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, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advance for the time orde THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE BOL-LABS PER ANNUM, in advance.

CLOTHING. TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHI-LADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

A CARD.

It having been next to an impossibility, hereto fore, 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 REALLY FIRST-CLASS STYLES, and at REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, an connection with our extensive Ready-Made Sales-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPART-MENT, in which the prominent features are, 1st. Fine and Medium Materials, made up in

first-class styles; 2d. Unexceptionable Fitting Garments; 3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN

4th. A corps of the most celebrated cutters in this country. 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 Cound every variety and style of well-made fas able clothing. Spring stock now ready. PRICES

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, "OAK HALL," S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets

MILLINERY GOODS.

A visit is solicited.

1862. 1862 SPRING. LOUIS DANNENBAUM.

No. 57 North SECOND Street. (Between Market and Arch,)

is now prepared to offer a large stock of

RIBBONS; SILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS. Merchants and Milliners will find an admirable assortment of the above Goods, of the newest styles, at low Qures, and are invited to call and examine. WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD."

mh21-1m* 1862. SPRING. 1862 WOOD & CARY.

> (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in Store a complete stock

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrons of the house and the trade generally.

SILK BONNETS.

SPRING. M. BERNHEIM. No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

in store, and is daily receiving, the lates RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,

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

PRICES LOW. mb24-2m RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., NO. 431 MARKET STREET, Have now open—and to which daily additions are made-tibeir USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY RIBBONS,

BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES. STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY Which will be offered at t

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited Particular attention given to filling orders. mh13-2m *THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,

729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth A Choice Stock of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, mh13-3m] AT LOW PRICES. HATS AND CAPS.

SPRING STOCK 1862. C. H. GARDEN & Co., HATS, CAPS, AND FURS: STRAW GOODS, FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, Buches, Feathers, &c.,

Bo. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner of SIXTH Street.

A 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 REMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET,

Southwest corner of Fifth, And offers a beautiful assortment of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, TENTS, AND CANES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. mb28-1m SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSURTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER,

Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

mk20-tr

EVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO BE BEAUTIFUL should Burchase HUNT'S GOURT TOILET POWDER. It is used by the Court Beauties in Europe, and it is the only Powder that will got injure the skin or rub off. Price, 19, 25, and 40 sents. HUNT'S BLOOM OF BOSES, a beautiful, nasural color for the cheeks or lips; it will not weak off or chinre the skin, and remains durable for years. Price 31. These articles are quite new, and can only be obtained of HUNT & CO., 133 South SEVENTH Street, above Walnut. All kinds of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

PRAIN PIPE.—Vitrified Stoneware
Drain Pipe, a cheap and indestructible material for
drains, either for private use or for city drainage.
PRICE LIST.

2 inch diameter, 20c. per yard.
3 inch " 30c. "
4 inch " 40c. "
5 inch " 50c. "
6 inch " 66c. "
7 inch " 90o. "

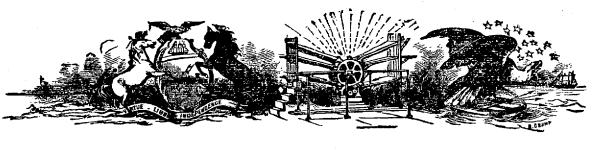
5 inch ... 65c. ... 6 inch ... 65c. ... 7 inch ... 90c. ... 90c. ... 8 inch ... \$1.10 ... 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch diameter.

We warrant this Pipe to be equal to any imported, and puperior to any other manufactured in this country.

S. A. HARRISON, ... ALCHENDUT Street.

S. A. HARBISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street. SHEEP AND GOAT SKINS.—A small invoice of Sheep and Goat Skins for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.





VOL. 5.—NO. 211.

JEWELRY, &c. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE 602 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW GOODS,

NEW STYLES, AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the following articles: Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.

" Forks. 16 Degert 11 Knife and Fork " Napkin Rings. Butter Knives. Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.
" Butter Dish. " Molasses Pitcher. " Cream " Castor. " Goblet. " Sugar Sifter.

Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles. " Guard " " Chatelaine. " Medallion, " Breast Pin, " " Pin and Drops, all styles. " Studs and Buttons, " " Solitary Sleave Button, all styles. Bosom Studs,

" Pen with Pencil Case Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, urses, &c., &c. &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and old Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The atention of the trade respectfully solicited. D. W. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE,

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, Including Goods suited for

MILITARY PURPOSES.

NO. 631 CHESTNUT STREET,

And for Sale by DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO.

1862. SPRING. 1862 W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

We invite the attention of the trade to a full line of BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS As also a great variety of NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most

NO. 205 MARKET STREET.

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

333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., Wholesale Dealers in

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Have open a large variety of freshly-imported SPRING DRESS GOODS, To which, with a handsome assortment of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

And other goods in their line, they invite the attention of city and country dealers, mh4-tf VARD, GILLMORE, & Co., Nos. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Streets,

Have now open their SPRING IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, WHITE GOODS, AND EMBROIDERIES.

THOS. MELLOR & Co., mh19-Em 40 and 42 North THIRD Street. CELLING OFF.

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL. SILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3.00, now \$2.00 \$1.50, now \$1.00. CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Clonks

A. H. GIBBS.

531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs. QIBLEY MOLTEN, & WOODRUFF, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS No. 531 MARKET STREET.

Are now opening and daily receiving a new and CHOICE STOOK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES,

SHAWLE, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, & They respectfully call the attention of buyers gene ily. mh25-1m

SPRING. 1862

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., 527 MARKET STREET,

nave now open an entirely new and attractive stock in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS. Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the trade. mh24-tap30 CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS

mhlb-tf No. 325 MARKET ST. 20 CWT. CHOICE WHITE RYE FLOUR, just received and for sale at No. 812 SPRING GARDEN Street.

A. W. LITTLE & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862. OLDDEN & RICKNER, 532 ABCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH, SOUTH SIDE,

Have this day opened their New Stock of CARPETS, of the best English manufacture. The newest Patterns in Yelyet, Brussels, Tay, Brussels, 3-Ply Ingrain, and Yes netians; Oil Cloths in all widths, Canton Matting, Mats, Druggots, &c., bought before the late advance—selling at the lowest prices for CASH. CLEN ECHO MILLS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

GERMANTOWN, PA. McCALLUM & Co.,

Manufacturers, importers, and dealers SOO CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpeting f our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers. FOURTH-STREET

CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47 J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS. Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BKUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUS-BELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN

DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

LOW FOR CLASH.

