THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY,

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

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AT LOW PRICES. HATS AND CAPS.

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FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
Artificial Flowers, Buches, Feathers, &c.,
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ARD AND GREASE.—50 tiercost
prime Leaf lard;
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VOL. 5.—NO. 213.

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lowing articles:

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For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-

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" Napkin Rings.
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AND NEW PRICES.

NEW STYLES,

Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons

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44 Cream

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" Drinking Cup.

" Sugar Sifter.
Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles.

" Neck "

Bracelet.

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" Ear Rings.

" Finger Rings,

" Pen with Pencil Case

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Including Goods suited for

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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 mos

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

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SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

And other goods in their line, they invite the attention

VARD,GILLMORE,&Co.,

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Bought in Europe, by one of the firm.

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

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CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks,

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ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

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SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

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To which they invite the attention of the trade.

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mbl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

Also, a full assortment in

SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, &c

SPRING. 1862

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES,

Are now opening and daily receiving a new and

BILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3.00, now \$2.00.

SIBLEY MOLTEN, &

25 per cent. under former prices, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS, AND

40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

" \$1.50, now \$1.00,

531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs.

No. 531 MARKET STREET,

EMBROIDERIES.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES.

CELLING OFF.

EMBROIDERIES.

Have open a large variety of freshly-imported

To which, with a handsome assortment of

of city and country dealers.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

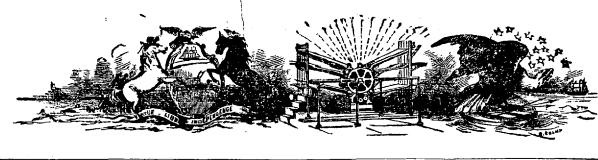
Pin and Drops, all styles.

" Solitary Sleave Button, all styles.

Studs and Buttons, "

D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE,



Herris.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

ists. But, all through his letters in The Times

there is a scarcely-veiled contempt of the

Federalists, and an under-valuation of the

North, -socially, politically, and physically.

From the time when his memorable account of

the Battle of Bull Run was read in this coun-

all the rest of the world. It is a complacent

faith, and well calculated to preserve the

personal equanimity of such a good-natured,

amusing, clever, and truly social gentleman as

"W. H. Russell, I.L. D. and Barrister-at-

Law.35 Kindly and cordially we wish him

Donald McKay and Armor-Clad Ships.

Donald McKay, Esq., the well-known ship-builder

of Boston, now in England. where it is understood he

has a Government contract for the construction of

vessels for the British navy, communicates to the

Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, under date of

January 24, 1862, a letter upon the subject of armor-

clad ships for the American navy. In the light of

recent events it is not necessary to go into an ex-

tended criticism upon Mr. McKay's letter. The

Monitor had not then been launched, and the

problems which her engagement with the Merrimac

t Hampton Roads fully settled, were in the then

Under ordinary circumstances the views of Mr.

future, and it was comparatively safe to venture

McKay are entitled to deliberate and full consi-

deration For this reason, his letter will be widely

published and read, and as the subject of armor

clad ships is just now a matter of utmost import-

ance to the nation, they may engender unfavora-

ble results unless counteracted by fair and candid

criticism. Mr. McKay's entire letter, so far as it

suggests a distinctive policy in the construction of

armor-clad ships, recommends to us the adoption of

the English and French practice. It is well known

that the practice of these nations has thus far chief-

size have, in every instance, been constructed in

order to support the great weight of armor which

The Warrior, of the British navy, may be taken

as a type of the class, and a favorable exemplifica-tion of the European practice. This vessel is of

something more than 6.000 tons burden, her sides

being mailed to within 60 feet of either end, with

sel at sea. This motion of a vessel is wholly una-

voidable, and the straining influence that it would,

by its action on the plates, effect upon the hull of

of mailing will be abandoned wholly. We forbear

further details, as the public are generally advised

said to indicate that, notwithstanding the ability

which Mr. McKay brings to the discussion of the

membered that the Monitor was constructed as a

floating battery merely, and with no design of giving

her sea-going qualities, and that she was intended

was deemed indispensable.

ed moon the idea that light drag

upon a good degree of theoretic speculation.

ance upon Island Number 10.

Nothing."

Bon Voyage!

