assortment of White Goods.

Valencienus Lace Collars and Sets hawls of this Spring's styles. ou-Zous Walking Jackets.

offer one of the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortments of Fancy Silks in the city.

Bich Fancy Silks from 88c to \$2.

Two-faced Fancy Silks from 88c, worth \$1.12%.

CHEAPEST 75c-SILKS IN THE CITY.

Good styles at 50 and 62%c, worth 88c.

Small Plaid Silks 50c, worth 88c.

Solid Green and Pluo Silks, 75c,

Two-faced Figured Black Silks 75c, worth \$1.

Also, a LARGE and CHOICE assortment of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF ENGLISH AND MERRIMAO

AND ALL AMEBICAN CHUNCZES, 12%c.

So. 713 North TENTH Street, above Contos.

N. B.—New Goods opening daily. LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Assortments received of
Plain Brown Po de Soies.
Miedes and Bright Colors.
Neat Ollecked Silks.
Black Figured Silks.
Glossy Closking Silks.
New and neat printed Lawns.
Plain Styles of Organdies.
Bich printed Organdies.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, Children Ditt Goods, Carriells, Carriells, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. R. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner RLEVENTH and MABKET, will open, this morning, a cheap lot of fine Bleached Muslins, 9, 10, and 12½c.; cheap lot of Delaines, 12, 18, and 22c; cheap lot of new style Chintzes, 10 and 12½c.; cheap lot of Cassimeres, 50, 62, and 75c.; cheap lot of Floor Oil-cleths, 31 to 50c.; cheap lot of Window Shades, 50, 62, and 75c. mh24-12t NEW SPRING PRINTS,

A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

mhl5-tf N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN

J. H. MICHENER & Co., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS. And curers of the celebrated

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street, Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co., (in a style peculiar to themselves,) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered

ap1-3m NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Trustees of the Fire Association for the renewal of a POLICY OF INSUBANCE, No. 2732 for \$1,000, dated September 10,1829, and issued in the name of MARGARET Mc-OULLY, which has been lost or mislaid. Any information thereof will be received by

SAMUEL MCOULLY,

S. W. COURSE OF FRONT and MARGARET MC-OULLY, S. W. corner of FRONT and MARION Streets. mhll-tuth&s im

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862. The Progress of Photography in Phila-delphia.

The art of depicting objects by the agency of light bids fair to vie with, if not to outstrip in popularity all other modern inventions, "the art preservative of all arts " alone excepted. Its progress, since its practical application by Daguerre, in France, and by Talbot, in England, three and twenty years ago, has run through a continuous series of improvements, cheered at every step by the prompt and profitable appreciation of the public. By its agency, works of art, which for long centuries were wholly confined to mansions of the rich, are reduplicated at so cheap a rate that the humblest can possess and enjoy them. Heaven, always beneficent, and, in the best sense, democraticdispensing its bounty alike upon the high and the ow-has, in the development of this art, turned painter for the poor man's home. Thus, while for ages the princes and nobility of earth could boast of their "works of the old masters," we, through modern photography, have great objects minified, and small ones magnified, by the golden encil of an older and a greater Master, with a rapidity that makes their possession a source of pleasure and improvement in every household. It is gratifying to us, that in this race for superiority in the various branches of the Daguerrian art, Philadelphia, if she has not achieved a decided pre-eminence, has at least kept equal pace with any of the cities of Europe or America.

The sale of Photographs, especially the carte de viste size, has become an important item of trade. By this means, in conjunction with the Photograph Album, which is another invention for all future time, the most celebrated personages in every part of the world are made familiar to all whose tastes run in that direction. We were not aware until yeserday that the sale of cartes de visite in London and Paris was largely of American celebrities, the pictures being executed here to the order of the transatlantic dealers. For some months past Mr. Gutekunst, of this city, who is confessedly unsurpassed in general photography in this country, and in the production of the popular carte de visite unrivalled, has filled a large number of foreign orders of this class. By the way, speaking of Mr. Gutekunst, we have to chronicle the elegant new improvements which he has just added to his galleries, on Arch street, above Seventh. With the exception of a single room, the two entire buildings, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, are now occupied in the prosecution of his immense business. The front, with its two magnificent show-windows, flanking a wide, handsome entrance from the

a large fire proof safe, in which all daguerrotypes

operating-rooms. Here the "negative" is obtained.

or glass plate with the portrait impressed upon it

single sitting is seldom required. The "negative,"

thus obtained, is then taken to an adjoining room,

tives to the sun, in order to secure the impression

all of those intended for card pictures-contain four

impressions each. The average time required for the

alphabetical drawers, ready for delivery.

Taking into consideration the numerous processes

through which every photograph has to pass, the

McAllister & Brother, or Earle & Son, or J. W.

Queen & Company, or the various religious publi-

large degree furnished with these beautiful me-

mentoes from the gallery of Mr. Gutekunst—pass through thirteen different hands before they are

finished. One of the chief secrets of the eminence attained by the latter as a photographist is doubt-less found in his practical knowledge of chemicals,

being a graduate of the College of Pharmacy; and

another is, that the operating and printing depart-

ments are superintended by himself personally

Not a single picture is allowed to pass out of his

establishment without his approval; and, be-

ing himself an artist, he has thus avoided the

reputation of making second-rate pictures. He

has also added, from time to time, certain

substantial improvements in his art, which give

him decided advantages. The major part of

the materials used by him are prepared under his

own immediate supervision. His present establish-

ment is the greatest contribution to the importance

of this branch of industry and art that our city has

yet received. He now gives constant employment

to twenty-five operatives, which have their appro-

priate spheres of labor in twelve different apart-

nents. The building, or buildings, rather—though

they communicate throughout—are supplied with

every modern convenience, including dumb-waiters

and speaking tubes. The whole is heated from the

As might be supposed, he is prepared to execute

very branch of his art, from the small carte to

street, is striking and attractive. For several days past, the pavement in front has been fairly beset with an admiring throng. Entering the door, we come immediately into the picture gallery and reception room, a large apartment, embracing the entire ground floor of the vast building, with its sides enriched by a splendid and varied array of specimen portraits. In the centre of the room is a double counter, forming an elongated letter U, surmounted with large glass cases containing an endless variety of mountings for plotures, cartes de visite of distinguished persons, copies of oil paintings, rare engravings, etc., and photograph albums, which are exhibited and sold to customers by polite attendants. In the rear of this apartment are desks arranged for the transaction of the office business of the house, and

and other pictures sent in to be copied are care stitues a large item in Mr. Gutekunst's business, his copies from old and indistinct pictures being regarded as very superior. in waiting upon applicants for sittings may not be uninteresting. On entering the Reception Room, the sitter is furnished with a ticket containing the number of his "turn," and specifying the kind of picture desired. If a lady, the next step is to proceed, by an easy stairway, to the Ladies' Dressing Room, on the second story -a handsome apartment, furnished with all requisite conveniences, and supplied with entertaining books to pass the time pleasantly while waiting. A similar apartment is also appropriated for gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies. On the arrival of the "turn" designated by the number, notice is given by the operators, position we have now assailed. and the subject for a photographic operation is directed to some one of the three "skylights," or