LOW FOR CLASH.

LOW FOR CASH.

LT DELACROIX.

J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street. YEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other are arrivals, their SPRING IMPORTATION OF NEW CARPETINGS:

CROSSLEY'S YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS, (of new designs, for Halls and Stairs).

INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CABPETINGS, of

500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS. FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., Together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,

All of new, choice selections, and AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. mh3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE, MILITARY GOODS.

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS. (27 and 54-INCH.) DARK-BLUE KERSEYS, DARK-BLUE INFANTRY CLOTHS. INDIGO-BLUE CAP CLOTHS, SKY-BLUE CASSIMERES, (New Regulation, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS,

CANTON FLANNELS, 100z., 120z., & 150z. TENT DUCK: All warranted United States Army standard. FOR SALE BY ALFRED SLADE & CO., 40 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street Philadelphia. fel8-tmyl

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS, 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA. Buyers will find a full Stock of

COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, COTTON LAPS,

TIE YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK, COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOE THREADS. GILLING AND SEINE TWINES, BED CORDS. WASH AND PLOUGH LINES. COTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE.

Also, a full assortment of FLY NETS. Which he offers at Manufacturers LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. H. FRANCISCUS. 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Measures, Brooms,

FANCY BASKETS. WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS.

All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. mh11-2m LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS 0. LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

COAL. ROBERT R. CORSON. COAL DEALER OFFICE, 133 WALNUT STREET, BELOW SECOND, PHILADELPHIA.

fe27-3m COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED

beg leave to inform their friends and the public that
they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from
NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delawier, to their
Yard, northwest corney of Eightri and WILLIOW
Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of
LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the
lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,
Office, 112 South SECOND Street.

Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW.

Mhl-tf

LABOR-SAVING MACHINE. ABUR-SAVING MACHINE.

CLOTHES-SAVING MACHINE.

TIME-SAVING MACHINE.

Haley, Morse & Boydon's Clothes Wringer saves labor, time and ctothes, and is an improvement which will most certainly be generally adopted. It is self-adjusting, simple, and durable, and is far superior to every other device for the purpose intended. Over five hundred have been sold within the last thirty days in this city. No family should be without one. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. give perfect satisfaction.

For sale by L. E. SNOW, at the Office of JOY, COE, & Co, Northeast corner of FIFTH and OHESTNUT Streets. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. apl-1m

being Field Marshal and Commander-in-chief

Nesselrode and Windischgratz. The senior notabilities of Europe are rapidly evanishing. Death, which fatally knocks at the poor man's hut and the noble's palace, is impartial as inexorable. It is to be noted, however, that, in most instances, those who

life—are confessedly inferior to those who have been summoned away. The last news from Europe includes an announcement of the death of Count Nesselrode, the Russian diplomatist, and Prince Alfred de Windischgrätz, the Austrian General, ex-Governor of Bohemia. Let us inform our readers who and what these men were.

are left behind-men with promise of long

COUNT NESSELRODE. From 1814 until a very recent period, Nesselrode was Foreign Minister of Russia. He died, the other day, at the advanced age of eighty-two, having been born in 1780. His father, of a noble Saxon family, which had settled in Livonia ere it belonged to Russia, was in high favor with the Empress Catherine, and was the ambassador who negotiated the marriage of her son Paul with a Wurtemberg princess, in 1776. Four years later, the elder Nesselrode was sent on an embassy to Portu- in 1840. gal, and the son, subject of this notice, was born, at Lisbon, in December, 1780. Young Nesselrode, educated at the Military College of St. Petersburgh, received a commission in the Guards from the Empress Catherine, and became aid-de-camp to the Emperor Paul soon after his accession. It soon appeared that nature had intended him for the council rather than the camp-for diplomacy rather than war. He acted as attaché to his father, in his various embassies to Berlin, Stuttgardt, and

the Czar, and, in 1812, after the rupture between Russia and France, was much consulted on foreign affairs. From that time, Count Nesselrode's path was forward. He assisted greatly to form the combination which eventually crushed Napoleon. In March, 1818, he signed the Convention of Breslau; in the June following, in Silesia, the treaty of subsidies with England; and contributed, with Metternich, to the treaties of Toplitz, between Austria and Russia (September, 1813), and between Austria and Prussia. Proceeding to France with the Czar Alexander, he signed-March, 1814-at Chaumont, the famous quadruple treaty, and, in the same month, the treaty by which Marmont surrendered Paris to the Allied Powers. When the leading monarchs and diplomatists of Europe assembled at the Congress of Vienna, Count Nesselrode, then in his 34th year, appeared as Russian Plenipotentiary, and exercised much skill there. After Napoleon's return from Elba, he signed (March 13, 1815) the document which placed the great Corsican under the ban of Europe. Finally, after the second fall of the French Empire, Nesselrode exerted himself greatly to reduce the period during which France was to be garrisoned by foreign troops, and to diminish the vast amount of fines which the conquering Powers were disposed to impose. Succeeding in both at-

tended to crush England. Returning to Rus-

his gratitude by immense gifts of money and jewels. However, he was abundantly wealthy years before, by his marriage with a rich heiress, the Countess Gurieff. The wars ended, Nesselrode was continued in office by the Czar Alexander, but was kept down by the influence of Capo d'Istrias, his colleague. He attended the Czar in the Congresses of Aix la Chapelle, Trappau, Laybach, and Verona. When the Greek Revolution broke out, in 1821, Capo d'Istrias retired. He subsequently became President of Greece, and was assassinated in 1831. From that time until July, 1856, when he retired from public life, after signing the Treaty of Paris, Count Nesselrode was Foreign Minister of Russia,

tempts, he won the friendship of Louis

XVIII., who is said to have tangibly shown

without any colleague, a period of twenty-six It has been doubted, however, whether his power was as great as it seemed; whether, whatever his apparent position, he really was more than a chief clerk, his successive masters-Alexander I., Nicholas, and Alexander II.—really regulating all the most important State affairs, foreign and domestic.