For The Press.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE EBST ASSORTMENT.
THE CHOICEST COLORS,
THE FINEST QUALITIES,
THE MOST SUPERB TRIMMINGS,
THE NEWEST STYLES,
THE BEST WORK. THE BEST WORK,

DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST PRICES, IN THE CITY, IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

Goods for Boys' Jackets.

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for Mens' wear.

for Ladies' Cloaks.

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Barnsley Table Linens.
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Small Figured Damask Goods. Small Figured Damask Goods. Good Stout Irish Linens. Dispers Birdeye, Pillow Linens. DRESS GOODS. Shepherd's Plaids.
Plain and Figured Mohairs.
Plain and Figured Poplinetts.

Delaines and Challies. 9,000 yards new Prints, 121/c. SPRING CLOAKS. Opening daily new Clouks.
Medium length and short Sacques.
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET. 103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE ARCH,
UP STAIRS
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c. The Copartnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER Having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectivity informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the unstrict recovered.

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The atall the up-stairs rooms of NO.103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

ABOVE ARCH.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, , and mantilla trimmings, FRINGES, BUTTONS,
TASSELS, CORD,
HEAD NETS,

Of all descriptions, &c., &c.,
And will ofter inducements in price and quality, as well
as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line. WM LONNERSTADTER,
ap4-2m] No. 103 North EIGHTH Street, ab. Arch. NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. —Plaid Foulards, black, brown, blue, and lilac.
Plain brown Foulards, one yard wide.
Piques, white ground and bouquets of Chintz colors.
Wool De Laines, choice shades.
Plaid and small figured Wool De Laines, for children.
A large assortment of Ginghams, at 12%, 20, and 2t MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

sents.

A fresh assortment of Cloaking Cloths.

Small figure dark brown Mohairs, choice.
Shepherd's Plaids, from 18½ to 50 cents.

Silk and Wool Poplins in great variety, at

JOHN H STOKES',

No. 702 ARCH Street.

N. B.—Good black Silks, 87½, \$1, and \$1.12½.

Call and examine our \$1.12½ black Silks.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE. OLDDEN & RICKNER. 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH, SOUTH SIDE, Have this day opened their New Stock of CARPETS, of

the best English manufacture. The newest Patterns it Velvet, Brussels, Tap. Brussels, 3-Ply Ingrain, and Venetians; Oil Cloths in all widths, Canton Matting, Mats Druggets, &c., bought before the late advance—selling a the lowest prices for CASH. GLEN ECHO MILLS.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co., Manufacturers, importers, and dealers 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hail;) CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings tion of cash and short-time buyers.

LOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE. ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47 J. T. DELACROIX CARPETINGS,

CARPETINGS,

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN DABPETINGS.

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

SCOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width, COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.

DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,

DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW ROR CASH. LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street mh5.4m

NEW CARPETINGS. DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE J. F. & E. B. ORNE. NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, -(OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other SPRING IMPORTATION OF NEW CARPETINGS: CROSSLEY'S

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 0-4 MEDALLION DO ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS, (of now designs, for Halls and Stairs). INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of

500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, Together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS, STAIR AND FLOOR DEUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. mh3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.

> YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS, 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street 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 WICE, COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOE THREADS, CILLING 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, WHISKS. FANCY BASKETS. WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES. LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER,

Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. Sieds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c. All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

MORGAN, ORR, & CO., STEAM-ENGINE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General Machinists and Boller Makers, No. 1210 GAL-LOWHILL Street, Philadelphia. fol3-1y

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

Scene Changes - Exit Dr. Russell. The well-known "Special Correspondent" of The Times left New York, for England, on Wednesday, by the mail-steamer China. He arrived in this country, last year, during the early part of the war, and certainly no foreign journalist brought with him so high a reputation, social and literary. William Howard Russell, ("LL. D. and

Barrister-at-Law," as he was fond of adding

to his signature,) was frequently taken and mistaken, in this country, for an Englishman. On the contrary, he was an Irishman, born at Lily Vale, near Dublin. The date of his birth is variously given, some accounts making it in 1816, while others, more probably correct, state it as 1821. His parents, respectable people in trade, gave him a good education which he completed at Trinity College, Dublin. He did not graduate, but got into newspaper work, by the time he was of age-his first avowed appearance in print being an account of an Irish county election, (Longford,) written for The Times at the request of a relative. employed on that journal. During 1842 and 1843, when O'Connell was making a great sensation, in and out of Ireland, by his Monster Meetings " for the Repale," Mr. Russell wrote a series of letters for The Times, in which the leading incidents were graphically related— but he was not the hero of the anecdote which represents a Government reporter as hoaxed, " in the Kingdom of Kerry," by O'Connell's making a Repeal speech in the Irish tongue. The incident did occur, but Frederick Bond Hughes, a London short-hand writer, was the

