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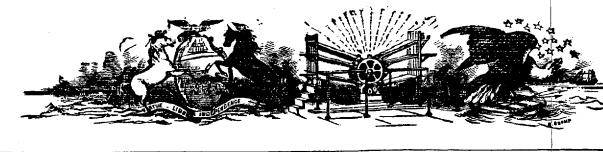
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3 inch " 40c. "
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business, as low as can be purchased elsewhere. asiness, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

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VOL. 5.—NO. 209.

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NEW STYLES, AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-

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Including Goods suited for MILITARY PURPOSES,

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favorable terms. NEW SPRING GOODS. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

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BILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3.00, now \$2.00 CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks.

25 per cent. under former prices, &c., &c. A. H. GIBBS. 531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs.

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SPRING GARDEN Street. of half a dozen ministers, really has no time for immoralities.

To show one's teeth without being able to bite is

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER FROM LONDON.

Queen Victoria's Health-Albert and Victoria Mausoleum-A Hitch about the Albert Obelisk-The Press Condemns it-Great Word-Battle in the House of Lords=Victoria's Letter of Reproof to Lord Chancellor Westbury Royal Marriage-Pulmerston's Position-The King of Prussia's Difficulties-Greece The Pope and the Roman Question -Napoleon-Russin-Windfall to an American Actress-Death of Phillips "On Evidence" .. Unfrocking the Clergy-Demise of the London Morning Chronicle—Its History and Decline-Thornton Hunt-George Stiff's

Correspondence of The Press.] London, March 22, 1862. Queen Victoria's health suffers no longer from he heavy domestic loss she was afflicted with, last December. She rides in a carriage and on horse back, and walks a great deal in Windsor Park. She receives her Ministers on necessary business, and has even been visited at her own request, by Lord Derby. On Wednesday, she gave audience to Dr. Thompson, the new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, where he went through the feudal (and foolish) custom of rendering her homage for the lands, attached to the See, whereof he now has episcopal life-use. Yesterday, she presided at a Privy Council. Still, is she in sound health? This day week,

it is said, without consulting any person, she sumconed her children and almost every one, of whatsoever degree, in her household, to walk with her to Frogmore, where, exactly a year before, her mother had died. There was a pedestrian procession of some fifty persons, headed by the Queen On reaching Progmote, the ground was found staked out, and a mason or two attended. The Queen then laid the foundation stone of a mausoleum, in which her own remains are finally to rest, with those of her late husband. The stone was inscribed thus: "The foundation stone of this building, erected by Queen Victoria in pious remembrance of her great and good husband, was laid by her the 15th day of March, A. D. 1862. 'Blessed are they that sleep in the Lord.'"

ep in the Lord.'' This done, the procession, again headed by the Queen, who never spoke one word, marched back to Windsor Castle. No particular account of this escapade has been published, but it is much talked The amountaiready subscribed in London for the

Albert Memorial exceeds £45,000, but its disposal puzzles the trustees of this large fund. Toadyism of Royalty is so ordinary here that nobody was surprised when it was announced that said Trustees had applied to the Queen to ask how she would like the money to be expended. There was much astonishment, believe me, when her Majesty replied, in a letter so strangly worded that it seemed as if written under the influence of other, that she desired an Obelisk to be erected in honor of the deeased Prince. It is doubtful whether her suggestion, which is very absurd-an Egyptian monument over an Angle-German Prince !-will be adopted, but the difficulty is to evade it, without offence to the Queen. However, The Times hints at the incongruity, and Punch ridicules the idea, by suggesting that the Obelisk be made of cast-iron, of tremendous size and weight, as iron is one of the great staples of the country. A better authority out with an article, very brief but very conclusive,

on the anti-Obelisk side. It refers to a French book by Monsieur Hennin, ("Les Monumens de l'Histoire de France.") in which he shows the absurdity of removing from foreign localities productions of Art which lose their associations when transferred. Such, he says, is the Obelisk brought from the Temple of Luxor, in Egypt, and stuck up in the Place de la Concorde, in Paris-a stone covered with hieroglyphics which one man in a million can decipher, which would be in place in an Egyptian museum, but, set up in a public square in Paris, is an anachronism and a manifest absurdity. If the objection to an original Obelisk be good, it must extend to an unmeaning copy. The Art Journal, which properly exercises much influence, for it is a publication conducted with ability and liberality, hopes that, as to the Albert Obelisk, M. Hennin's views will prevail, so that the work may be an original, lasting lesson, and delight to our own people, and calculated to secure universal applause." This is very true; but what a towering rage Queen Victoria will in-

lulge in if her Obelisk idea be rejected! You have probably read the debate, a few evenings ago, in the House of Lords, on the Bankruptcy Bill, when Lord Chelmsford and Lord Westbury had a set-to of words—quite a Heenan and Sayers affair-and Lords Derby and Granville cut in, as in a free fight, and a general scolding took place. Chelmsford, formerly Sir Frederick Thesiger, was Lord Derby's Chancellor in 1858-9, and Westbury, lately Sir Richard Bethell, succeeded Lord Campbell, last summer, on the Woolsack. Thesiger, a silver-tongued gentleman, care control his temper ; Bethell is as fiery as a Celt. However, they called each other liars, slanderers, and so on, (in language not very Parliamentary, and as might be expected, have caught it from the

newspapers. The Times wound up a severe arti-"But still we will venture to say, that if this sort of wordy conflict is to go on, it were better that some one of the committee rooms should be set apart for it, and that the room should padded, as certain rooms in county institutions are. If it be found that the law lords have peculiar If it be found that the law lords have peculiar propensities of speech, some means must be taken to render their indulgence consistent with the dignity of an assembly in which the people of England feel an interest. We have been accustomed to vaunt our House of Lords as the most deliberate, and courteous, and high principled assembly in the world. How can we continue to uphold this belief while some of the most influential of the Parse are while some of the most influential of the Peers are publicly giving such characters to each other?" It is said that the Queen has written a very severe letter of reproof to Lord Chancellor Westbury, who was clearly in the wrong on this occasion. The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse will not be delayed much beyond the return of the Prince of Wales, who will give private manner, and "the happy couple" will reside at Frogmore, which is in Windsor Park.

the bride away. It will be solemnized in the most The recent Parliamentary elections have mainly gone against the Ministry. The North Riding of Yorkshire, formerly one of the most liberal of county constituencies, has returned Mr. Morritt, a decided Tory, as successor to the late Mr. Cayley, a strong Palmerston man. No doubt, the conservatives are becoming stronger in the Lower House, but they will not make any attempt, this session, to displace Palmerston—who is not a jot more liberal than Derby. The Queen's health, which the excitement of a change of Ministry would seriously affect, is felt, by all parties, as a sufficient reason for avoiding political battles just now. Old Pam

seems likely to die in harness. His title (an Irish Viscounty) dies with him, as he has neither son, brother, nor nephew, and the children of his sisters cannot inherit it, as it was granted only in the male line. There is not much foreign news. The King o Prussia, foolishly determined to be an absolute monarch, has quarrelled with his Parliament and parted with the Liberal members of his Cabinet. The Crown Prince, husband to our Princess Royal, is said to have expressed himself most strongly against this impolicy. If the new Parliament should be as liberal as the old, the present King of Prussia may supply a new chapter to my friend,