From 1820, however, to 1856, Nesselrode's signature is to be found upon every Russian Treaty of moment. In 1844 he was made Chancellor of the Empire, by the Czar Nicholas, who heaped wealth upon him, and repeatedly offered him the title of Prince, which he always declined, holding, it is believed, a Countship of the Holy Roman Empire of higher value than the loftiest Russian rank. The intervention, by a Russian army, in the Hungarian War of Independence of 1848-9, was generally attributed to Nesselrode's advice. The movements against Turkey, in 1853, which led to the Crimean war, were contrary to his policy. He continued in office, at the express desire of the present Czar, that Russia might have the advantage of his advice, experience, and great personal influence. To the time of his death, he retained the office

and large salary of Chancellor of the Russian Empire. He was a Knight of most foreign orders of knighthood. In politics, Nesselrode was too much attached, all his life, to the absolutism which the Holy alliance was intended to support. His German descent was believed to have favorably influenced him towards Germany, and in this he was more or less opposed by Prince Mentschikoff, whose predilections are intensely Muscovite. His favorite desire was, whatever

else befel, to maintain a strong alliance for Russia, with England and France. In all the relations of private life, Nesselrode bore a high character, and the official employes under him continually experienced his kindness and generosity. His foible was devotion to the luxuries of good living. Indeed, he used to visit his kitchen with daily regularity, and was proud of his culinary inventions. He has left immense wealth, inherited by his son (a man of small talent)

and three daughters. PRINCE ALFRED DE WINDISCHGRATZ. This Austrian General, born at Brussels on the 22d of May, 1787, descends to the grave with the reputation of having bombarded more capital Cities than any other commander of his time. One of his ancestors was the famous Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, whose life and death were dramatically treated by Schiller, the German poet. The family hold the highest hereditary rank among the Austrian nobility, its members having the right to be addressed as "Serene Highness," and the late Prince, whose career we shall now sketch, was its head. Very proud of his descent and highly aristocratic in his manners, he has been long considered "the first Austrian gentleman." par excellence, but he had little brains, and such scanty knowledge that he really was not qualified to command a sergeant's guard. His whole skill, that of an adjutant, consisted in drilling his men. Yet this man commanded armies and died a field-marshal-simply because of his high descent and rank! Entering the army, at the age of seventeen.

as heutenant in a regiment of lancers, he fought in the German campaigns against Napoleon, won his colonelcy by dashing conduct in the battle of Leipsic, and, after the final fall of Napoleon, was made Major General. In 1848, after having commanded in Prague, he was Military Governor of Vienna for a time. Thence he returned to govern Bohemia. Windischgrätz was so well known as an Absolutist that no one doubted that, in the event of a revolution, he would be the general of the Absolutist party. In June, 1848, when

the Sclavonic Diet sat at Prague, Windisch-

gratz bombarded that city. In October, then

of all the troops of the Austrian Empire, except the army of Italy, he hurried to Vienna, which he bombarded. The city taken, he barbarously murdered General Messenhauser and Robert Blüm, member of the Frankfort Parliament. He amused himself at

Vienna by dallying with the Hungarians, to ters, near Yorktown. gain time to strengthen his force, by frequent courts-martial and executions, and then suddenly hurried, with a great force, to Pesth, whence, speedily issuing, he defeated the Hungarians at the battle of Mohr, which forced them to retreat across the Theiss. Not following up this success, he allowed the Hungarians to recover themselves, and quickly drive the Austrians back across their rontier. The result was, he was deprived of

by General Welden. All classes, true men and ebels, rejoiced in his disgrace—forgetting the fact that after forced winter marches from Vienna to Pesth, his army, after the battle of Mohr, may really have been unable to act on the offensive. His memory will ever be accursed in Germany—for he murdered Robert centre had not been attacked. The peninsula at this point is six miles wide.

"The first shell from Magrader's battery killed three men in the Seventh Malna regiment, but two hundred shells afterwards thrown did no injury Blum, with scarcely any of the forms of military law. It is singular that, though hated as a public man, Windischgrätz was beloved, to his dying day, as a good neighbor and a liberal whatever. landlord, in Bohemia, whither he retired, having vast estates there, after he was turned out

After peace was restored in the Austrian dominions, by Russian aid, Prince Windischgratz was offered the government of Bohemia which he sensibly declined. In 1851, he published, at Vienna, a History of the Winter Campaign of 1848-49 in Hungary, which is a poor apology for bad generalship, and is too well written to have been composed by him-

The Almanach de Gotha describes him as Governor of the federal fortress of Mayence. the Hagne, and became charge d'affaires at and proprietor of two regiments of dragoons the latter place, in 1805-6. He was sent to in the Austrian and Prussian armics. On Paris in 1707, where he negotiated with Napo- his death-bed, he sent for his brother Field leon the securing Malta as a Russian outpost in | Marshal, Count Wratislaw, who will have to the Mediterranean, and acted as confidential | head his funeral procession, and requested agent between the Emperors Alexander and | him, if the weather were cold, not to go in Napoleon, particularly assisting the latter in | full dress—which would preclude his wearing making the Northern league, which was in- a cloak or greatcoat, and might lead to a further diminution of the very limited list of sia, Nesselrode became private secretary to Austrian Marshals. His eldest son, and successor, born in 1819, is Colonel of an Austrian

regiment of curassiers. At a most important period in Austrian military history, a great success in arms was not followed up-because the general commanding was inadequate even "to set a squadron in the field." He had advanced to the highest rank in the army, not through merit, but because he was "His Serene Highness the Prince," owner of nearly half a province. American institutions, God be praised, cannot sanction or create such an anomaly as

Black Immigration North.

]For The Press.] A word may be added to the admirable reply to your anonymous correspondent in this morning's Press. Why do blacks come North? Certainly must perform to make a living here. They come only to be secure in the enjoyment of their freedom. No lighter penalty than slavery here will therefore keep them away.

But if the liberty of the blacks were safe in the South, they would have no inducement to come North. They love the warmth and indolence of a tropical climate, and without the nowerful motive of freedom could not be induced to leave it. Their labor would be wanted there by capitalists and planters, and they could not do without them. From Southern districts, where the freedom of the blacks is insured, they will not only not come North, but those already here would leave as rapidly as passible, if any wide field for free colored labor in the South was open to them. Obviously, therefore, YOUR SHORTHOUS correspondent, and others who fee the competition and dislike the presence of black laborers among us, should do all they can to secure their freedom South, and thus keep them there. Is not this plain?