real sufferer. After the Monster Meetings were put down, Mr. Russell proceeded to London, where, after some little delay, during which he wrote a good deal for magazines, he succeeded in obtaining an engagement on The Times, which has ever since continued, with the exception of a period, 1845-'47, when he was on the Morning Chronicle. It is said that he helped to report the O'Connell State-Trials, at Dublin, in 1844. When he returned to The Times he was relieved from the laborious duties of

parliamentary and general reporting, which he performed with spirit and accuracy, and employed on what a theatrical manager would call "the general utility business"—that is in describing Royal Progresses, ship-launches, military reviews, great gatherings of the masses for social and political purposes, and sometimes was sent to various parts of the Continent for like purposes. His descriptions, rapid but not careless, were vivid and almost dramatic, and The Times' readers were much pleased with them.

In 1850, he was called to the bar, without having had time to study law—the process of changing a man into the dignity of "barristerat-law" being simply to deposit £120 with the treasurer of one of the London Inns of Court; to cat three dinners per term (four terms annually), for three years; and then to be "called," as an utter or outer barrister, without ed," as an utter or outer barrister, without water and impregnability were impossible elements any examination. It is doubtful whether Mr. in naval construction. As impregnability was Russell ever held a brief, had a cause, or gave deemed of principal importance, vessels of large a legal opinion in his life. But, in England, to hold a naval or military commission, or to belong to one of the learned professions-law, physic, and divinity-admits a man into society where mere wealth may frequently be repulsed. To wear a red coat or a blue, as a commissioned officer, demands patronage and purchase. To be a clergyman, a physician, or a surgeon, one must be expensively | inches thick, only about three fourths of her actual educated. But to be a barrister-at-law (which is considered extremely genteel, while the be remembered that the Warrior is now conmere attorney is a nobody), a gentleman has merely to eat his mutton a certain number of times in the dining-room of one of the Inns of Court, and-hey! presto!-he becomes, in three years' time, capable of contesting for the highest prizes of the law. Besides, there are certain appointments, all but sinecures, for which almost the sole qualification is that each occupant shall be "a barrister of not less than five years' standing," and here the nominal barristers-at-law may be said to abound. Very many persons connected with the London press are precisely barristersat-law as Mr. Russell is -- without having much legal knowledge. Such, for instance,

are Samuel Carter Hall, editor of the Art Journal, and William Makepeace Thackeray, the well-known novelist and lecturer. They took the title, for the status it gave. When, cleverly humbugged by France into a war with Russia, England sent ships and troops to the Crimea, in 1854, the leading London journals severally deputed certain gentlemen to proceed to the seat of war, as its strength. Each of the plates may be regarded " special correspondents." Mr. Russell, who as a lever fifteen feet long, with the fulorum, alterhad previously visited Denmark, France, and Germany for The Times, was despatched to with reference to the undulatory motion of the vesthe Crimca by that journal, and his first letter attracted attention and excited expectation. During one whole year, namely, from the Battle of the Alma, September, 1854, to the final attack on Sevastopol, September, 1855, Mr. Russell was present at almost every important action in the Crimea—the only exception was during a short period when ill health made him go to Therapia. He lived with the Fourth division of the British army, and his talents, joviality, and good-temper made him a general favorite with officers and men. He encountered as much peril, at times, as if he were a combatant, and his descriptions, necessarily written amid difficulties, were singularly vivid, racy, faithful, and suggestive. He complained from the first of the disgraceful inferiority of the British to the French Commissariat. His letters from the Crimea have been republished in collective book-form, and he also wrote an account of the war in monthly parts. He lectured, on a few occasions, on