Dr. Doran, for his amusing book, "Monarchs who have retired from Business." He had a great chance—of displacing Austria as Head of the German Powers-and he has missed it, and may lose his throne, if not his life. The Greek insurrection has been put down-for

the present. It would appear impossible for King Othe to become popular. The illness of the Pope is again reported, but this news comes every other week or so, and few mind t now. His Holiness, a simple-minded and kindhearted clergyman as ever lived, wants only a few weeks of completing his seventieth year. One of Cavour's friends has published, at Turin, some very curious details about the Roman question, which, it is said, was nearly settled, at one

time, by Cavour and Antonelli, on these terms: "1. The Roman Court to recognize the Kingdom Italy, and the Pope to crown Victor Emmanuel. 2. The Pope to retain his sovereign rights over the partimony of St. Peter, which, however, would be administered by Victor Emmanuel and his successors as vicars of the Supremo Pontiff. 3. The talian Government to settle an annual income of 10,000 Italian scudi on each of the cardinals. The cardinals to be de jure members of the Italian Senate. 5. A suitable civil list to be fixed for the Holy Father, to be derived from the revenues of the patrimony of St. Peter. 6. The due and perpetual fulfilment of all these conditions of the Italian Government to be duly secured by a law and special contract, in addition to other more efficient quarantees."

cient guarantees. Napoleon's present position is so weak, in consequence of the difficulty with the Legislative body, that some of the newspapers in his own interest boldly say a war, somewhere, will be necessary, by its glory and success, to reassure the public mind. The thousand and one scandals which represent Napoleon and his wife as on bad terms, are absurd fictions. They continue devoted to each other, and I dare say, sometimes smile together at the report of her flirtations and his infidelities. Napoleon, who really governs France, and does the work

extremely absurd, but this is what Czar Alexander LETTER FROM NASHVILLE. of Russia has just done. One Prince Dolgoroukon, a Russian, published a book at Paris called "The Truth about Russia," and the Czar ordered him home, on penalty of losing his rank and property. The Prince saucily replied in these words: "The ardinance condemns me to the forfeiture of the title of Prince. Sire, in our days a title to which the exercise of political power is not attached is worthless; and to the vain title of Prince I attach no From our Special Correspondent. value. But your Majesty has not the right to de-NASHVILLE, March 30, 1862.

real sovereignty they exercised, just as you exercise your sovereignty at this moment. My ancestors, as you know, Sire, were Grand Dukes, and governed Russia at a time when your Majesty's ancestors were not even simple Counts of Oldenburg." Miss Georgina Kinlock, (her married name is Mrs. Stevens, I believe,) an actress from America lately here, received a notice in the papers of last Tuesday that she and her sister Adine may respec-tively receive sums of fifty pounds each, bequeathed to them by Charlotte Georgina Sophia Kinlock, late of Amphitheatre row, Lambeth. The will, dated 23d August, 1835, was proved at Doctors' Commons on the 15th December following, and the hundred pounds in question was left in trust to accumulate

until the young ladies respectively attained the age

prive me of it, for my ancestors did not receive it

from yours. My ancestors bore it by reason of the

of twenty-one years, or married under that ago. The sole executrix of the will is Mrs. Hannah Clutterbuck, and the legal notice: "And whereas it is supposed that the said Adine and Georgiea Kinlock were the children of John Kinlock, a sen of the said testatrix, who, it is believed, left England upwards of thirty-three years ago for America, and there married and afterwards went to the West Indies and died there, his family returning to America: The said logacies not having been claimed, notice is hereby given, that unless the said Adine Kinlock and Georgina Kinlock, or their respective legal representatives, shall, on or before the 1st day of January, 1863, deliver to Messrs G. and E. Hilleary, 5 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch street, London, the solicitors of the said

Fenchurch street, London, the solioitors of the said Hannah Clutterbuck, (who is now residing near London,) a statement of their respective claims and title to the said legacies, the said Hannah Clutterbuck will, as such residuary legatee as aforesaid, claim the same legacies and accumulations as belonging to her absolutely, and will dispose of the same accordingly." me accordingly. Mrs. Stevens, I hear, is the sole survivor of the two legatees. By this time, the bequest, owing to the accumulation of interest, has probably trebled itself, or even become quadrupled. The lady has friends in America, no doubt, who should bring

this matter to her notice. I mention it here, in the hope that it may meet their eyes. In the obituary of this week you will find the name of Samuel Marsh Phillips-well known to overy American lawyer by his standard work, now classic in the profession, on the "Law of Evidence." He was 82 years old, and his university career, in Cambridge, greatly distinguished himself, being eighth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medalist sixty years ago. Called to the bar, he soon entered Parliament, and was made Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1827, a position he retained until in 1848, when he retired on the usual pension, and was made a Privy Councillor. His book on evidence ranks higher in

our courts than Starkie's or Roscoe's. "Once a parson, always a parson," used to be the law as well as the rule. A man in Holy Orders (of the Churches of England or Rome) could not shake off his clerical and assume a lay capacity. Thus Horne Tooke, the philologist, after a special act of Parliament prevented his sitting a second time in the House of Commons, because he was "a Priest in Orders," was a clergyman legally to his dying day, though he laid aside the prefix of "Reverend" to his name. There is an act now bev declares his conscientious di doctrines of the United Church of England and freland, the Bishop may unfrock him, registering his formal deposition from holy orders, and making him a layman once more. For one year after such deposition, the party may not sit in the House of Commons. Surely, this statute shows considerable