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. News-Ruchanan Cast Off-A Doubiful Story -Arrival of 12,000 Enfield Rifles, 1,500 Muskets, 100,000 Suits of Clothes, Blind Tom-The Norfolk Ludies After Office-A Rebel Tug Reconnoitring-From Yorktown-A Fight Going On.

respondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, April 6, 1862. As soon as the weather is favorable, a balloon rennoissance will be made. The balloon has been here for some three weeks, but the bad weather has delayed any operations. Upon the first opportunity, an ascension will be made. The balloon and appara tus here are under the charge of Captain Seaver, a most estimable gentleman, and a skilled aeronaut. Yesterday afternoon I managed to obtain two or three copies of late Southern papers, and I send

you a few extracts. Even the South disowns James Buchanan. A bill has been before the robel Legislature of Virginia to change the name of Buchanan county in that State. On this, the Petersburg Express suggests "that the county retain its name, but that the Legislature declare on the journals that it is in honor of Franklin Buchanan, the here of Newport News, and then let them repeal the original enactment by which it was named after James Buchanan. This would set the matter all right." The Memphis Appeal says that Col. R. H. Byon, of Commerce, Mississippi, has placed his plantation bells at the disposal of Beauregard for the manu-

facture of cannon. Another paper says: "The ship Economist reached a Southern port, the name of which we omit, on the night of the 13th ult. Her tonnage register is 570, her carrying tonnage 800 tons. She had on board 12,000 Enfield rifles, 15,000 muskets, 50 tons of powder, 500 boxes of cartridges, 100,000 suits of clothes, with a large quantity of boots, shoes, pistols, bayonets, swords, &c. This is a time ly arrival, and will be of immense service to our

Blind Tom, the negro planist, of whom the papers over the country spoke so highly, is performing in Norfolk, and the Day Book says is drawing good

Licutenant A. B. Butt has been appointed deputy provost marshal for the district of Norfolk. The corporation of Petersburg advertise that, in consequence of the high price of materials for the manufacture of gas, the price of that article, in future, will be five dollars per thousand feet.
Captain and signal officer James F. Milligan ad vertises for good spy and marine glasses. He cautions extortionists that they need not apply. The ladies of Norfolk, moved by the stirring appeals for men to fight for the Southern Confederacy volunteer to fill the place of any office-holder who will go to the war-that is, if the work is such as can be performed by them. The fair ones say that as they can for the most part write neatly, plainly, and rapidly, they do not see why they should not do the work as well as any man. They "sympathize deeply with those gentlemen holding of they can appreciate their feelings, they know their

In an advertisement for a light artillery com pany, in a rebel paper, is the following remarkable To the Virginian, the light artillery service is pe-culiarly attractive. As a soldier, it mounts him on a horse, or seats him in a carriage when on a march, and carries his blanket and knapsack for him.

only desire is to buckle on the sword and go forth.'

PECULIARLY FITTED FOR VIRGINIANS.

A small rebel tug is anchored a short distance from Sewell's Point, apparently reconnoitring. It is expected that she is watching for a good opportunity for the Merrimac to slip out upon her errand of destruction. Let her try. All day yesterday, the roar of heavy guns was distinctly heard in the direction of Yorktown, and the people here are considerably excited as to what is going on at that locality. The absence of a number of our gunboats from the Roads, and the despatch of a large number of shell by steamboat, supposed to be sent to the Yorktown squadron, give color to the report that the place has been attacked by the gunboats at least, if not by the land forces also. What gives additional force to the rumor of a land attack is the fact that a messenger came to Newport New with orders to send up immediately two or three ambulance loads of lint, bandages, ete. As soon as the articles could be loaded, they were immediately sent to the scene of action. Up to one o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, the uthorities here had not received any news from Yorktown, or, at least, none that they would im-

It is HINTED that the British Parliament will amend the royal marriage act, so that the Prince of Wales may select a wife among the gentle maidens of England. The value of gambling apparatus seized by the police in New York by recent raids is estimated at \$10,000.

part to correspondents.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

sance Near Yorktown-The Rebel Works at Ship Point. FORTRESS MONROE, April 7 .- Nothing was done to-day in front of Yorktown, except a reconnoissance and some cannonading at long range. A telegraph line has been built to our headquar-

The Spaulding came in this morning from Ship Point. The robel works abandoned there are quite formidable. They took off their guns, but left their barracks complete. Ship Point is about eight miles from Yorktown, affording a fine base of operations.

rations.
A great crowd of Norfolk people, on Sunday, assembled on shore near Sewell's Print, including men, women, and children, eagorly engaged in watching the Yankees. Operations up to Noon on Sunday. WASHINGTON, April 3.—The National Intelli-

gener says:

"From the seat of war in Lower Virginia private information up to Sunday noon has been received. General McClellan's army then confronted the enemy's line of defonce, which extended across the peninsula from Yorktown to James river, embracing three batteries and several mill-dams.

"An artillery engagement had occurred with Magruder's battery at Winn's Mill, near James river, and another with the battery at Lee's Mill, two miles from Yorktown. The battery in the centre had not been attacked. The poninsula at his command, in April, 1849, and succeeded

"Aerktown was seen to be in names, and it was conjectured that the robels had fired the town, perhaps with an intention of evacuating their position. The place, it was supposed, would be taken and occupied by General McClellan on Sunday night. So far, there has been no infantry engagement." of the chief command of the Austrian army,

A Rebel Canard. The Norfolk papers, of this morning, contain a despatch from Mobile, dated the 6th, stating that a great battle had taken place at Corinth, and that the rebels had taken eight United States battories, and a large number of prisoners, and it was expected that the whole United States army would be swent away. swept away.

This is given as a specimen of the robel mode of keeping up the spirits of their people and the courage of their army.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE. More Important Arrests Made by Gov. John.