The Enemy Cannot be Captured if Defeated. Those who fancy that when the final struggle at the point has been made and the enter the paint struggle at this point has been made and the enter conquered the entire lot will be "bagged," need not, as I have before insinuated, "lay that flattering unction to their soul." It is probable that in the event of a speedy reduction of the position scarcely one-sixth of the force now contending against us will be taken. The plank road is an easy and smooth road of express for troops if not for three said evidence. We in reverse. Owing to the thoroughly-scientific principles adhered to by Mr. Gutekunst, more than a where it is developed, and afterwards dried ready for use. The plate is next conveyed to the Printing gress for troops if not for stores and ordnance. We may be so fortunate as to gain much in the way of "plunder;" but the live spoils will be comparatively few, if the rebels are yet possessed of a tithe of the discretion they have shown in the past. The rebel transports are yet free to come and go from the widow Merriweather's landing, and from thence to the batteries opposed to us it will be remembered is but a distance of five miles. This is but a short "stretch" for a fleet-footed rebel with a foe in the rear. Room. The facilities in this department are on the largest scale; the "frame" for exposing the negaupon the silvered paper, being of sufficient size to receive from ninety to one hundred "blocks" (or small wooden cases), in which the negatives are secured while printing, a large proportion of which-

printing process when the light is favorable is about twenty minutes, so that there is a possibility of pro-Our Pickets Surrounded by Water. ducing with these facilities as many as twelve hundred single impressions in an hour. We may also state here, that every negative is marked with the number of the ticket given to the sitter, which number is also set opposite to the person's name upon a register kept for this purpose, so that if duplicates are called for any time within a year (that being the limited time for preserving the negatives) they can be produced without delay. The room where these negatives are stored affords a startling idea of the extent to which photographing is carried on in this establishment, the present number of negatives, accumulated within the past year,

> f the rebel batteries, the flotilla must contend Monday's Operations. seem to corrotorate the assertion of the Memphis papers, that reinforcements had been sent to the Island; at least, within the past day or two the rebel camps have largely increased upon the island, also, another battery has been eracted and transports to day are plying busily between the head and foot of the island. Everything enemyward incitates a desperate struggle. Cheering newscomes from General Pope, which I cannot detail. The day of our deliverage is get head. Under the

> day of our deliverance is at hand. Look out for stirring news. Interesting from Corinth, Mississippi-The Strength of the Rebel Army Concentrated there: The Cincinnati Times, of Wednesday evenling,

vost Marshal of Nashville.

He was attached to an independent company of cavalry—there are numerous independent companyed for the southern army, as all are desirous of commanding—and, as Capt. Cheatham was a reckless and brave man, he was ordered on frequent reconnoissances, and Wilkinson had, therefore, excellent opportunities of learning the condition of affairs. He says that not a regiment arrives to reinforce the national army, but it is known to the rebel officers, who are as well acquainted with the strength and disposition of our forces as our commanders, so complete is their system of espionage, and so numerous the traitors in high position among us.

When our informant left, on the 24th ult., there were from 70,000 to \$0,000 Confederates, under

collent base for preparation during the heated term. The capture of the city, and the forts protecting it, will diminish the artillery of the Confederates so materially, however, that the further prosecution of the war must necessarily be trusted to the lighter arm of the service—cavalry and infantry—and they must depend almost solely upon brilliant charges, something for which the Confederates have not yet exhibited an enlarged capacity.

account of the strength of Gen. Grant's army, derived from rebel sources, shows that our enemies know much more than we dare publish. How it was obtained is a mystery to all but a few of the rebel officers, and the spies themselves. Com. Hollins' "Turtle." A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Cairo, gives the following description of Commodore Hollins' steam ram Turtle, or Manage sas, which drove away our ships at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, several months ago, and which, at the present time, is moored at Island No. 10, assisting the rebels in the defence of that

place. The correspondent says: place. The correspondent says:

I have seen a rough sketch of Hollins' celebrated gunboat, the Manassas, or Turtle, taken from the descriptions of intalligent parsons in Columbus, who have seen her. She is about one hundred feet long and twenty feet beam, and draws from nine to twolve feet of water. Her shape above water is nearly that of half a sharply-pointed tegg shell, so that a shot will glanco from her, no matter where it strikes. Her back is formed of twelve-inch öalt, cevered with one and a half-inch bar-fron. She has two chimneys, so arranged as to slide down in time of action. The pilot house is in the stern of the boat. She is worked by a powerful propeller, but cannot stem a strong current. She

ful propeller, but cannot stem a strong current. She carries only one gun, a sixty-eight pounder, right in her bow. The Secessionists of Columbus say that at one time she would have come up here to test the metal of our forts if the water had not been too low. There was no time, however, while she was at Co-There was no time, however, while she was at Columbus. When there was not water enough to float her. She is said to be now at Island No. 10, and it is reported that she would come up and engage our boats if she could stem the current. There are too many "ifs" about the institution.

There is only one entrance to her through a trapdoor in back. Her port-hole is furnished with a heavily-plated trap, which springs up when the gun is run out, and falls down when it is run back. How the gree wett their light and air Lean't, we How the crew get their light and air, I can't pretend to say.

This Turtle is certainly a formidable affair, a second Merrimac in its way, and appears to be capable of doing much damage while receiving but little. It would be impossible to board her, as there is only one entrance, and she is supplied with hose for throwing hot water.

The rebels claim to have some new gunboats be-

The redeis claim to have some new guidoats below, of a very formidable character.

If the Turtle is all the Secash funcy paints her, why doesn't she try the batteries of Point Pleasant and Smith's Landing? The Battle at Winchester. IRGEON GENERAL SMITH'S REPORT OF THE CON-DITION OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OPPICE,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OPPICE,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, April 2, 1862.