common sense, as well as some humanity. The poor old Morning Chronicle has suspended its publication. On Thursday no paper was issued, the office (in the Strand, nearly opposite Somerset House) was closed, and a placard pasted on the door announced that its publication was " unavoidably deferred until Monday next, March 24." It has diliquesced from a complaint called impecuniceity. Once the leading Liberal paper in England, under Mr. James Perry's management, it has sensibly declined, of late years, through bad management. On Perry's death, it was sold to Mr. William Clements, proprietor of Bell's Life and The Observer, for the sum of forty thousand pounds, paid down "on the nail," when the copyright and plant were legally transferred. Clements, after retaining it for several years, re-sold it, for much less than it cost him, to Mr. (now sir John) Easthope, a stock broker, who was a member of Parliament, and spent no end of money in trying to make it a rival to The Times. Its most flourishing time, inder Easthope, was when Dr. Charles Mackay, the best living song-writer of this day in England, was the managing editor. After he left it, to conduct a paper in Glasgow, Mr. Doyle, who is Easthope's on-in-law, became editor; a position for which he was quite unqualified. Doyle was made Commissioner of Poor Laws, or of Factories, I forget which, with a life-salary of £1,000 a year, and left the Chronicle. People suspected that Sir John Easthope used his journal for stock-jobbing purposes, and ceased to rely upon it. Then Easthope, becoming unfortunate in Capel Court, (i. e. in the Stock Exchange, close by,) sold out. The Chroniele has since passed into various hands, and the last owner, George Stiff, bought it for a song, after it had lost the remnant of its character, by becoming the avowed organ of Napoleon in London. At that time, I believe, it was chiefly conducted by Thornton Hunt, who has the present credit or discredit of writing most of the able anti-American articles in the Daily Telegraph. Under Mr. Stiff, it was a penny (two-cent) paper, but though he spent money on it—which he could spare, from the profits of his London Journal and Weekly Times—he could not permanently galvanize it. Perhaps it may reappear on Monday. I do not expect it. So ends the Morning Chronicle, in its ninety-third year. On Thursday, the day that the Chronicle did not appear, Mr. Stiff, its proprietor, was adjudicated bankrupt. I doubt whether the Weekly Times, a good property, is still in his hands. Certainly, he retained the London Journal, which is a penny illustrated literary paper, circulating about 500,000 copies a week. Stiff himself, an illiterate man, is a wood-engraver by trade, with the best administrative power, as a newspaper man, I ever had the

opportunity of observing. He is a tall, thin, wiry man, of about fifty—prudent in money matters until now, and a practical temperance man. The "Situation" in the West. The St. Louis Republican has the following decription of the "situation" of the Federal and rebel arnies in the West. The Republican says:

Events are thickening in the West. A tremondous array of the best soldiers in the country is now ferming for attack on one side and defence on the other, in the neighborhood of Corinth, Miss. By this time the main forces of Gen. Buell's company have plead the mediants in a content of the mand have placed themselves in support of the columns of Gen. Grant at Pittsburg and Savannah, and a great conflict is impending. Gen. Lew. Wallace, with a sufficient force, has isolated Gen. Johnston from his western communications, and cut off all rebel reinforcements in that quarter. We hear that Gen. Halleck is about to take the field in person, and, placing himself at the head of his gallent soldiers direct the movements soon to exercise so vast an influence upon the duration of

his gallent soldiers, direct the movements soon to exercise so vast an influence upon the duration of the war.

The plans for the coming operations are grand and magnificent, and, if they should only partially succeed, we shall be able to chronicle most important results. Meanwhile, nobody will be hurt in feeling if the rebels remain with their ten or fifteen or twenty thousand men at Island No. 10, and Com. Foote will probably continue to treat them as tenderly as he can, while making a show of fight, so as not to drive them off. If we regard Island No. 10 as the right wing of the Confederate line, the left of which rests at Corinth, Jackson and Humboldt would be the centre; but with Pope below, with an impassable blockade, Jackson and Humboldt are really the left, which must be protected in order to save Forts Randolph and Pillow.

The military maxim is not to attack two danks of the enemy at the same time, but to turn either the right or left, or break through the centre. So, considering Island No. 10 and its supporting fortifications either as the left wing of the rebels or as an independent position, such as Johnston's now is at Chattanooga, it would not be good policy to more than menace No. 10 whilst the operations are going on below. Thus, if Grant, Buell, Smith, and the other Federal commanders under Halleck, succeed in overpowering the enemy at Corinth, compelling a capitulation, Memphis will at once fall, and with it the whole defences on the Mississippiriver, including Island No. 10, Forts Randolph and Pillow, and every other fortification and battery above the Tennessee commercial capital.

Of matters in Arkansas, little can now be said, both contending belligerents not being in a condition to fight—the rebels having to reorganize and Of matters in Arkansas, little can now be said, both contending belligerents not being in a condition to fight—the rebeis having to reorganize and recruit, and Gen. Curtis having to await supplies and reinforcements to enable him to pursue.

Thus stands the "situation," from which it will appear that earnest work is on hand in various quarters, and that the antagonists are marshalling their forces for severe and decisive conflicts. We can afford to be patient and confident, for the signs of the times are full of promise.

A LETTER from Port Royal says small-pox pre-vails to an alarming extent among the negroes in Beaufort and on the island. There are now twenty-Beautort and on the island. Incre are now twenty-five cases in the small-pox hospital, under the care of Dr. Waldock, of Boston, Mass., who went with Mr. Pierce. He is an able physician, and very successful in cases of that loathsome disease, and has logt but few cases. He is now engaged in vaccinating the negroes, and has already treated between five hundred and fifty and six hundred men, women, and children. vomen, and children.

Mississippi has now about 450,000 slaves. In

the meantime, the white population will be, proba-ly, very little greater than it is now.

vernor Johnson, or either of the other individuals who formed his party. No display was made by their friends whatever. The entrance in the city was without any pretension, and, after being called on by many persons heretofore intimate and politically friendly to Johnson, at the usual hour of retiring the whole party retired to bed. Messrs. Johnson and Ethenidge were serenaded, and, on being called out, they made brief addresses. These addresses indicated, we are told, a mild and concileatory course as the policy designed to be inaugurated by the provisional reign of Governor Johnson.

ceeded, to a great extent, in affording pr

rate notes do not pass, and are being sold by timid and doubting holders, or those who are too necessitous to hold them, at about thirty cents to the dollar, for gold. We are told that the Union and Planters' Banks have yielded, almost without solicitation, to the embrace of the Federal possessors of the site. That here it is said not only discredited tation, to the embrace of the Federal possessors of the city. They have, it is said, not only discredited the notes of the Confederate States, but they are discrediting the issues of the Bank of Tennessee.

We are informed that a large army were marching, on Sunday last, on Columbia, and designed reaching there by Monday night. The line of march extended, so our informant states, some 23 miles. The army was averaged to reach Baleski.

On Saturday last, the Secessionists were elated and noisy in consequence of the rumors current that Hollins was in possession of the city of Louisville, and that he had threatened to destroy the city if Nashville was not speedily evacuated by the Government forces. No person with any intelligence whatever listened for a single moment to any such For the past few days the people oppo Government have been quite free in using sedi-

encouraged as to the result of his labors. Mr.

I am grieved to inform you that the newspaper

are in a lukewarm condition, patriotism with then

I trust it will prove interesting to lay before you

any fancy soaps; I laid my brown Windsor upon

minus the Windsor. Upon arriving at the depot,

that will cost you one dime, if you are anybody.

In fact, folks, do not come this way at all.

Letter from Munfordsville.

Munfordsville, Ky., March 29, 1862.