Correspondence of The Press 1 NASHVILLE, April 3, 1862. Since my last, numerous arrests have been made of influential persons, who have been in the employ of the bogus Confederacy, and papers are being prepared to-day for the arrest of other conspicuous men, notorious for their non-attachment to the

Union. This will cause a healthy reaction. Governor Johnson has extended a liberal invitation to those who have been deluded and silenced by the wicked leaders of the rebellion in Tennessee, but is pursuing a fearless course towards those who are responsible for the degradation of the State. Among the most important arrests are the following-named persons

Washington Barrow, State Senator from Davidson

county, (who succeeded John Trimble, the most unconditional Union man in the State, who refused to even listen to the neutrality doctrine,) was arrested Tuesday afternoon, and is now an inmate of the penitentiary. He was one of the commissioners for the sale and transfer of Tennessee to the South ern Confederacy. He is a man of great wealth, and one of the most prominent politicians in the State. He had enjoyed several positions in the gift of the Government, was Representative in Congress from the Hermitage district, and minister to Portugal during the Administration of Harrison. John Overton, who at the outset of the rebellion endered his entire property—then estimated at five millions—to Governor Harris to aid in dissevering Tennessee from the National Confederacy, was arrested yesterday. He is a criminal of the lowest order; his acts were of the basest character. When the draft took place here, he was particular to seize upon all those who were suspected of Union sentiments. He has a son in the robol army. An

anecdote is told of him: Upon a regimental muster

of the militia he harangued his soldiers, and urged

them to leave their homes and friends and fight for

their country! At the close of his remarks an

enthusiast shouted, "Lead on, colonel, we'll follow

you!" This display of zeal, coupled with the desire to see him participate, nonplussed him, and he "backed out." Another important arrest was that of William Giles Harding, an old citizen of Davidson county, who owns the most beautiful residence and plantation in the State, situated about six miles from Nashville. His park covers an area of one hundred acres, in which are herds of deer, buffalo, elk, goats, etc.; also, a large number of horses, cattle. heep, etc. He is noted for his hospitality, and was the person who entertained Charles Sumner some years ago. At the incipiency of the rebellion in Tennessee, he offered all his estate and his service to Gov. Harris. He was a member of the Military Board, and was untiring in his efforts to array the State militia in opposition to the United States Go. vernment. Latterly he has been a Breckinridge

Democrat, and the man Friday of Isham G. Har-

FROM NEW MADRID. A correspondent of the Chicago Times wrote as follows from General Pope's headquarters, near New Madrid, on the 2d instant:

There are excellent camping grounds hereabouts, the soil being light and rather sandy, and the surface of the ground dry and level. General Pope's headquarters are located about three miles from the site of the late city of New Madrid, and are as pleasant and convenient as can be desired. They were moved several times during the late battle here, having been first established in unpleasant proximity to the rebel artillery. At present, I suppose, they are at a safe distance from the shells of the enemy's gunboats, which have heretofore been somewhat annoying to this army. New Madrid, on the 2d instant:

THE DIVISION COMMANDERS. The division commanders of this column are; General Stanley, First Division; General Hamilton, Second; General Palmer, Third; General Paine, Fourth, and General Plummer, Fifth. General Granger has charge of the cavalry, and Major Lothrop of the artillery. General Plummer is just now stationed with his division at Point Pleasent about five miles below New Model. Pleasant, about five miles below New Madrid, and General Palmer's division is at Biddle's Point, which is four miles south of Point Pleasant. Thus

you will perceive that work is not neglected among AN AMPHIBIOUS REGIMENT. Col. Bissell's Engineer Regiment, in particular, is busily engaged all the time. This regiment is also as amphibious as men should be to perform, successfully, the journey alluded to above. They have a neat fashion of felling trees and leaving the stumps under water. They place a raft on each side of the tree, then they sink a cross-cut saw about three feet under water, with a rope attached to each end, and by some peculiar knack they move it back and forth with ease, and so well drilled as they in such operations that trees twenty inches in they in such operations that trees twenty inches in diameter will fall in six or seven minutes. Such men can readily subdue the morasses which abound in this region, and could, if necessary, transform them into pleasure gardens in a week.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF NEW MADRID. The correspondent then gives a sketch of the appearance of New Madrid, as witnessed by him. self on a recent visit, in company with an officer of General Pope's staff. Whole blocks of houses have been destroyed by the rebels in order to obtain a clear sweep for their guns; and even this wholesale destruction of property does not appear so badly as the buildings which are partially destroyed, bored through and through with shot and torn with shell, leaving just enough of them to show what they once had been. There are none of its inhabitants left—not one—and many years will elapse before the town will be what it once was.

Affairs at Memphis. A gentleman, named Mr. P-, has escaped from Memphis, and reached Quincy, Illinois, his former residence. He represents the business of Momphis to be in a sad condition, most of the currency being Confederate serip, which all classes of the commu nity are compelled to take in the way of trade, or be subject to the action of the Vigilance Committee Most articles of merchandise command an exorbitant price; tea, for instance, selling at retail at \$4 per pound, coffee 75 to 80 cents, wheat \$2 20 and \$2.25 per bushel, corn \$1, beans \$3, hay \$50 per on, potatoes \$3.25 and \$3.50 per bushel, bacon 23 and 24 cents per pound, hog round; salt \$8.25 and \$8.50 per sack, whicky \$2.50 per gallon, and other things in proportion, with the exception of sugar and molasses. Common brown sugar ranged from 2 to 6 cents per pound, and New Orleans molasses from 20 to 25 cents per gallon.

from 20 to 25 cents per gallon.

Mr. P.— says there are neither fortifications nor troops at Memphis, and of course no obstacle to its conquest by a comparatively small force. A gunboat had recently been launched there, designed to be iron clad, so far as the object can be accomplished with bars of railroad iron. Its machinery is on board, but in an unfinished state, and it will be five or six weeks before the boat can be finished, with all the available force that can be employed upon it. Should our army approach Memphis before the boat is completed, it is the intention to drop it down the river so as to prevent its capture. It is conceded that there are not less than 80,000 Confederate troops at Corinth, and probably 50,000 at other points in the neighborhood of Corinth. An additional force of 40,000 was expected from the army of the Potomac, which, if they should arrive, would swell the rebel army in Tennessee to 170,000 men.

H. M. RAMSEY, editor of the Mount Vernon (Ohio) Republican, died on the 24th ult. of con-

REVENUE CUTTER SOLD.—The revenue cutter Jefferson Davis was sold out of the service, at public auction, for \$2,920, at Port Townsend, Oregon backers. gon, lately. Joe Remington, of Fall River, Mass., is not dead. The account of his murder, desperate resistance, &c., at Jacksonville, Fis., was all figlion,

sumption.

TWO CENTS.