1112 Walnut street, Philadelphia
GOVERNOR: I have the honor to report that Assistant Surgeons Crawford and Warbourg, with a hospital steward, reached Winchester March 27, after leaving Harrisburg at three A. M., of the 25th, and were at once assigned to duty in the hospitals with Pennsylvania troops, their services being commended by the medical director. Leaving Philadelphia March 27, after placing the sick from Camp Curtin in the United States general hospital at Philadelphia, I reached Winchester March 30, travel being much interrupted by the war. I found over 300 badly-wounded men, about 80 of whom were Pennsylvanians, with but very few surgeons. As the battle was unaxpacted, proper provisions had not been made for the wounded, and thoir sufferings were great, it being imposed, and their sufferings were great, it being impossible to obtain food, beds, &c. All Sunday I assisted in operations for their relief, and, with consent of United States, and their manifest relief, prepared to bring all Pennsylvanians, wounded and able to bear transportation, to their own soil.

Enclosed I forward a list of the wounded of the Eighty-fourth and One-hundred-and-tenth, to-day brought to Philadelphia. They are all seriously injured, were in danger of their lives, but evidently improved by reprosed to the property there.

fine officers, very grateful for the services rendered, and will pay their own board. The Goverror of Indiana will recognize the attention to brave men who supported our troops in the hour of dan-ger. I hope you will be able to visit the hospital, and cheer those who have honored the State. I visited the battle field, and am satisfied that the bayonet charge of the Eighty fourth Regiment was a brilliant one for any troops. All laud them Many of the men want clothing, dee, having torn and lost on the field that which they had. I also

Many of the men want clothing, &c., having torn and lost on the field that which they had. I also brought home the following corpses:

Colledge, of Hopewell; Croft and Fergusson, Hopewell; Homersbouch. Phillipsburg; Kimberlin, Cambria; Everly, Tyrone; Leibrick, Jersey Shore, to be buried at Harrisburg; John Prosser, Bloomsburg; Heilerman, Hollidaysburg; James Koon, Hughesville, Lycoming, near Muncy.

These bodies will be embalmed in twenty-four hours, and in coffins ready for their friends. The cost of coffins and embalming will be about \$5 each. They will keep for weeks. Many of the dead of the Eighty-fourth could not be obtained, owing to difficulty in obtaining a fatigue party to dig them up, in the disturbed state of an advancing army. At Baltimore the Union men gave much relief to our wounded at midnight.

I forward official lists of the casualties in the Eighty-feurth and One Hundred and Tenth, to relieve the anxiety of friends applying to you for information. Acting under extreme difficulties, the result of my efforts to comply with your orders will, I trust; be satisfactory to you and the Legislature. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY H. SMITH,

Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

An Extraordinary Bank Robbery.

thoroughfares of the city. Stationing the guard at the door, Redman entered and informed Mr. he was told to go instantly with the guard. The banker began to put up his bills and gold, but that was what the young scoundred did not want above all things, and accordingly he forbade it. commanded to unlock the safe, but that he absothat no order had been issued for Mr. Hammer's arrest. The St. Louis News, which gives the history of the affair of which the above is the sub-"Further inquiries showed that there was some-thing wrong, and upon sending an order to the guard for the release of the prisoner, about four

STATISTICS OF FREE NEGRO POPULATION.— From the subjoined table, which we compile trom the census of 1860, it will be seen that the free ne-gro population of the slaveholding States is consi-derably in excess over that of the non-slavehold-10.869 Florida . . . lichigan..... ew Jersey ew York.....

THE INVASION OF MERICO-FRANCE ASSUMING THE LEAD.—Some journals announce that a plan for an arrangement has been negotiated and decided upon by the allied commanders in Mexico, and had been sent to Juarez. We believe they are able to state that this news is incorrect. Nothing will be determined until the arrival of Gen. Lorenday, who carries with him formal instructions, in conformity with the programme marked out by the British Government.—Paris Patrie, 20th vite.

them to the trees for food, and they have girdled many young trees, and some that were a foot through. As the snow disappears their work of destruction is made apparent.—Newburypor

GENERAL HALLECK will assume the command of

TWO CENTS

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN LEADER ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY. Speech of Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

From the great speech of the Hon. John Sherman, of Obio, delivered in the Senate on Wednesday, we make the

THE BENEFITS OF EMANCIPATION.

following extract:

THE DENEFITS OF EMANCIPATION.

If the State of Maryland will but try the experiment that has been trued in other States, they will find the benefits of this policy of emancipation. There was in the State of Ohio a very large proportion of the State as to Virginians, called the Virginian Military District. Nearly all of the people of that portion of the State of Ohio are the descendants of Virginians. They have gone there with their slaves. I have often heard from the earlier settlers of Ohio about large fundings from Virginia and Maryland coming to the State be settle on the lands granted to them for services in the Revolutionary war, and bringing their slaves with them. Their slaves became free under the operation of the laws of Ohio. They have sellfied upon their lands, lands divided according to the laws of Virginia, and the lands themselves, according to the open their lands, lands divided according to the laws of Virginia, and the lands themselves, according to the testimony of these same Virginians, are worth threefold what they would have been if they had held the negroes still as slaves. That part of Ohio is now among the most intelligent enlightened, and atterphising porthons of the State, rich in all resources. It embraces the Scieta Vatley, and some of the very best lands in our State, held under Virginia titles, under Virginia taws. Some of the negroes carried by Virginians into Ohio are still there, entitled to the rights of freedom. I hellow that if Mary. Band and Virginia this day would proclaim embaselpation by some gradual system, that would not break too much on the prejudices of their people, the mere value of their lands would be enhanced twice the amount of all the nominal value of their slaves.

THE MODERATION OF THE REPURLICAN PARTY If the Republican party has been distinguished for anything at all, it has been for its moderation, almost its timidity. It has never assumed an affirmative policy on this question of slavery since its organization to this hour—never. It has always been defensive. It has never affirmed a single proposition of a legislative character until this proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia is brought forward, perhaps as a Republican consume as the leave that the life to the state of the leavest of t District of Columbia is brought forward, perhaps as a Republican measure, or at least it util be voted for by the great body of Republicans. In the whole contest in regard to Kapsas, it was simply defensive. In the Lecompton controversy, and in all the controversies that have occurred in regard to slaves and slavery since the organization of the Republican party, it has been nurely and simply a defensive organization. I think the Senator will find great difficulty in pointing out the allegations for his indictment to show that this party ever proposed any offensive or agrressive measure of any kind whatfor his indictinent to show that this party ever proposed any offensive or aggressive measure of any kind whatever in regard to slavery in the States.

I have had the honor of holding a seat in Congress since the organization of the Republican party, and I know, from observation here, that this party, as a political resolutions in the party of the resolution between the state of the seasons of

know, from observation here, that this party, as a political organization, has never proposed any aggressive measure. It has slways been defensive. It has stood here lighting with the prejudices of the people of this District against it, with a powerful Democratic organization agarnst it, with a strong caste in the Southern States against it, simply on the defensive in endeavoring to prevent the extension of slavery, and to prevent the practical overthrow of a line which has been framed by our fathers against the extension of slavery north and west of Missouri. I do not know any measure on which it has taken an aggressive position. our fathers against the extension of slavery north and west of Missouri. I do not know any measure on which it has taken an agressive position.