Although your correspondent has not yet traversed

Fort Donelson, or reached Nashville, you may ob-

serve that he has made some progress in those di-

ections; and you may also—with the exertion of a

little faith and reassurable credulity-expect to

hear of him at even more remote points than either

Munfordsville is a place that has only recently

Fort Donelson, Nashville, or Memphis.

bravely, but they were assailed by a

all the glorious hopes and memories which clus

ter around our starry ensign, and who entertained

two nights since your correspondent witnessed a

Major Nunes (formerly of your city, and more re-

cently of California, as I am informed) had just

paid Col. Bayle's regiment of Kentucky Cavalry,

which was encamped on the battle field, on its

march to Tennessee in search of the rebel Mor-

gan, and the soldiers determined to tender a dou-

ble compliment, as well to the living as the dead.

ceeded to the "sacred soil," hallowed by brave

deeds, where loyalty, henor, and courage repose

stars smiled sweetly in the blue heavens, the strains

of music breathed sympathy for those who had

changed "mortality for immortality," and closed

their eyes in this, to open them in a happier

world, where treason was known but once, and

condemned to all eternity. After the soldiers had

accomplished their solemn, though pleasant duty,

they sought the Colonel's tent and gave a delight-

ful serenade to Major Nunes, who was the guest of

Colonel Bayle during his sojourn in the camp

The Major expressed himself much pleased with

the compliment, and with the performance of the

You are probably expecting to hear some im

portant news from Island No. 10, Southern Tennessee, and Northern Mississippi, and you will not be

disappointed; but we expect that you will return

the compliment by announcing the capture of Nor-

folk, the Merrimac, and New Orleans. We do not

insist on your having Mobile for a fortnight yet,

but the three first named are a sine qua non, and must be captured in the coming week.

Will you oblige us, and see it done? and, in

return, we will accompli h any little matter you

may desire to have executed-such as the taking

of Memphis, Corinth, or Chattanooga. We see, occa-

sionally, some of your Pennsylvania friends in this

vicinity, and among them may be mentioned Major

Etting, of the pay department, who has recently taken charge of a brigade beyond Nashville; Ma-

jor William E. Hoy, now busy at Louisville, and

Major Jourdan, who has also charge of a brigade

beyond Nashville. They are all estimable gentle-

P. S.—If you desire to dis-grace your cabinet of

curiosities with specimens of Confederate money,

ten-dellar notes selling there for twenty five cents

Union money, and very dear at that. In the course

of a short time you may buy it by the bushel, and

use it as a cheap sort of fuel, it having had conside-

tion. Would it not be a good idea to dress Jeff

Davis, when about to be executed, in a suit of his

Important Order from Gen. Halleck

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISS.,)

IV. Privates and non-commissioned omers accent from their companies without leave will be reported as deserters. Hereafter, officers who neglect to obey this order, and connive at the absence of their men from duty, will, on proof of the fact, be mustered out of service; or, if the case be such

be mustered out of service; or, it the case be such as to require an example to be made, they will be tried and punished by court-martial.

V. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private coming to the city of St. Louis, without a proper leave of absence, will not receive a pass, but will be ordered immediately back to his regiment; and any officer who gives a leave of absence without rooms authority will be arrested.

ment; and any omeer who gives a leave of absence without proper authority will be arrested.

VI. No passes, except to officers permanently on duty in this city, will be issued for more than ten days, and the provest marshal will arrest all persons believed.

sons belonging to the service who are found in St. Louis without a proper pass, or the term of whose

Assistant Adjutant General

ass has expired.

By command of Major General Halleck.

N. H. McLean.

The Splendid Material of Our Army.

We find the following in the NewlYork Albion of

ess has expired

this week :

General Halleck has issued the following order:

Sr. Louis, April 2, 1862.

it can now be purchased very cheap at Nashville-

men, and serve their country.

rable influence in kindling the Sout

General Orders, No. 14.1

own rags?

in the long voiceless sleep, and there, while the

They marshalled their excellent band and pro-

cents; Louisville Democrat, 10 cents; Lo

being among the things that wore.

States except Philadelphia.

This was adopted, and the resolution, as amend-The Livery of Heaven Perverted—Secession ed, was passed-yeas 38, nays 14. Heresies in the Pulpit-Visit to Major Polk, brother of the ex-President-Widow Pulk-Mayor Cheatham was arrested at his residence Union League—a Similar League in Mem-phis—The Editor of the "Avalanche" Arand made no resistance. At the suggestion of the prisoner, the Governor granted him a parole until 12 o'clock to-day.
Governor Johnson is in good health, and feels rested—Arrest of Major Cheatham—Price of Eastern Papers-Caution to Immigrants.

East, the Secretary of State, is a citizen of Nashville, and understands the sentiment of the people On Sunday morning I repaired to the Episcopal A large number of the most influential men of the Church, corner of Spring and High streets, and city tendered their services to the Governor, in what I heard and saw convinced me that the study of God and religion, as practiced in this locality, are merely two additional lessons in the dogmatic case they were needed, to assist in the carrying on of the municipal government. book of Secession. The great precept which governs the Christian mind is God first, country next. This is not the case here. The poor deluded followers of Jeff Davis are so completely manacled the prices of newspapers. City papers, 5 cents; New York daily papers, 10 cents; New York illuswith the chains of sedition, that, notwithstanding they are supposed to assemble together upon fitting occasions for the absolute worship of God, anticipations of the future of the bogus Confederacy are uppermost in many minds. I am well aware that strictures upon devotional exercises should be made with great consideration and sincerity. When I enter the church of God I do it not profanely but with a desire to participate in the ceremony with religious simplicity; to observe the demeanor of the pastor and the congregation; and to listen to the holy anthems and Scriptural discourse These were the motives which impelled me to visit the Episcopal Church yestorday. At the time I had no idea of mentioning it; but as the minister saw fit to deviate from the rules of " Common prayer," I feel constrained to prove the truth of my remark

above, that the doctrine of Secession is still para mount in many minds. When the morning prayer was read, the minister carefully avoided the following: "O, Lord, our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth; most my washstand, yesterday, and this morning disheartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United covered a piece of most curiously-shaped brown. States, and all others in authority; and so replenish

do not hire a carriage for your hotel, for the them." etc. charges are two dollars an hour, and the driver Another fact worthy of notice: Previous to the would, in taking you to your place of destination, occupation of Nashville by the Federal forces, this prayer was not omitted, but "the President of the go by the way of Washington. Do not catch the eye of a black man, lest he lift his hat to you. and Confederated States" was substituted for "the President of the United States," which is not ac-Take particular pains to circulate a story among cording to "Common Prayer," page 6. the waiters that you are deaf, and thus guard Subsequently the litany was read by the minis against divers applications for concert money, etc. ter, and responded to by the congregation. I give

a portion : * * * "MINISTER. From all blindness of heart, from pride, vam-glory, and hypocrisy; from envy, hared, and malice, and all uncharitablen CONGREGATION, Good Lord, deliver us "M. From all inordinate and sinful affections. and from all the deceits of the world, the flesh, and