Rebels. All their Artillery, Baggage, Supplies, and Sick Left Behind.

Island No. 10 Abandoned by the

Sr. Louis, April 8 .- Gen. Helleck has just telegraphed to the War Department that Island No. 10 s abandoned by the enemy last night, leaving all his artillery, baggage, supplies, and sick in our

hands.

CHICAGO, April 8.—[Received previous to the above despatch.]—The steamer Alps arrived at Cairo at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing Second Marter Lord, of the gunboat Benton, with despatches from Commodore Foote, announcing the surrender to him, at midnight, of the entire position at Island No. 10, with all the men, guns, and transports. The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance and stores. [Later despatches say the place has been abandoned—not surrendered.]

Despatches from Commodore Foote

Despatches from Commodore Foote. STEAMER BENTON, OF I ISLAND NO. 10. }
April 7, 3, 25 A. M. }
To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
Two officers of their navy have this instant boarded us, from Island No. 10, stating that, by order of their commanding officer, they were or-dered to surrender Island No. 10 to the commander. As these officers knew nothing of the batteries on the Tennessee shore, I sent Capt. Phelps to ascertain

something definite on the subject.

General Pope is now advancing from New Madrid in strong force, to attack the rear. I am ready with the gunboals and mortars to attack them in Young Buford is ready to co-operate, and it Seems as if the place is to be surrendered without further defence. A. H. Foote, Flag Officer.

FLAG STEAMER BENTON.

OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 8, 1862

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.
My telegraph, three hours since, informs the department that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the yanboats. Capt. Phelps has this instant returned, after having had an intorpies with the late and after having had an interview with the late com-I have requested Colonel Buford, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately, in company with two of the gunboats, and take possession of the island. The batteries on the Tennessee shore have been bastily evacuated, where we shall find, no doubt, in the morning, large quantities of munifors of war.

tions of war I communicate immediately with General Pope, who has, under cover of the two gunboats which gallantly ran the blockade in a thunder storm, crossed the river in force, and was ready, as well as the gun and mortar boats with General Buford, to have made a simultaneous attack upon the re-bels had they not so hastily evacuated the Ten-nessee shore, and surrounded Island No. 10.

A full report will be made as soon as we can claim possession of the land batteries and I am able to communicate with General Pere able to communicate with General Por

A. H. FOOTE, Flug Officer. WASHINGTON, April S.—The proceedings of the House were agreeably interrupted to day by Mr. Colfax sending to the Clerk's desk the following departs. despatch:

WATSON'S LANDING, Tenn., April 8.

To How. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
The enemy evacuated Island No. 10 last night. It is occupied by Col. Butord, of the Twenty-seventh General Pope will capture all that remains on

the highlands to-day.

The movement on the rear has done this work.

Thomas A. Scott, THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.
The message was received with applause and ries of "good."

THE BATTLE OF NEWBERN. UNITED STATES STEAMER DELAWARE, OFF NEWBERN, N. C., March 25, 1882. I have just received a report from the Philadelphia Ledger, of our engagement and victory at this place. It is but in part true, and the writer could not possibly have been an eve-witness of the affa In the first place, he states that "owing to the dense fog the naval vessels did not participate in the fight." If the gentleman had been present, was not totally blind, and felt desirous of giving a truthful report, he would have pronounced the day or days of the engagement particularly fine, and he atmosphere remarkably clear. He would also have stated that the gunboats took the lead, after assisting the army to land, clearing a way for them, and silencing the batteries along the shore, (blowing up the largest one.) In the second place, he makes no mention of our capturing the rebel steamers, the Albemarle and North State, besides a number of small craft. This is, of course, of no onsequence whatever. But enough. I refer you o the official report of Major General Burnside. In it you will find that the United States navy did take part in the engagement, and a very active one too, and is therefore entitled to an equal share of

A NAVY OFFICER. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

your columns you will greatly oblige

Gen. Hunter Assumes Command. Immediately after arriving at Port Royal, Major General Hünter issued the following general order: GENERAL ORDER-No. 1. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C. March 31, 1862.
I. Major General David Hunter, having arriv 1. Major General David Hunter, having arrived at this post, hereby assumes, in accordance with the order of the War Department, the command of the Department of the South, consisting of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

II. For the convenience of military operations, and the administration of department affairs, this department is divided into these districts.

department is divided into three districts, to be constituted as follows:

1. The first, to be called the Northern district, 1. The first, to be called the Northern district, will comprise the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and all that part of Florida north and east of a line extending from Cape Canaveral northwest to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys and its dependencies, and thence north to the Georgia line. The headquarters of this district will be at Port Royal, South Carolina, and Brigadier Gen. II. W. Benham (who will relieve Brigadier Gen. Sherman) is appointed to command this district, and the troops therein, which troops will constitute a division, to be called the First Division of the Department of the South General Benham will receive from General Sherman all charts, maps, plans, reports, moneys, &c., with all official repords, returns, &d., apportaining to the expeditionary command in this district.

2. The second, to be called the Southern dis-

2. The second, to be called the Southern dis-

trict, will comprise all of Florida and the islands adjacent, south of the said line from Cape Carnaveral, extending northwest to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys. The headquarters of this district and the troops will remain as at present, under command of Brigadier General J. M. Brannan. nan.

3. The third, to be called the Western district, will comprise that part of Florida west of the line before described as running north from Cedar Keys to the Georgia line. The headquarters of this district will remain at Fort Pickens, as at present, with Brigadier General L. G. Arnold commanding. III. The usual reports, returns, &c., will hereafter be made to the generals commanding districts. 111. The usual reports, returns, &c., will hereafter be made to the generals commanding districts,
and every senior officer of every separate command
within the district named, whether brigade, regimental, or post, will immediately forward to district
headquarters detailed reports showing the actual
condition of their commands, the number of officers
and men for duty, the number sick, quantity and
quality of supplies, including arms, ammunition,
clothing, tents, camp equipage, horses, and horse
equipments, mules and transportation, quartermaster and commissary stores; and will also gette equipments, mules and transportation, quarter-master and commissary stores; and will also state what supplies of all kinds will be necessary to per-fect their organization, and place-them in a condi-tion of full efficiency for active service. Returns of the effective forces present will in all cases be rendered as soon as they can be prepared, without being delayed for the completion of the other reports called for in this paragraph.