Mr. DAVIS. Will the gentleman allow me to make a disclaimer? I did not intend to impute against the Republican party that line of policy. I only intended to make that imputation against the Abolition party. I trust that there is now a line of separation between the Republican party and the Abolition party.

Mr. SHERMAN, Well. Mr. President, I know it is easy to state distinctions of this kind; but in my experience our opponents have generally denomiced its mile that same category. They do not draw very nice distinctions. As for example, the Senator from Massachmaetts, (Mr. Summer.) as he has a perfect right to do, introduced a series of resolutions given his idea about the affact of the war upon the political status of the States, and at once those resolutions are sized upon as the dogm of the Republican party, and we are denounced for them, although candid men must know that they are but the remanation of a single individual, who has decided coavictions on this subject, and who is far in advance of any political organization in this country.

Now, Mr. President, in the platform of the Republican party, at Chicago, we adopted a resolution which declared in the s rongest tenns, and in the most emphatic language, the rights of the States. After hir. Lincoln's election, it was manifest that we were in the face of a civil war; the plot of these seceding traitors had begun the developed. They had aided us in the election of Mr. Lincoln. Such men as Keitt and that class of seceding conspirators in the Southern States, for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of the Southern people, after misrepresenting the Republican party, and making it a bughear in the Southern States, for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of the Southern people, after misrepresenting the Republican party, and making it a bughear in the Southern States, for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of

REPUBLICAN KINDNESS TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Not only that, sir; this Republican party, which is the bugbear of all the Southern recopie, is the most liberal of all to political adversaries. Who is at the head of your serny, dispensing patronage with a lordy hand! A Democrat appointed by a Republican Administration. Whe receive that patronage! Who hold the high offices in your Covernment! Who fill the effices in your various Departments here! The majority of them Democrats, men who hissed Republicans here over and over again in the other House. Was these ever such forbearance! What Republicans dispense your patronage! Why, sir, so anxious was the Republican party to concillate the conservative sentiment of the Northern States and the sentiment of the Southern States, that we chose as standard bearer a gentleman who had but little experience in public life, who had given no cause of prejudice, who was limisself a Kentuckian by birth, who was but two years in Congress, who had no record certainly against slavery; and he, following the same policy, has revived many gentlemen of the past generation, and placed them in power around him. We do not complain of that. I simply introduce it to show that there nover was a party more magnanimous, more liberal, and more generous to everybedy but its own personal and partisan friends. REPUBLICAN KINDNESS TO THE DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY AND DISUNION.

Now, sir, I have no right to complain of the reorganization of the Democratic party, or anything that belongs to it. It is very well known that I never belonged to the Democratic party, and have no sympathy with it. Although some of its members are my personal friends, yet I have no faith in it. All the Disunioniets, so far as I know; all the men who are 10 w fighting against the Government—or the great bedy of them; I will not say all—were certainly members of that party. I do not know that a single member of the Republican party—the organization to which I am proud to belonn—swer took up arms against his Government, or ever threatened to take up arms against his Government. I have shown you, sir, by facts that no man can controvert, that there never was a party more liberal and generous to open enemies and manly foes, or to political adversaries. Indeed, we have surrendered them everything; we have soon they reorganize the o'd Democratic party. I wish they would. But does it not show to us. Republican Sonators, that it is necessary, if that is done, that we should have a party organization; that instead of wandering some hore, some there, some everywhere, we should say what we will stand upon, and what we ought to do on various questions growing out of the prosecution of this war'! I am willing on those positions, to co-DEMOCRACY AND DISUNION.

A DEFINITE POLICY.

I say, then, Mr. President, that it is important that the party controlling the action of this Government should have a definite policy. We campt avoid the responsibility, and we ought not the door. We campt avoid the responsibility, and we ought not the door. We could. We are in the majority in this body. We are in the majority in this body. We are in the majority in the other House. We have a Republican Administration. If we do not show to the people of the United States that we have a definite policy, and have manhood to stand by it, and intelligence enough to administrative enough to be overthrown. I would not weep over the grave of a party that will not stand by its positions. I would not belong to a party that bas not the manhood to proclaim all that it intends to do, all that it seeks to accomplish, and to use its power to accomplish that purpose. Parties can only be justified when they are used as instruments to accomplish some great purpose; and unless we use ours to accomplish some proble and great purpose, the Republican party will melt away like a storm of snow en a bright April day. We ought to adopt a policy, and adhere to it. Let me state some few simple propositions that we ought to adopt, and then I shall not trespass further on the Senate. A DEFINITE POLICY. OUR DUTY TO SLAVERY

We ought now to abolish slavery in this District. We have the right, and it is our duty to do it; and if we had wasted less time in doing it, it would probably be just as well. We ought, then, religiously to adhere to the promises we made to the people of this country when Mr. Lincoln was elected President. We ought religiously to abstain from all interference with the domestic institutions of the slave or the free States. We ought to stand by the Constitution as it is, by the Union as it is. Whether rebels are in arms or not, our duty is to stand by our pledges, to stand by our manhood; and I, for one, will do it. No temptation shall swerve me from that straight and narrow path. Our recorded promise is not only a bond of political faith, but it is the word of honor, binding on us as honorable men to each other and to our country. We must not be driven to interfere with the relation of master and slave, or with any other local institution of moster and slave, or with any other local institutions. elation of master and slave, or with any other local institution of any State, one step further titution gives us the just authority and power to do THE RESOLUTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

But it is said that this resolution of the President now before us looks to an interference with slavery in the States. I do not so construe it. It does not assist the power or advise us to interfere with slavery in the States. On the contrary, it by necessary implication as strong as express denial deries the power. The language is, that the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery. If the State of Marylacd should, in its wisdom, see fit to commence a system of gradual emancipation of slaves, would they not have the right to call upon us for aid and assistance? We here announce, beforehand, that we will give them pecuniary aid, but not until they call for it. It is right that we should announce that doctrine. It is right that they should inaugurate that system; and I believe that in the providence of Almighty God the system will be inaugurated more rapidly even than we now h. pe for.