Mr. McKay's somewhat cynical references to the Navy Department with regard to the plans finally adopted for the construction of armor-clad vessels are of equal value with the views already commented upon, and would seem to have been inspired by the fact, of which he has advertised us, that plans of his own were rejected by them, after a fair and full examination. Mr. McKay readily falls into a habit far too common to be singularone, however, we by no means commend-of dehis Crimean experiences, but cannot be said to have succeeded, though his celebrity drew crowds of auditors. Early in 1856, Dr. Russell was sent to Mos-

cow, to report the Coronation of the Czar, Alexander II., for The Times. He is so thoroughly master of the "pomp, pride, and circumstance" of language, that his account of the most gorgeous ceremonial of modern times was the perfection of brilliant word-painting. It threw all other descriptions into the shade. After the Coronation, he travelled through Southern Russia to Odessa, and revisited the Crimea, returning via Sebastopel, Odessa, Belgrade, and Czernovich, to Paris. It was after this second Crimean visit that the University of Dublin, his own "Trinity," conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him, "causa honeris," for his literary celebrity—a distinction which he has every cause to be proud of, for that University is more chary of such compliments than any other in

the British dominions. At the close of 1857, when the rebellion in British India, contemptuously treated at first as a mere emeute, came to be acknowledged a terrible reality, Dr. Russell was sent out by The Times, and arrived in time to accompany Sir Colin Campbell (now Lord Clyde) to the attack and capture of Lucknow, and to witness the operations which led to the subjugation of Oude and Rohilcund, and the suppression of the rebellion. He returned home early in upon the subject. With sixty revolutions her speed 1859, his health injured by a severe sunstroke is seven knots, and he avows her capacity to equal at the battle of Bareilly, and by an injury to a | more than eight knots, if her powers are all utilimb by the kick of a horse. His communica-tions to The Times, collected in book-form as "My Diary in India," had almost as much a success as his "Letters from the Crimea." It has been erroneously believed that Dr. Russell was The Times' Special Correspondent in Italy, during the War of 1859, and subscquently in China. In 1860, he established a weekly class-journal, The Army and Navy Ga-

Over a year ago, Dr. Russell visited this country and made a tour of the Southern and Southwestern States. He has been accused of predilections for the South, where the utmost efforts were made to conciliate his favorable opinion, and there are only too many grounds for crediting the accusation. In Washington, for the last nine months, Dr. Russell was treated with the highest consideration by all in

zette, still continuing his engagement with The

authority, who afforded him opportunities of obtaining accurate information which were sometimes not granted to American journal-

Visit to a Cotton Plantation-Demise of the "Morning Bulletin" -- Its History-A Murder Case-The State-Philadelphia Workmanship-Visit to the Hospital-Business improving-Mail Facilities increased-The Contest near Corinth. [Correspondence of The Press ]

try, showing a surprising carelessness as to Trees of all descriptions are budding and branchfacts, Dr. Russell's correspondence has not been much regarded here. He committed ing, while fruit trees of many kinds are in full bloshimself, too, by venturing on some predictions som. The hills and valleys are superbly green, and the farmers may be seen busy at their ploughs which have been negatived by facts. For exupon their plantations. ample, he prophecied that the Burnside Expe-This afternoon, I took occasion to visit the splendition would come to nothing, and, more latedid suburban residence of Col. J. A. S. Acklin (a ly, that the rebels would not make any resistwealthy cotton planter), situated about two miles from Nashville. Attached to the house and farm Although Dr. Russell has not increased his

proper are several large plantations. Near the rereputation as a descriptive and political writer, sidence are all the necessary outhouses, built in a substantial manner, billiard saloon, bowling alley, while in this country, he made many friends large greenhouse, observatory, a house containing a by his genial sociability, his ready wit, his collection of wild animals, and statues of a great easy flow of language. He will be rememvaliaty. Mr. Acklin is at present in Louisiana, bered in Washington as a bon-vivant who could where he owns several extensive plantations. He be very amusing and amiable when he pleased, came into possession of all his property by his and he did please so to be very often, his temwife, a widow Franklin, whom he married in per rarely being ruffled except when he ven-Alabama. Since the commencement of the rebeltured upon discussing the politics of this counlion, he has been an enthusiastic Secessionist. A try, about which he certainly was "a Knowcompany organized in this city was called the Acklin Rifles, and equipped by the Colonel. When Donelson fell, Colonel Acklin fled, fearing that, Dr. Russell, albeit Irish by birth, temperament, and education, had English proclivities if he personally attempted to protect his property here, it would jeopardize his estate in to a larger extent than most Englishmen of Louisiana. I am assured that he has often jointhe middle class. It was a complaint of some ed in the mad howl of "Lincolnites, invaders, English settlers in Elizabeth's reign, that they Goths, Vandals," etc. The extreme efficiency had become more Irish than the Irish themof the blockade prevented Col. A. from realizing selves, (Hiberniores quam Hibernis,) and so, anything from his last cotton crop, thus reducing in the present day, some Irishmen are more him to a desperate condition in providing, not only for his family, but for his large plantation force, English than the English. To this class Dr. Russell belongs, holding the sincere belief that negroes, stock, &c. England is vastly superior in everything to