These reports, when received by district commanders, will be consolidated and transmitted to the general commanding the department for his information and action

the general commanding Information and action. IV. The staff of the major general commanding the department will consist of the following-named Major Charles G. Halpine, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant E. W. Smith, acting assistant adjutant general; Colonel J. W. Shaffer, chief adjutant general; Colonel J. W. Shafer, chief quartermaster; Captain J. W. Turner, chief complissery of subsistence.

Major R. M. Hough, Major Edward Wright, Captain D. W. Thompson, Captain W. R. Dole, Lieutenant S. W. Stockton, Lieutenant Charles E. Hay, Lieutenant A. M. Kinzie, Lieutenant A. O. Doolittle, aids-de-camp.

D. Hunner, Major General Commanding.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjut't General. (Official copy.) HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 31, 1862. In relieving Brigadier General T. W. Sherman from duty in this department, pursuant to orders of the War Department, dated "A. G. O., Wash-ington, March 15, 1862;" the Major General comngton, March 19, 1802;" the Major General commanding desires to express to Brigadier General Sherman his full appreciation of the amount and importance of the services rendered by the expedition under General Sherman's command; and his thanks for the full, reliable, and valuable information as to the condition of the troops, defences, &c., in this portion of the Department of the South, which General Sherman has furnished.

By command of Major General D. HUNTER. CHARLES G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant Gene-

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA,—The Executive Council of South Carolina have passed the following resolution, and it rolina have passed the following resolution, and it has been approved by the Governor:

Resolved, That the editors and owners of newspapers in this State be informed, that if any of their employees shall fall under the conscription, the adjutant and inspector general will be instructed to withhold from Confederate service such of said conscripts as the editor or owner of such newspaper shall declare, by affidavit, to be absolutely necessary to carry on their respective establishments, and that the work cannot be done by workmen within their command or otherwise, exempt: Provided. The numwork cannot be done by workmen within their com-mand or otherwise, exempt: Provided. The num-ber withheld shall not exceed seven for the Charles-ton daily papers, five for the Columbia daily papers, and two for each country paper: And provided, The conscripts withheld from Confederate service shall be subject to be detailed to such local and spa-cial duty as may not seriously interfere with the business of their respective offices.

THE rebels claim to have a number of gunboats on the ways. and we expect it is on the run a-

The New Rebel Secretary of War. The Richmond Dispatch has the following com ments on the rebel Secretary of War, George W.

hearted crew on board, and the man who can rightly

More Provisions and Less Cotton. The Southern Advocate contains the following appeal to planters to pay more attention to the planting of provisions in the place of cotton. The Advocate is not the only paper that has made the same appeal, but all in vain, for numerous letters found in Donelson, Newbern, Winchester, &c., state that the energies of the people of the South are paralyzed, and that, instead of planting the crops they expect to subsist their army upon, they

Advocate says : We took occasion some few weeks ago to present for the consideration of our planting friends a few reflections on the importance to the great cause in which the Confederate States are now engaged of which the Confederate States are now engaged of having raised the present year more abundant provision crops and less cotton. The subject, we have since noticed, is engaging the attention of many of our contemporaries of the press, all agreeing in the opinion that considerations of a most weighty character require that the Confederate States should make, whilst the war lasts, the most character areas and should a series and should a series of the state of States should make, whilst the war lasts, the most abundant pravision crops and short cution explain. The present indications justify the belief that the war will be a protracted one, lasting, possibly, for years. It therefore behooves us to make provisions enough to feed those who go forth to fight our batitles, as well as those who remain at home. Of course, it will not do to rely upon gatting any supplies from beyond our own territorial limits while the war lasts.

be war lasts.

But not only is it necessary that we make enough within ourselves to feed the armies of the country as well as those who remain at home; but the supply should be so abundant as to insure low prices for the prime necessaries of life. With corn at seventy five cents to one dollar per bushel, bacon twenty to thirty cents, and other necessaries in the same proportion, the necessitous families of volunteers are likely to suffer. To guard against such a state of things provisions must be so abundant as to effectually keep down high prices.

A Prover for the Success of the Southern A Prayer for the Success of the Southern

ing form of prayer, which was issued by the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana : copal Bishop of Louisiana:

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings and Lord of lords, who dost from Thy throne ochold all the dwellers on earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all kingdoms, empires, and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Theo, on these American States, who have fied to Thee from the rod of the contragator, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious oppressor, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee; to Thee they have appealed for the right-coursess of their cause; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give; take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council and valor in the field; "defeat the multicipar designs of our cruel adversaries; con-Fatter, under Thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council and valer in the field; 'defeat the
malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause,
and if they persist in their sanguinary purposes, 0'.

let the voice of Thine unerring justice, sounding in
their hearts, constrain them to drop their weapons
of war from their unnerved hands in the day of
battle. Be thou present, O God of wisdom, and
direct the councils of this honorable assembly;
enable them to settle things on the best and surest
foundation, that the scene of blood may be speedily
closed; that order, harmony, and peace may be
effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion
and piety prevail and flourish among Thy people.
Preserve the health of their bodies and the viger
of their minds; shower down upon them and the
millions they here represent, such temporal blossings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world,
and crown them with everlasting glory in the world
to come. All this we ask in the name, and through
the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, and our Sacredit with the army. By giving this a place in

the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, and our Sa-Late News from Mexico.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE A FORCED LOAN-PROTEST OF THE ALLIES AGAINST IT. HAVANA, April 2-5 P. M.

By the Spanish steamer San Quintin, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d ult., Cordova to the 20th, Orizaba to the 19th, and Mexico to the 5th. If we could believe the contradictory reports, it would appear that there is likely to be some fighting, owing to a forced loan imposed by the Mexican Government on six Spanish commercial houses of the capital, says one correspondent; another says that only three of them are Spanish, and this would seem the most probable, as we are told that the Secretary of the Treasury, Echevania, (uncle of General Prim's wife.) a Mexican, is one of those taxed, if it is not, as it is most likely, a tax upon all. The allies were to send another cultimatum protesting against the loan and exacting its HAVANA, April 2-5 P. M. tum protesting against the loan and exacting its nullification, and stating that a negative would cause a declaration of war.