THE WRONG OF SLAVERY. But, sir, there is another reason why this Government ought to aid the Border States whenover they desire it, in emancipating slaves. It is a reason that stands higher than any other merely pecuniary reason. It is one which is implanted in the minds of the civilized world. Slavery That is a reason that standards of all others. is impainted in the minds of the civilized world. Slavery is wrong. That is a reason that stands back of all others; one which would induce me, as a member of a Christian civilized community, to extend the aid when it is asked, not before; because I have no power to do it before Slavery is wrong. That is the moral conviction of our people. It is the moral conviction of the civilized world.

people. It is the moral conviction of the civilized worse. England, France, and all the countries shose commercial sympathics are with the South, distite to aid the South, because they would thoreby aid stavery. Wherever you find that sentiment pervading all classes of society there must be some foundation for it. There is no class there must be some foundation for it. class of people in the world who defend slavery except the Southern slaveholders. THE DANGER OF MAKING STATES TERRITORIES

1, therefore, cannot help but say that, while I respect the motives of the honerable Senator from Massachusetts, while I give him credit for consistency, ability, and a great deal of culture, and am always glad to hear him speak, yet I must confess that, when I looked ever his resolutions, they struck me with surprise and regret. They would revolutionize this Government, Sir, strike the States out of this system of government, and your Government is lost and gone. I cannot conceive of the United States governing colonies and provinces containing millions upon millions of people, black and white. I do not think such a thing can exist. I do not believe it is in the power of Secession to bring us to such a state of filligs. I can draw no distinction between the resolutions of the Senator from Massachusetts and the doctrines that are proclaimed by Jefferson Davis. If a State can secede, the people of the State can make a new government. If the people of South Carolina are firm and united in their policy, which no man doubts; if they have power to secede, they live seceded, and their doctrine is true. But I do not believe they have the power to secede. They may go in Sanishment, wandering all over the face of the carefy live yearnot take with them a situate foot of the soil of this country over which our flag ever floated. The doctrine of the Sonator from Massachuseths is abstantially an acknowledgment of the right of Secession, of the right to secode. He, however, puts the States in the condition of abject Territories, to be governed by Congress. Jefferson Davis puts it in the power of the people of the States to govern the States in the condition of abject Territories, to be governed by Congress. Jefferson Davis puts it in the power of the people of the states to govern the States in the condition of abject Territories, to be governed by Congress. Jefferson Davis puts it in the power of the people of the States to govern the States in the condition of abject Territories.

your desk this morning, there was a notice of proceedings showing that they seized upon all the property of men who will not take up arms, and configence the property of people living in the Northern States. You must in war adopt the laws and policy of war. I am, therefore, in fayor of the most right law of configeation egainst the lenders of this reboilion; but I would, as an act of wisdom, of sumesty, of wise forbearance, and moderation, authorize the President, at any time, to proclaim an annesty to the great masses of the reboils. As to those who have teld, the outprints of companies, the members of Congress, the leaders in the rebellion, all those who have saked their property upon it, men of intelligence and character, I would, without mercy, execute the laws of confiscation and war against them to the furthest extent. Let us adopt this policy, gnided by with mederation, controlled by a manly sapenedations and a determination to stand by each other, and I holive the Republican party will not only save the country, but will put the country in a march of prosperity of which we have herecofore had no example. If, on the contratrent means, be adopted, prejudicing the great mass of the people of the Southern States, destroying their rights as citizens of those States, or returfing the States to Territories, it will only examperate the people of those States more and more, and make compast impossible, and a reminion of all the States utterly intile. I believe that by a wise system we may, one by one, gather these States again into the folds of the Union; and if the Republican party through its wisdom and ability, shall carry the country through this revolution, I do not fear for the verdict of the popular will. I have heard some of my finds express a doubt, and applies the south of the country through the first which their convictions of duty with incideration in the people of the United States that they will shall ach to the folds of the united States that they will shall the folds of sense.

THE WAR PRESS.

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THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Weekly Review of the Markets.

Business opens slawly, and the Produce markets generally have been inactive during the present week, but without any material change to note in price or demand. Ouercitron Bark meets with a good damand at fully ner rates. Breadstuffs have been dull and drooping. the foreign news being unfavorable for Flour, Wheat and Corp. Cotton is firm, but very quiet. Coal and Iron are without material change. In Groceries the sales are mostly confined to Sugar at full prices! Mo-lasses is firm, but quiet; and Coffee very dull, and prices unsettled and lower. Provisions are coming in more freely, and for most kinds the demand is limited. Foreign Fruits arriving freely, and several cargots of Oranges and Lemons sold at full rates. Fish are quiet. Navai Stores, Oils, Rice, and Seeds without change. Salt is is duil. Wool is at a stand-still. Whisky is unsettle and drooping. The Dry Goods trade is more active, and for heavy Brown Cettons prices are stiffer, and holders less anxious to sell. Blenched Goods and Prints are first, and the latter on the advance. I'or Woollens there is not much doing, except in Fancy Cassimeres and Satinetts, which

are bringing full prices.

FLOUR—The market continues very quiet, and without change in price or demand. Sales for export comprise 5,000 bbls, including good superfine at \$5.25.12½; extras at \$5.25.25.50; low grade and good extra family \$5.37½ \$5.37½ \$5.37½ \$5.37½ \$5.37½ \$5.37½ \$6.25; per bbl, as to quality. Sales for home use range from our lowest quotations up to \$7 \$P bbl for common to choice supersone, extras, and fancy lots according to quality. By a Flour and Corn Bloch are but little inquired after, and we continue to quote at \$5.25 for the former, and \$2.75 \$P bbl for Penna Bical; 600 bbls Brandywine sold on private terms. are bringing full prices. Sigo, cash: 600 kegs prime Western at 8 % @9c; country at 7 % @7 % 9, cash and 60 days. Butter ... There is a fair demand for prime lots of roll, but inferior and solidsteady at ToTkc, and Eggs oull at 11@12c \ dozen.

IRON.—There is a firmer feeling in the market for
Pig Iron, but some makers are more willing to contract for future delivery at provious quotations; sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 anthracity at \$21,022, 6 months, No. 2 at \$20 221, cash and time, and sales of 2,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2 at \$21 \times 22, cash and time, and sales of 2,000 tons Nos. 1 and 2 at \$21 \times 22, 6 months. Scotch Pig is selling, in a small way, at \$24, 6 months. Bar and Boiter Iron are stoody, and the rolling mills generally are full of orders.

LEAD —There is no stock in first hands, and no sales have been reported. have been reported.

COPPER is dull, and in Sheathing there is nothing doing. American Yellow Metal is selling at 21c, 6 months, which is a decline.

BARK—The receiple and stocks of Quercitron servery light, and in demand at last week's figures; sales of 80 hilds No. 1 at \$33.50 Pt ton, including a lot on private trues. Tangers' Bork is scarce, and capped from

very light, and in demand at last week's figures; sales of SO hids No. 1 at \$33 50 \$P\$ ton, including a lot on private terms. Tanners' Bark is scarce, and ranges from \$10 to \$15 \$P\$ cord.