"C. Good Lord, deliver us. "M. From lightning and tempest; from plague pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder. C. Good Lord, deliver us." The next sentence immediately following the above quotations was omitted by the paster. It may be found upon page 13, Common Prayer:

"From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion; from all false doctrine, heresy and schism." etc. In the afternoon I enjoyed some pleasurable mo ments with the family of Major William Polk, brother of the deceased President of that name. It should be borne in mind that Major Polk is unconfore Parliament, whereby, when a clergyman so- ditionally for the cause of his country. He owns hundred slaves. His residence, I believe, is about forty miles distant from Nashville, but he is a refugee. His wife and family have lately joined him, and are occupying apartments at the St. Cloud Hotel. Major Polk has never wavered, but, on the

contrary, has stood firm. To insure the protection of his fond wife and children he dissembled, but staggered not. Mrs. Polk, if I may judge from her politoness, intelligence, and reserve, possesses all those sterling qualities which indicate a happy conscience and a charmed life. She is a kind mother and an amiable and affectionate wife, and is held in deservedly high estimation by the large circle who claim her friendship and acquaintance. I visited, in company with Major Polk, the grave of the distinguished President, and also the residence

of the widow Polk. She is a beautiful old lady, and her dignity and sweet conversation co my admiration. Before the flight of the Confederate troops and authorities, and ever since, there has existed in this city a "Union League," the members of which have been and are in uninterrupted communication with an order of the same nature in the city of Memphis. I learn that, at the present time, there are more Union men in Memphis than in Nashville. And, notwithstanding the tenor of the articles published would lead you to believe differently, the editor of the Memphis Avalanche is connected with the League, and that paper will be the Union organ upon the evacuation of the city by the rebels in arms. I received information, last evening, that the editor had been arrested for publishing the following article, which was written in this city, at the St. Cloud Hotel. I am permitted to publish it, with this introduction, from the fact that the American banner will float over Memphis before the number of The Press containing it can possibly

reach that city : NASHVILLE.-We learn, from different sources that Andrew Johnson, Provisional Governor of Tennessee, accompanied by Mossis. Etheridge and Maynard, has reached Nashville. They are said to have quietly entered the city, without pomp or parade, or military escort, and without the slightest demonstration of personal hostility towards Go-vernor Johnson, or either of the other individuals

chnson. We also learn that prominent and influential pubtic men of the State will be invited by Johnson to convene at Nashville, at an early period, to consult upon the policy and the measures to be adopted, in order to restore Tennessee to the Federal Vision of the State of the St

We also learn that the army of General Eucli is We also learn that the army of General Bueil 1s held to the most rigid discipline, and that no excesses are allowed to be indulged, and the most exacting impositions are made of the officers and soldiers, with the object of reconciling the people of the State to Federal rule or the authority of the old Government. The utmost vigilance is exercised to protect the persitn and property of Nashville and its vicinity. From all the information before its, we do not doubt that Gen. Buell has, so far, succeeded, to a great extent, in affording protection

to both.

The people of Nashville are represented as being still cold and distant, but hesitating; performing their ordinary business with a marked caution and reserve. Many people in and around Nashville, however, it is said, have lost confidence in the Confederate States.

We learn that the Federals are introducing the Treasury notes of the old Government, and that they are passing currently at Nashville. Confederate notes do not pass, and are being sold by timid to both

march extended, so our informant states, some 23 miles. The army was expected to reach Pulaski by to day. This is doubtless the army spoken of in our last, as marching upon Huntsville and Decatur. The Federals are represented as being confident of planting, at an early day, the flag of the Union upon the cities along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and especially over the city of Memphis. It is said that condign punishment is held in reserve for the mischievous leaders of this rebellion, while their deludel followers will be dealt by with forbearance and elemency.

tious language in public places, but the time has now arrived when a cessation of such actions must take place. Yesterday the Governor caused the arrest of Mayor Cheatham, who will be held to answer three charges. One is the uttering of seditious language; another, giving aid to the enemy of the country; and a third is that, while a member

tious language; another, giving aid to the enemy of the country; and a third is that, while a momber of the Legislature, he offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Termessee, That, in the event of the voters of this State deciding to assuma their independence on the — day of —, then the President, Cabinet, and Congress of the Confederate States, now sitting at Montgomery, Alabama, he, and are hereby, in vited to the city of Nashville, if the defence of our country, in their judgment, should make it expedient to do so; and the Capitol is hereby tendered to them.

The resolution, under the rules, had to lie over. In the afternoon session of the same day, on motion of Mr. Cheatham, the rules were suspended, and the resolution tendering the use of the Capitol to the Southern Congress was taken up.

Mr. Martin, another traitor, offered the fellowing amendment: "And adopt the Constitution of the latty with which they have been received."

this weck:

"Not a few British officers from regiments stationed in Canada, or employed there on special service, have been recently permitted to examine with professional eye their bone and sinew, their equipment, their discipline, their manocurres. It comes within our personal knowledge that saveral of these our soldier countrymen, whose opinions are of the greatest value, report their unbounded surprise and admiration at the effective and promising condition of the thousands of troops whom they something to say hereafter, for—thanks to the united States army in its expected onward march. This obligation, we need scarcely say, is far more appreciated by military men than any reviews or entertainments got up for their benefit, while those who could not remain to avail themselves of this privilation."

TWO CENTS. the Provisional Government of the Confederate

THE PROCEEDINGS UP TO WEDNESDAY

GEN. POPE.

From our Western papers we gather the followng particulars of the bombardment of Island No. 10 up to Wednesday

truted papers, 20 to 50 cents; Cincinnati papers, 10 Journal, which has an immense circulation, 10 to 15 cents. A new paper made its appearance here on Wednesday last called the Evening Butletin. Philadelphia journals are a luxury which no one has had the pleasure of even beholding. I have not seen a paper from that city since my arrival here. The daily papers published in this city have received exchanges from all portions of the loyal Should any of the readers of The Press deem it expedient to visit this place, let them come prepared with rations sufficient to last them until they return ; shaving apparatus, by all means, as a small fortune may be expended in going through tonsorial operations, superintended by a slimy African. Come prepared to do your own washing, for if you give it out, the "cullud" thieves lose your pockethandkerchiefs, and charge you fifty cents for washing three pairs of shilling stockings. Do not bring