We also have confirmed the news I wrote you of

a week, and from the former port to this city steamers are to leave on the 7th and 23d of each The Heraldo of Mexico, of March 5, says the supreme Gevernment has given orders for all those declared traitors, &c., who may present themselves in Vera Gruz or any other point of the Republic, to be arrested and imprisoned. This refers principally to Almonte, Miranda, Haro, and others of the diramon party. amon party.

TRIAL OF JOHN W. CULLIN ON THE CHARGE OF LIBEL.—Yesterday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Thompson, the case of John W. Cullin, charged with libelling Chas. A. Edwards, came up for trial. The libel consisted in a letter written by the defendant to Secretary of Wastanton, charging Mr. Charles A. Edwards, a contracter for shoes, with using an inferior article of leather.

Mr. Edwards testified that he had charge of a contract for msking shoes; furnished the material of which they were made; knew Mr. Cullin since the commencement of the prosecution; a letter was shown witness by Colonea Crosman, who desired him to take a copy of it; the copy was handed to Mr. Cullin, who acknowledged it to be correct.

It was proposed to read the copy of the letter in evidence.

Mr. Deniel Dougherty, for the defendant, objected, as
the accused was entitled to have the original produced.
The best evidence must be submitted, and it had been
shown that the original letter was in existence.

Mr. O'Brien stated that the original letter was on file

letter was on file, and could be obtained from the Department.

In the next place, the court must decide whether the declaration made by the defeadant was to bind him to show the publication of the doctiment. The copy might contain variations, and yet the defendant presumes, from a glance at it, that it was a copy, as he saw the same dices. This letter was a confidential communication, addressed to the Secretary of War.

Judge Thompson said that it must be shown by the Commonwealth that the publication was in Philadelphia.

Mr. Edwards was then recalled, and he testified that Mr. The letter was again offered in evidence, and Mr. Dougherty again objected.

Judge Thompson decided that, as the accused resided in Philadelphia, and stated that he had sent the letter to

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THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Randolph. It says;

Randolph. It says:

General George W. Randelph, the new Secretary of War, needs no introduction to our Virginia community. A grandson of Thomas Jefferson, his public and professional curcor has reflected no discredit even upon that illustrious name. As a lawyer, he has no superior at the bar of Virginia, and in forensic or legal debate the strongest of our statesmen and advocates would find in him "a forman worthy of their steel." We have listoned with great admiration to his simple, unadorned, irresistible current of thought and logic, which flows on as smoothly, quietly, and poworfully as a great river. Dignity and simplicity are the characteristics of the genius, both of the lawyer and the man. If these were all Mr Randolph's recommendations, however, we should never think of his being peculiarly qualified for Secretary of War. Mr. Randolph, however, has received a military education, and, during the present wur, has shown vast energy and aptitude in military organization, rising rapidly from the post of captain of artillery to that of general, until he has now been honored with the present most responsible and difficult position. Mr. landolph comes to the helm of the ship in a dark hour, with the roars of the breakers in hearing, and the eager waves throwing the spray and foam over her decks. But she has a stouthearted crew on board, and the men who can rightly collect and apply their energy will yet have the hearted crow on board, and the mon who can rightly collect and apply their energy will yet have the proud satisfaction of seeing her safe and afloat in the open sea, her broad flag kissed by favoring winds, and his own name honored and immortal.

have settled down into a state of inactivity. The

Cause. The New Orleans Picayune contains the follow-

oppressor, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious

We also have confirmed the news I wrote you of in my last of a frightful explosion. It took place on the night of the 7th, at a place called Sam Andreas de Chalchicomula. About two thousand soldiers, principally from the State of Osanca, were in their quarters, a large building, formerly a convent. and a large number of women with them. Powder and ammunition was carelessly left where sparks from their fires could reach it, and the explosion took place, destroying the building, which buried all in its ruin. More than a thousand perished, and some five hundred were wounded on perished, and some are numerous measurements have been horribly mangled.

A correspondent of the Diario (Havana), writing from Orizaba, says food has risen in price, since their arrival, forty per cent., and the correspondent of the Prenza gives a sad account of their situation there. At Cordova some of the troops are martered in a ruined convent, lately used as a convent. perished, and some five hundred were wounded or

ent of the Prenza gives a sad account of their situation there. At Cordova some of the troops are
quartered in a ruined convent, lately used as a
graveyard, and rendered unhealthy by the receat
internisht of bodics, and, after sleeping on the
ground for three months, are now left to shift for
themselves for a ledging.

The Eco de Europa, of the 19th, now published in
Orizaba, says that civil war goes on breaking out
in the interior of the republic.

Gen. Vargas has had a serious attack of apeplexy, during which his life was despaired of for
many heurs. The report spread here (Havana)
that he was dead, but I know that the Captain General here received a letter from him. General
Almonte, Father Mirands, Hatto, and soveral
others left Vera Cruz with Gen. Lorencez, under
the protection of the French flag. Several battalions of the Mexican army have received leave of
absence, and are walking the streets of Vera Cruz.

The Spaniards expelled from Tampico have returned to their homes, furnished with passports
from Juarez. They were carried from Vera Cruz
in the Spanish steamer Ulloa, which had returned
in safety. Postal communications were going to
be established between Vera Cruz and Orizaba twice
a week, and from the former port to this ofty

Mirāmon party.

A conspiracy was discovered in the capital on the night of the 4th. An assembly was held at No. 19 San Hippolito street, which was broken up, and gold and correspondence seized. The intention was to invite Marquez to protect and aid a movement to be made in the capital. Marquez was approaching the city for that purpose, but was met and beaton three miles between Jallahuaca and Monte de las Cruces. About a dozen of the conspirators were arrested at No. 10, and incarcerated. Several foreigners have been banished as dangerous. TRIAL OF JOHN W. CULLIN ON THE

correct.

Witnesses were called who testified that Mr. Cullin acknowledged that he had written the letter, and sent it to Washington to Mr. Stanton. The witnesses could not say that Mr. Unlin acknowledged that he had sent the latter from Philadelphia; but as he was in Philadelphia when the conversation took place, and stated that he had sent the letter to Washington, it was understood that such was

Mr. O'lirien stated that the original letter was on nie at Washington.

Mr. Dougherty, in reply, stated that the letter had been in Philadolphia, in the possession of Col. Orosman, and it it had been intended to charge the defendant with filel, the original letter could have been retained. The letter was on file, and could be obtained from the De-