BEES WAN.—There is but little here, and prime yellow is solling at \$220336 \$P\$ lb.

CANDLES.—Prices are steady, with very little demand: small sales of Sperm at 29c, and Adamantine at 17 a 18c, four and axy months.

COAL.—There has been more impurity for the supply of the furnaces in the interior and Government tak, and orders from the East begin to come forward more friedly. The carco rates for both Schuylkill red and white-ask and Lehigh Coal continue as last quoted.

COTTON.—The market is very dull; the demand is limited, and holders are firm, with small sales, including low grade and middling fair uplands, at 18-25c \$P\$ ib, tash, and some South American at 27c.

COFFEE.—The market is dull, and prices may be quoted rather lower; sales of 500 bags Rio at 18-220c, and Laguayra at 21-22c \$P\$ lb, short time.

DIL GS AND DYES .—There is very little demand for any kind; Sode Ash is scilling in lots at 22-220, alm at 23c, child sugar of Lead at 13c, and 90 tims Jamaica Logwood at a price kept private. Indigo is dull.

FISH.—The stock of Mackerel has been increased by recent arrivals; as see from the wharf at \$10-28 for Nos. 1 and 21; small sales from the wharf at \$10-28 for Nos. 1 and 21; small sales from the wharf at \$10-28 for Nos. 1 and 21; small sales from the wharf at \$10-28 for Nos. 1 and 21; small sales from the wharf at \$10-28 for Nos. 1 and 21; small sales from the wharf at \$10-28 for Nos. 1 and 21; small sales from the wharf at \$10-28 for Nos. 1 and 21; small sales from the wharf at \$10-28 for Nos. 1 and 21; small sales from \$250-28 50.0 so in quality—about 108 bbls sold at the latter figure, and \$0.00 boxes scaled on private terms.

FILUT.—Several cargoes of Oranges and Lemons bbls soid at the latter figure, and 5,000 boxes scaled on private terms.

FRUIT.—Several cargoes of Oranges and Lemons have arrived, and mostly been disposed of from the what at \$20 50 for inferior, and \$20 50 for prime lots. Other kinds of foreign Fruit are scaree. In Domestic Fruit there is a moderate business doings, Green Apples soil at \$40 50 bbl, as in quality. Dried Apples are selling at \$50 m. Order Peuches command \$60 for quarters, and \$8 \notin 0 for halves. Craiberries of good quality are scarce. Of Peanuts, a cargo of African sold on terms keep trivate. kept private.

FFATHEMS are rather better, and they are in fair symand; rate: of prime Western at 30,3050 \$\phi\$ m.

FREIGHTS are dull, and to Liverpool we quote Flour at 28,3628 \$\phi\$ (form at 70,814), in shipper's bags and in bulk, and heavy goods at 285 \$\phi\$ ton. A large number of vessels have recently been taken up to load coal on (Roverment at 250 that, at \$\pmi\$ \$\pmi\$ 25,25 \$\pi\$ 5.00 to Ship Island. Vessels suitable for the West Indies are wanted; several charters were made out and back to Cuba at 40c for Sugar and \$\pmi\$ 23,350 for Molesses, foreign port charges paid. Coal freights are unchanged. lesses, foreign por carriers parchanged.

Charlied to fix quotations.

GUANO—The season has now commenced, and there is more doing in the article; the stores of all kinds are very small.

is more doing in the article; the stores of all kinds are very small.

HEMP.—Prices are unchanged; a small sale of American was made at a price kept secret.

HIDES are quiet, with sales of 2,000 Mon'evideo at 27c, and 1,300 Kips at 25c, on time.

HOPS are dull, with sales of first-sort Eastern and Western, at 14 to 20 cp 1b, which is a decline.

LUMBER.—There is more inquiry, but as yet very little doing; sales of 200,000 feet Southern yellow-pine Boards at \$14 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M feet.

MOLASSES.—The market is very quiet; small sales of 400 bbds Matarzas and Muscovado at 23 x30c, on time, and New York syrup at 25 x20c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—The stocks of all kinds are very small. Sales of medium grade Rosin at \$6.75 x \$7.50, at which figure it is in good demand. Tar and Pitch remain as last quoted, with extremely light supplies. For Spirits Turpentine there is very little inquiry, buyera holding off. About 1,000 casks sold by anction at 92 x \$100 cash and time, with small sales at \$1.55 x \$1.10 per gallon.

OHS.—Fish Oils are unlet with a limited hystogenes decorated. gallon.

OILS.—Fish Oils are quiet with a limited business doing. Lineaed is also steady, with sales of 5,000 gallons at \$5,000 gallons at #85 per galios.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone interaction of Sperms and Whalebone interaction of Sp

INCE.—There is but little here, and Carolina is selling in a small way at 727 %c; a lot of East India sold at 6% c6%c.

AALT.—Prices are unchanged; all the recent arrivals of Liverpool fine and ground have been taken on private terms; 1,500 bus West India fold by auction at 27c, cash; 5,000 tons Cadiz sold on terms kept private.

SEEDS.—There is a moderate demand for Cloverseed at previous quotations; sales of \$2000 bus ranging from \$525.25 for fair and prime quality. Timothy is dull at \$2.12% c2.25 \$\psi\$ bus, Flaxseed is taken on arrival at \$2.12% c2.25 \$\psi\$ bus, Flaxseed is taken on arrival at \$2.10%2.15 \$\psi\$ bus.

SUGAR.—There has been more doing in the article since our last notice, and holders have advanced their prices \$\price\$ (c; sales of 1,500 links Cuba at 6% \pi 27% c for refining and good grocery grades, and Porto Rico at 8% \pi 8\pi 18.13.—Brandy and Gin are firm, but very quiet.

N. E. Rum sells at 36\pi 57c. Whicky is unsettled and lower; selse of Ohio bids at 21\pi 25c, hids at 21\pi 22\pi 26c, and drudge at 22\pi 23\pi 6 at 21\pi 25c, hids at 21\pi 223\pi 6 at 47\pi 16 at 21\pi 25c, and drudge at \$22\pi 23c \pi gallon.

STARCH.—The Madison Company have advanced their quotations, and it has been sold to some refer at 4\pi c; sales of Kingsford at 6\pi 7\pi c, usual discount off to the trade.

TALLUW is unchanged; sales of city-rendered at 9c, and courter of \$\pi 25c \pi 4000. in a small way at 7007 %c; a lot of East India sold at 6%

the trade.