overcome or silenced. We are informed, and doubtless correctly, that the rebel gunboats are in a position to bear upon the same point. All of these means will be employed to prevent General Pope from crossing the river, and, until he is able to overpower them, we are not likely to be favored with active operations here. with active operations here. The Effect of the Mortars. The mortar-boats keep up their intermittent discharges. We hear, every half hour, the explosion, followed by the distant sound of the bursting shell, but no answer is returned. I argue from this that we are not doing them much damage. If our immense missiles were doing anything except uprooting trees, and boring large holes in the ground, we should hear from them in return. It is not in human nature to stand still and be cut up as these ordnance are canable of cutting un flesh and blood

ordnance are capable of cutting up flesh and blood when it comes within their range. The natural in-ference is that we do not bit anybody to speak of, notwithstanding the extensive use of powder and iron which has prevailed during the past week or The Rebels Erecting New Defences. The rebels have been very busy during the past few days, and the results of their labor are visible in the bend of the river, immediately in front of our gunboats and mortar flotilla. They have thrown up an embankment at least half a mile long, and as high as a man's head. Beside this, they have encampments in considerable numbers, and no doubt heavy batteries. Their encampments are largely increased in numbers, and the opinion that they have received reinforcements is grown into notorioty, and its fame arises from the fact that within a mile of the town, or rather vilincreased in numbers, and the opinion that they have received reinforcements is very generally credited. The fact that their camps are located in the position that they occupy, in the very front of their fleet, seems to imply a doubt as to our ability to reach them. Their batteries are strong, and are mounted with heavy guns. They expect to disable our gunboats the moment they come within shot range, and, if they have metal enough, they will probably be able to do so. The eightlinch and ten-inch solid shot go through them without difficulty, and, having learned this fact at Fort Donelson, they will profit by it. We are lage, for it is no more, the gallant Colonel Willich, of the Indiana volunteers, attacked, defeated, and killed the rebel Colonel Terry, (a brother or cousin of the judge who killed the heroic Broderick.) and dispersed his miserable myrmidons. The battle commenced on the north side of Green river, and there many of the brave fellows who followed Colonel Willich met a glorious death, while fearlessly charging superior numbers. The rebels fought therefore, greatly dependent on the mortars, which, when they strike in the right place, are irresistible. We have had no evidences yet that they are hitting the spot sufficiently often to do much execution. It no dread but of dishonor. Proudly that ensign moved onward, pointing the way to victory, and as is a very difficult matter to direct them accurately.

They have no similarity to cannon. They point upward and throw their shell hundreds of feet into it advanced despair sat beavy on the souls of traitors, and they retreated. They crossed Green river, by the bridge, and after some severe fighting on the south side of the river, they were defeated. Our honored dead have been buried on a small elevation situated on the original battle field, and touching incident which occurred on that spot.

course of the river is such that they have about twenty miles of shore, all within an average dis-tance of seven or eight miles of their main fortificatance of seven or eight miles of their main fortifications. They are thus enabled to concentrate a force
anywhere on the shore line, from No. 10 to Point
Pleasant, in a very short time. They have erected
batteries along the shore, and have the aid of their
gunboats. They have had time for reinforcements
and for fortifying, and it is their own fault if they
are not as strong as they desire to be. It may thus
be seen what the Federal army is called upon
to accomplish. It will be no easy task, no bloodless victory; neither will the reduction of the
place be an event of speedy occurrence. We
must wait and persevere, and have faith in the invincibility of our cause.

The Gallant Exploit at Island

No. 10.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENT. The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from the vicinity of Island No. 10, under date of April 2d, gives the following full particulars of the daring exploit of Col. Roberts and the men under him. The spiking of the guns in face of a superior number of rebels is one of the most bril-

PERFORMED. preciate more thoroughly its character and difficulties, I must preface it with a brief meteorological statement. The night was intensely stormy.
During the day the wind had blown strongly from
the south, with occasional hot gusts. Heavy clouds,
bank upon bank, piled up in the most fantastic shapes
upon the distant horizon, gradually, as night appreached, drifted towards the zenith in dark, threatening tufts and whirls. The barometer fell rapidly.
Everything indicated, even to the most inexparienced weather prophet, the advent of a terrible storm.
During the evening the wind freshened, accompanied
by frequent spatters of rain, which drove against the
hurricane deck like a sudden shower of shot. The
river ripples were augmented into turbulent waves,
whose white caps gleamed like phosphorescent
sparkles in the gathering darkness. At midnight
the storm burst upon us with fearful fury. The rain
came down, not in drops, but in sheets, accompanied by the most terrific funnder and lightning I
have ever witnessed. The Elmmerian darkness of
the night rendered it all the moor appalling. The
gale developed at midnight into a raging ternado,
tearing madly through the woods, snapping off
branches like pipe stems, and hurling them in every
direction. The Swallow and Pike, lying near
the point, lost their chimneys and other head gear,
and several other transports had their funnels and
escape pipes carried away. About one o'clock,
signal whistles of distress sounded through the

escape pipes carried away. About one o'clock, signal whistles of distress sounded through the storm, twice or thrice repeated. The Swellow had parted her lines and was fast drifting out into the stream. Unfortunately, she was not coaled and had no stoam. Every moment was growing more precarious, when fortunately, after drifting about a function of a mile about the stream. warter of a mile, she struck against the Cincinnat quarter of a line, and strok againstine Ctrictimate, and was made fast until morning. The storm lasted about four hours, raging with terrible vehemence, and tossing the steamers about on the mad waves like cockle shells. Luckity, the Swallow was the only one blown from her moerings. THE STARTING FROM THE GUNBOATS

[General Orders, No. 14.]

I. All officers of volunteers absent from their regiments or corps, without proper authority, will be immediately reported to these headquarters, to be dropped from the rolls, or mustered out of service.

II. All privates and non-commissioned officers who have been absent from their companies on furloughs or sick leaves, if not from wounds or injuries received in battle, for more than two months, will be discharged from service.

III. Commanding officers of armies, army corps, divisions, and brigades in the field, will not grant leaves of absence to any officer of their command, except on a certificate from the proper medical officer, and even then for not more than seven days. In no case will furloughs to privates or non-commissioned officers be given for more than tweaty days. As it is well known that medical officers of volunteer regiments have grossly abused their authority to give certificates of sickness, commanding officers will exercise their own discretion in giving leaves to persons holding such certificates.

IV. Privates and non-commissioned officers absent from their companies without leave will be reported as descriptors. Hersefter, effects who no

St. Louis autter, John V. Johnson, commander. Cincinnati cutter, Jehn Pierce, commander. Benton cutter, Geo. P. Lord, commander.
Mound City cutter, —— Scoville. commander.
Pittsburg cutter, —— commander.
Each of the cutters also carried a coxewain,

The following was the plan laid out: The boats were to approach the battery in line, pulling slowly till at the point of the bar, after which, when 500 yards off, the St. Louis, Benton, and Pittsburg should run abreast, the Cincinnait and Mound City in the rear as reserves; and this plan was carried out to the very letter. APPROACHING THE BATTERY AND THE SPIKING OF THE GUNS.

With muffled oars and under cover of the friendly darkness the boats advanced cautiously along the edge of the bank. Owing to the furious violence of the storm and the darkness, they passed the bend unperceived, until they were within a few rods of the battery. For one instant, a blinding flash of lightning glared across the water revealing to the rebel sentinels dark objects approaching them. The next instant the impenetrable darkness closed in. The sentinels fired wildly three or four times, the shots passing over the boats without doing any damage, and then incontinently fled to their tents, which were pitched upon a high ridge

The Bombardment of Island No. 10.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION TO AID

What that General has to Contend: Against.

The Success of the Expedition to Aid General Pope. The correspondent of the Chicago Times sends the following to that paper:
We have authentic information of the success of we have authentic information of the success of the expedition across the overflowed country in aid of General Pope. The matter is no secret in any quarter, and there is not a shadow of reason for denying it to the newspapers. The rebels are as well informed in regard to it as we are. The coun-try is inhabited by Secession sympathizers, who lose no time in communicating our movements to the enemy, and their spies are ranging through the country all the time. They know perfectly well country all the time. They know perfectly well that we have been trying to get aid to General Pope, and they have doubtless taken all available precautions to prevent it. They are in possession of the banks of the river all the way down to New Madrid, and for below and we want to be the banks of the river all the way down to New Madrid, and for below and we want to be the banks of the river all the way down to New Madrid, and for below and we want to be the banks of the river all the way down to New Madrid, and the state of the second was a second was a second way to be the second was a second wa and far below, and we cannot doubt that they will use such plain facilities as are offered them for planting batteries to oppose our progress; 30 we may count, with reasonable certainty, upon being obliged to run the gauntlet of their batteries, after obliged to run the gauntlet of their batteries, after our people have got through the woods, and within sight of New Madrid. Even though successful in this venture, and by the means placing General Peope in possession of facilities for crossing the river, we have then to contend with the batteries, which the enemy will maintain at all hazards, and use against the boats to the best of his ability. If he can be overcome and silenced by our batteries on the other side, then the scheme will be successful; but it must be remarked that with the second ful; but it must be remembered that, with every-thing at stake, and the best of ground to maintain

the air, whence they drop to the ground; and to so fix the piece that the shell will drop into the right place is the difficulty. In bombarding a fort there is little difficulty, as striking anywhere within the enclosure they do damage, but to throw them into the small space occupied by a single battery is a matter of chance. The well-simed cannon do not strike so small a point with certainty from which it matter of chance. The well-simed cannon do not strike so small a point with certainty, from which it may be inferred that the chances of hitting with the mortars are not very great.

They have also greatly strengthened their defences on the river bank below the island. The

vincibility of our cause. The rebel stronghold will

DARING OF THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

liant exploits of the war, and reflects credit upon all

engaged in the hazardous business: THE WEATHER IN WHICH THE EXPLOIT WAS The fleet, this morning, is exulting over a most daring and brilliant exploit, performed last night by Colonel Roberts, of the Forty-second Illinois, at the head of a small expedition. In order to appreciate more thoroughly its character and diffi-culties, I must preface it with a brief meteorologi-

THE STARTING FROM THE GUNBOATS.

It was during the height of this storm that Col. Roberts performed his daring mission. Yesterday morning; the flag officer, Capt. Phelps, Col. Buford, Secretary Scott, and other officers, held a conference upon the flag-ship, at which it was decided to make a night reconnoissance of the upper battery, the details of which were left to Col. Buford. He selected Col. Roberts and forty picked men of his regiment to be the chosen few. Each gunboat furnished a yawl, manned by six of their hardiest seamen. At 2 o'clock, in the very thickest of the storm, the little party embarked. The flag officer and his subordinates, with Col. Buford, stood upon the deck of the Benton, giving the final orders. The yawls set out upon their perilous journey, and they retired anxiously awaiting the result.

Colonel Roberts had previously made several very close reconnoissances, at night, by pulling through the overflowed brush, and had well ascertained the locality of the battery. certained the locality of the battery.

The boats were manned as follows:

and was manned by ten men. The boats were all in charge of First Master Johnson, of the Sr. Louis. The soldiers were picked men of Company A, each man armed with a five-shooter Colt rifle. THE PLAN LAID OUT.

With muffled oars and under cover of the friendly

THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six nes constitute a square. some distance back from the battery, evidently impressed with the starming idea that the whole Lirseln fleet was upon them, and that immediate annihilation stared them in the face. our boats made ac reply. Not a word was spoken. In two or three minutes they touched the slope of the earthworks. The boys sprung over the parapet, sledges and files were bury and a few vigorous strokes told the tale. In less than three minutes' time slit the guns in two battery were spiked completely and thoroughly. They were six in number, all of large calibre—two stary fours, three olghtles, and one of them a splendid nine-inch pivot-gun with cushion lock, which received the personal attentions of Coloxel Roberts' brawy arm. It was undoubtedly the Lady Davis. In an inconcivably short time, the boats were on their way hack, ploughing a path through the surging waves at the imminent risk of submersion, as the current was washing against them with fearful velocity. All arrived safely, however, at the gunboats, exaltant over the glorious accomplishment of their important and dangersus mission.

The extreme darkness prevented learning the plan of defence. It was found, however, that the exhankments were very high, affording good protection. There were no casemates; however, nor any protection against shall.

THE WAR PRESS.

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copies \$120.

any protection against shell

OW THE NEWS WAS REJEIVED IN THE PEDERAL FLEBT. The news of this daring and courageous exploit passed through the fleet like wildfire this morning, and caused the most enthusiastic expressions on every hand. Colonel Buford was in ecstacies: Assistant Secretary Scott's usually placid and imperturbable face was lit up with a smile of secret satisfaction, and the flag officer found no terms too satisfaction, and the flag officer found no terms tooardent with which to express his praise of the gallant fellow's feat. It was, in its every phase, oneof the most daring exploits of the war. The oldest
pilots upon the river say that they cannot remember, in their river experiences, so terrible a storm
of the same duration upon the Mississippi, and canscarcely cradit the fact that a boat could live in
the raging waters and furious current of last night.