TALLOW is unchanged; sales of city-rendered at 9c, and country at \$\(\) DIED, at his late residence, at Gansevoortville Saratoga county, N. Y., Gen. Herman Gansevoortrille, Saratoga county, N. Y., Gen. Herman Gansevoort, in the cighty-fourth year of his age, a highly esteemed citizen of that place, and son of the lata Gen. Peter Gansevoort, the hero and defender of Fort Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame.

DESERTING FROM THE BRITISH ARMY—The Kingston (C. W.) News urges that a guard be placed on Wolf island, St. Lawrence river, to save the British soldiers, who are deserting to the United

States in squads. Large numbers have deserted this winter, and the utmost vigilance is exercised to prevent whole regiments from making a stampede across the lines. Civilians are employed and large rewards offered by the city authorities to prevent Southern Currency.—The bankers of this city have occasional offerings of Southern currency. The rates of discount for that description of money are as follows: Plan ers' Bank of Tennessee, 25 per cent.; Union Bank, 30 per cent.; Sta'e Bank of Tennessee, 50 per cent. The notes of the banks of other rebellious States are discounted at the rate of 40 per cent.—Louisville Journal.

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ne our stock which consists of new styles mps, and all articles pertaining to the SHREP AND GOAT SKINS.....A small invoice of Sheep and Goat Skins for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. SPRING GARDEN Street. mh25-tf

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" Molasses Pitcher. " Castor. " Waiter " Drinking Cup. Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles. " Neck " Bracelet, Madallion.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 208.

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Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons

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CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladios' Cloaks, 25 per cent. under former prices, &c., &c. A. H. GIBBS. mb26-1m 531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs. SIBLEY MOLTEN. & WOODRUFF, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Are now opening and daily receiving a new and CHOICE STOCK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. respectfully call the attention of buyers gene

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The most elegant assortment in the city.
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mh26-3m First door above Chestnut. LOAKS.—If you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142 North EIGHTH Street, above Cherry. mb26-3m

E. CORNER EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

exceeding thirty thousand. After the pictures are printed, they are subjected Shepherds' Plaids, all grades to an ingeniously arranged circulating cold water bath for several hours, usually a whole night, in or-STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN 10,000 YARDS OF FANOY SILKS.

Ill grades and qualities, purchased at prices far below cost of importation, consequently they are able to rone of the LARCEST and CHEAPEST assortments. der to divest them of all superfluous chemicals, and to make the impressions absolutely durable. After this process, being thoroughly dried, they are ready for the Mounting Room, where they are pared down to the requisite size. They are then attached to pure white cards, by the use of a fine and very cohesive paste, run between metallic rollers of some two tons pressure, and after being

Plain Styles of Organdies.
Rich printed Örgandies.
Children's neat fine Chintzes.
Fiqués for Girls, and Wrappers.
New, neat, and rich De Laines.
Bright plaid Worsteds.
New printed Bareges, very cheap.
Foulard Robes, at very low rates.
New Spring Shawls and Manties.
SHARP LESS BROS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

CHOICE STYLES.
MERBIMACS,
SPRAGUE SPBAGUE,
PACIFIC,
ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.

THE WORLD.

"EXCELSIOR"

From the editorial correspondence of the Chicago Post, dated above Island No. 10, March 30th, the following paragraphs are taken : An Alarm.

Many were somewhat startled this morning by a rapid succession of the sound of six or seven heavy guns, as if at a great distance from the flect. Various conjectures were raised as to the direction from which the sound came, some contending that it was at Now Madrid, while the majority insisted that Point Pleasant was near the origin. Among those to whose ears the tale of the fourteen rebel gunboats reported building at New Orieans, had come a few days provious with direiul significance, there was a flutter of excitement, anxious discussion and speculations. Visions of stupendous floating batteries, capable of incredible number of knots an hour in speed, and encased in railroad iron, seemed to "loom up" and clustor around the head of the island, while from their open ports, guns of several hundred pounds calibre open ports, guns of several hundred pounds calibre peered forth ready to destroy the flotilla at the first broadside. No such sad mishap occurred luring the day, however, and we still are safe. The New Rebel Gunboats. Speaking of the new iron-clad gunboats which he rebels are said to be building at New Orleans, correspondent says:

From Island No. 10.

THE DETAILS TO MONDAY LAST.

a correspondent says:

At Hickman, so late the abode of Socessionists, and subsequently to a great degree; the confidence of projected schemes and measures, the number is said by the inhabitants to never have been placed higher than seven. And even the reports there prevalent did not give them the benefit of such a coat of mail, nor even surrounded them with a great degree of invulnerability, as to regard them anything more than a means of defence instead of aggression. Iron is a scarce commodity in the South. When church bells are demanded for the cannon founder, and hardware of every-daying confissated founder, and hardware of every-dayluse confiscated, as it is fully corroborated has been done there, no other inference can be drawn than that the raw other inference can be drawn than that the raw material is fast giving out, and new mines must be discovered or some other metal substituted. It is probably upon these gunboats that the rebels depend to carry on the aggressive policy proposed by certain Confederate journals. That scheme included the repulse of Commodore Foote's flottlia, the recapture of Columbus, the taking of Cairo, and forcible possession of the Illinois Central railroad, its northern termini, Chicago and Dunleith included; immediate passage up the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; the capture of Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the consequent "relief of eppressed Southrons" in the latter city, besides sundry other important aggressive movements—and all with fourteen gunboats! This course the Memphis Avalanche not long since solemnly predicted would be

lanche not long since solemnly predicted would be The Red Rover The Red Rover.

Of late, rebel steamers have been very unfrequent visitors about the works of the enemy, which are within the limits of vision from our only point of observation—the decks of the gunboats. The aeronaut, who made his observations on one of those days last week in which fog and smoke combined to shut out everything from view, reported several moored some distance below the island, but they have not progressed up the stream where they could be seen, as they were on the few first days succeeding the arrival of the fleet. But one came up in plain sight to day. It was supposed to be the Red Rover, a boat well known on these waters prior to the breaking out of the war. Its visit was of short duration, and it soon withdrew.

Brisk Cannonading. The cannonading on both sides has been more rapid than was that of yesterday. The mortars in particular have made many excellent efforts toward the island. It has been heratofore stated that Col. Buford and Capt. Moynalin, accompanying Prof. Steiner on his balloon trips, discovered that the shots of the mortars were, in the majority of cases, far beyond the place it was designed they should strike. This is true of those fired in the direction of the island; while they were the state of the stat rection of the island; while they were thus elevated the greater number fell far beyond the works of the enemy, while not one which struck the ground fell short. A few exploded in the air over the works.

Anxiety to Hear from Pope The greatest anxiety is daily manifested to obtain late intelligence from the forces under Gen. Pope at New Madrid, and a day passing without the receipt of news from that quarter is a day of suspense. It will not be difficult for your readers who have studied the position of affairs in this locality to understand the reasons which prompt this desire on the part of these accompanies. cality to understand the reasons which prompt this desire on the part of those accompanying the expedition. The success of our force at this place is closely allied with movements from that direction—movements to the accomplishment of which obstaces have thus far been presented, but which, it is heped, will ere long be removed. The position of Gen. Pope is now one of the most important of any that has been captured or assumed since the beginning of the war. The great stake was worthy of the means by which it was won, and the long and successful siege sustained by the army of Gen. Pope before the town, paved the way for the sudden and utter oyerthrow of the Confederate army in the position we have now assailed.

Our Pickets Surrounded by Water.

The earth of Donaldson's Point daily presents a swollen area above the surface of the water. Colonel Buford's pickets have been surrounded ever since stationed on duty, and the encroaching element gradually circumscribes their sphere of action. It is possible they may be forced by the press of diraumstances, in this case vater, to make the first evacuation of this point. The high water has in no wise benefited us, and has done no injury to the rebels. It has threatened danger to their works, but, so far as it is possible for us to determine, has not executed the threat. They are above it, and a rise of at least three feet must ensue before scriously interfering with their position. It has increased the strength of the current of the Mississippi, and rendered our position in a fight much more hazardous. Even the towboats now find it extremely difficult to manage burdens find it extremely difficult to manage burdens which, at the common stage of water, they would be able to rattle up stream with the greatest ease. Against all these difficulties, in addition to the guns

[Special correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Monday, March 31.—The Wilson has just received orders for Cairo, and I improve the time to add to my letter a few items of interest, which would seem to indicate a different line of policy would seem to indicate a different line of policy upon the part of the rebels. From our position while communicating with the Benton, by the aid of a glass I could discover gangs of men and teams at work upon the upper battery, which we had supposed was completely silenced. The lower part of the battery is submerged, but the upper portion is being repaired. Upon the main land a long line of new fortifications have been thrown up, and several entrenched camps established. This would seem to corroborate the assertion of the Memphis papers, that reinforcements had been sent to the highly polished by a liquid application, they are sent down to the Reception Room and deposited in low prices at which they are sold is really marvel-as. A carte de visite, for instance, sold by cation houses—all of which establishments are in a

says:

We yesterday had a call from an individual, named Hiram Wilkinson, whose home is in Buffulo, New York, but who has been for nearly two years a resident of the South. He gave us a detailed account of his impressment into the Secession army, and his subsequent escape, on the 24th of last month, from the rebel line at Corinth, which bears the mark of truth upon it, but, which we omit; and he showed a pass signed by Stanley Matthews, Provoet Marshal of Nashville.

He was attached to an independent company of

As might be supposed, he is prepared to execute every branch of his art, from the small carte to the life-size photograph, colored and plain; also, ivorytypes, talbotypes, and every description of mounting and frames. Everything in this establishment proceeds with the system and regularity of clockwork.

TREMENDOUS ACITATION AGAINST WHITE CHOKERS.—The Paris Spore, of March 7, which is the journal patronized by the clubs and by young France, announces the immediate extinction of the white neokcloth—it is singularly bitter against this admitted portion of the dress toilet. It seems that the young men of fashion will not go to pariles where this part of the costume is indispensable, and many of the patronesses of high circles have given in to the decision. It appears that a lady of high distinction, who has the reputation of making the most elegant courtesy in Europe after the Queen Victoria, excited the risible faculties of one of the most aristocratic assemblies by offering a most gracious specimen of her talent to the white-neoked butler, whom she mistock for the master of the abandonment of the detestable white, and the substitution of rose or pink silk.

The MECHANICS of Buffalo are on a strike for twenty-five cents more a day, all around. They are been getting from \$1 to \$2 a day.

Pennsylvania. UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS USED TO CARRY OUT THE One of the most bare faced bank robberies we ever heard of took place at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 27th of March. The chief actor was a mere boy named Redman. The city being under martial law, and a very sharp lookout being kept after Secessionists, the youngster forged an order of the provost marshal, asking a militury officer in command in the city for a squad of six men to aid in the arrest of Mr. Hammer, of the firm of Hammer & Co., bankers, on a charge of disloyalty to the Government. Not being altogether satisfied with the aspect of the provost marshal's signature to the request, the officer applied to refused to detail the men. Another forgery enabled Redman to procure the services of a squad of men from a Wisconsin regiment, who accompanied him to the banking house, which is situated in one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the city. Stationing the guard One of the most bare faced bank robberies we above all things, and accordingly he forbade it. Resistance only brought the guard with their bristling bayonets, and Hammer, at the risk of impalement, threw what he could readily catch up into the safe and locked it. On being ordered to open it he refused, but was obliged to give up the key. The lock being a combination one, Redman could not open it, although he tried very hard. Hammer was commanded to unlock the safe but that he absocommanded to unlock the safe, but that he absolutely refused to do, and was given over to the guard, who took him to a place of custody. Meanwhile Redman gathered up what money was left—some \$2,250—and pocketed it. He then made his way coully through the crowd around the door and effected his escape. While the act of plunder was going on, a partner in the bank ran to the provost marshal to learn the cause of the sudden and unjust arrest of the head of the firm, when he discovered that no order had been issued for Mr. Hammer's

gund for the release of the prisoner, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the devoucement of the plot was reached. The banker had been robbed and imprisoned; Unclo Sam's troops had been used to do the work, and the bold scamp who planned and executed the daring scheme had, for the time, escaped. Notwithstanding his good luck, however, he has since been arrested, and will shortly enact the next scene in the drama he so successfully haden. He has extract a place in the variations. began. He has earned a place in the penitentiary, and a position among the first cracksmen of the

Pennsylvania......56,373 | Rhode Island...... 3,918

THE PROMOTION OF COL. DEVENS.—Col. Devens, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, who has been nominated for brigadier general, is the favorite of the Massachusetts delegation, who say that he won this nomination in the baptism of fire at Ball's Bluff. DEPREDATIONS OF MICE.—Our Oldtown farmers report much damage to their trees the past winter from the mice. The deep snow has driven

noxious doctrine, I leave every man to determine.

Our future folicy.

I am willing, therefore, to adopt the policy of the President in regard to slavery in the States, to abolish slavery in this District, to promote a system of voluntary colonization. I am in favor of confiscation; I think such a measure should be passed promptly. We must seize upon the property of these men who have taken up arms against the Government. Our people, when they come to pay taxes, will demand it. These men know it. They themselves are confiscating all the property of their own citizens who will not take up arms. In a paper laid on

THE universal Yankee is always up to time. Five applications have been made to Government for licenses to open hotels at Richmond, when