Again, our forces had no means of knowing the exent or resources of the garrison. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENT. True, the battery has for one week been silent, but, within the past day or two, unmistakable signs of life have appeared behind the shattered breastworks, and large gangs of men and numerous wagons have been visible, straining every show to wagons have been visible, straining every sinew to restrengthen the battery, and place it once more in a position to contest our passage down the fiver. The vigor with which they worked is evidenced by the fact that they had the six guns we had dismounted again in position. Another element of danger was the Grampus. She was lying some distance from the battery with steam down. As soon as the sentinels fifed, she commenced getting up steam, but, owing to the darkness of the night and fury of the storm, she did not venture out, deeming prudence the better part of valor, and ignorent of how many of our gunboats were in the immediate neighborhood.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

From files of late Southern papers, which have been received, we make the following extracts: THE NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

The New Orleans Urescent of Thursday, 20th ult., says: If there was such a thing as a paper market to-day, it was not perceivable by our optics. Money is abundant, and good securities can be placed at rates less than five per cent. per annum. The banks are confining their transactions to the renewal of maturing obligations, and as commercial paper, in amount as well as quantity, has dwindled down to an insignificant sum, the large surplus which they held has been in part invested In the five-million loan of the State. The question of a general retiring of the circulation of our banks is yet unsettled Our bank presidents could not come to any mutual agreement. The demand for small change still continues, though the vacuum is being gradually filled up with the issue of the State Trassury, the Bank of Louisiana, and State Bank. The cutting or dividing of notes still continues. We conceive it to be our duty to call attention to the fact that the cutting of the State treasury notes will cause considerable trouble on settlement. These issues cannot be settled in the same way as bank notes—that is, when presented for funding in half notes. Therefore, we say, do not divide the trassury notes of the State. The movements in gold and silver coin appear to be voluntarily diminished. THE NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET. and silver coin appear to be voluntarily dimini Some few sales take place daily, but not in suffi-cient sums to command a notice.

FLOUR TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS A BARREL.

The same paper says: "As expected and predicted in our last, flour advanced yesterday to \$22 per barrel. Has the time not arrived for our authorities to intervene? The Committee of Safety might be authorized by Gen. Lovell to take posession of the flour in market, and account to the owners thereof at a reasonable price for the same. It is supposed that \$15 or \$20 per barrel might be considered a fair price. Flour on the 17th, Monday last, was selling in Memphis at \$14 to \$15 per barrel. Of course, as soon as the advance here is acted on, there may be a corresponding advance there, which market, by-the-by, is the only one from whence we may expect supplies hither. True, we have been led to expect we should receive supplies from Red river, but expectations in this respect have nothing to sustain them. We learn that the Committee of Safety secured several hundred casks of rice, which will be sold out at cost to consumers. They must go further, and secure all the flour in market." PLOUR TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS A BARREL. consumers. They must go further, and secure all the flour in market."

ALABAMA ITEMS.

The Sumpter (Ala.) Republican, in noticing the action of planters to substitute grain for the action of planters to substitute grain for the action as the best war policy, states that Dr. Jarratt has instructed the overseer of his plantation is Sumpter county, not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant one thousand two hundred acres is corn, potatoes, &c. to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war.

Dr. Burrows, superintendent of the Alabama penitentiary, at Wetumpka, has been murdered by a convict. ALABAMA ITEMS. convict. A trial trip of the gunboats Morgan and Gaines, just built at Mobile, is pronounced ratisfactory.

The Tuscumbia Constitution has been shown samples of lead lately taken from mines in Law-rence county, nearly pure, and learns that large quantities have been found.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. Captain David Frye, a North Carolina loyalist, accused last summer of bridge-burning, is accused faving headed a raid into Greene county, and roughly treated the Secssionists there, taking all the powder he could find, and other things. The Greenville Banner says that the Rast Ten-nessee Unionists on Monday night out the telegraph wires a mile west of that place, carrying off three spans of the wire. The Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, passed through Augusta, Ga., on the 10th inst., en route to Rich

ond. He had been detained at home by illness.

The planters of the Southwest are responding liberally to the call of General Beauregard for bells Both branches of the Arkansas Logislature met on the 5th ult. There were only five Senators and fifteen Representatives present.

The North Carolina papers are loud in their consures of General L. O'B. Branch for his defeat at The Day Book denounces the absence of twenty-four members of the Virginia Senate from their seats at this time. seats at this time.

The Executive Council of South Carolina have set apart \$50,000 of the State funds to encourage and force forward the manufacture of salt.

Clarke county, Miss., with a population of 11,000, is alleged to have eleven full companies in the field, and a twelfth nearly organized.

GENERAL NEWS. The Nashville.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 1st instant publishes the following extract from the Raleigh Register concerning the privateer Nashville: "We had the pleasure on Sunday afternoon of seeing the gallent officer "in, on the previous McLany night, extricated the steamor Nashville from the toils of the blockeding squadron at Boaufort, although twenty-two shots were fired at her. Like the Sumpter, the Nashville seems to bear a charmed life. She is now the property of private individuals, and snugly anchored in a Southern port." The last sentence of this paperty of private individuals, and snugly anchored in a Southern port." The last sentence of this pa-ragraph is evidently intended as a decay, SAMUEL PHILLIPS DAY, American correspondent of the London Herald, writes to that paper some amusing absurdities which the Southerners have amusing absurdities which the Southerners have palmed off on him as truth. Having found, he says, universal profanity at the North, and piety at the South, he adds: "One officer informed me that, in giving orders for the first volley, which took such tremendous effect, he addressed his men thus: "The Lord have mercy on their souls! but fire." GOYERNOR WASHINDS OF MANY W. 1. GOVERNOR WASHBURN, OF MAINE.—We learn from the Kennebec Journal that this gentleman positively declines being a candidate for re-election. Governor Washburn has served two years in the executive chair of Maine, at a time requiring more exertion and responsibility than any ten years of ordinary service; and we have heard but one voice as to the successful and satisfactory discharge of his duties. his duties.

as duties.

GETTING READY.—The editor of the Old Flag, a soldier's paper, published at Berryville, Virginia, has the following in his last issue:

"NOTICE.—All persons indebted to us are requested to call and settle immediately, as we propose closing up business here and 'locating' in Richmond." A PERSON, supposed to be a rebel emissary from the mountains, attempted last week to get an im-mense quantity of cloth on credit. We suppose Humphrey Marshall has some difficulty in covering his flanks. THE CALIFORNIANS answer the question "what to do with the Chinese" by proposing to make money out of them, and a bill is new before the Legislature of that State to tax them four dollars a vear, male and female. THE BRITISH WHIG (Canada) has a despatch from Fortress Monroe, dated March 31, to the effect that the Merrimac had escaped to sea, and was CHARLES DICKENS has been invited to deliver a course of lectures in Australia, for which he is offered the sum of \$50,000, or \$25,000 and his ex-

Accounts from Honolulu represent the whaling season in the Cohotek and Arctic seas as unusually good. In the Cohotek full-grown bow-heads have been taken, yielding from 150 to 210 barrels each. Nominated as Brigadier.—Colonel E. G. Smith, of Ohio, who distinguished himself at Rich Mountain, and upon other fields, has been nominated a brigadier general. The well-known sailors' clargyman, "Father Taylor," dislocated his shoulder by a fall, at Cambridge, Mass., a few days since.

The rebels have buoyed out a channel for the Merrimac, extending from Norfolk to Sawall's