One of the funny incidents of the week is the bursting up" of the Morning Bulletin. I will give you the antecedents of this paper, and record its death in its proper place. The Nashville Union was established in 1835, by Medicus Long, of Florida. R existed under that title for 18 years, having been in the possession of 21 editors and publishers. The Nashville American was established in 1848 by James Thompson. It passed through the hands of several publishers, and in 1853 became the property of Col. G. C. Törbett. On the 15th of May, 1853, Messrs. Church and Marling, of the Union, and Eastman and Torbett, of the American, associated, and published a large newspaper called the Union and American, which was a great success. From the commencement of Secession, and until Tennessee withdrew from the Union, this paper denounced in bitter terms all attempts at the destruction of the Constitution. After the State had been lest, however, no journal in the bogus Confederacy was so loud in its applause of the nefarious transactions of the whole erowd of traitors, from Jeff Davis down to Governor Harris. When the great handicap race took place between the Legislature, umler Harris, and the army, under Floyd, it was decemed expedient (as the Federal army hove in sight) to suspend the publication of the Union and American. Subsequently, the Times made its appearance. It was absolutely disunion in sentiment, but did not display the viciou ness which characterized the later career of the Union and American. The existence of the Times was of short duration, its editors declaring that their freedom of speech and of the press were jeopardized. Last week an afternoon paper, called the Evening Bulletin, made its appearance, and, after an irregular edition of three days, announced that it would hereafter be issued the morning. One number of the Morning Bulletin appeared. It was the first and the last number-and why? It was edited and published by a number of journeymen printers, and they could not agree about the politics. Some desired that it should bear towards Secession as much as possible; others were in favor of conducting it upon neutral grounds, while several were in favor of publishing an out and out Union paper. Several hours were spent in angry discussion, and it was finally zesolved to let the whole concern go to Hades. Thus expired the Morning Bulletin, alias the Evening Bulletin, alias the Times, alias the Union and

solid iron plates, 15 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 44 American, alias the American, alias the Union. Why couldn't it have been the "Union first, last, armament being protected by her armor. Let it and forever?" The proprietor of the Banner is and has been a sidered the model iron-clad ship of the navies of Union man at heart, but somehow or other has a Europe, and that we are commended to construct vessels upon her general plan in creating a navy for ourselves. When we add that the Warrior, happy way of publishing "Secesh" and Abolition news of a character discouraging to timid lovers of the true (or old, as they call it here) Government, when fitted for action, draws 26; feet of water, for the purposes of this continent we utter and cheering to the admirers of Jefferson I. The editors and proprietors of the Patriot, in my the strongest possible condemnation of her, as estimation, are gentlemen, but profess Secession to there are few harbors on our coast she could enter. Granted, however, that vessels of lighter draught some extent. The paper, however, abstains from publishing matter injurious to the cause of the might be constructed, there are yet objections to Union, but, on the contrary, have given room to the method of mailing, adopted in the case of the all of the Union speeches delivered in Nashville. Warrior, which should operate to prevent us from and prefaced them with comments of a praise-worthy nature. Before this letter reaches this city, using it. The solid iron plates, above referred to are tongued and grooved, and disposed upon the both journals will have contained editorials cheering sides of the vessel longitudinally, and fastened with to those desirous of returning to their allegiance. screw bolts passing entirely through the wooden There was a great excitement in this city on hull of the vessel from the inside, and screw-Thursday, the 3d instant, in consequence of a most ing into the armor-plates to within about one and a half inches of the outer surface. It unjustifiable murder which took place upon Broad street. A gentleman named Long was attempting is apparent, at once, that this method of fastto remove a bale of hay from in front of his door, ening is a very imperfect one indeed, it being and infringed upon his neighbor, Binchett, who foran exceedingly difficult matter to screw them up as bade him moving the bale in such a manner as to firmly as they should be. Admitting this, however, blockade the entrance to his (Binchett's) establishto be done, we must yet regard these plates as so ment. Long heeded not the demand of Binchett, much slung weight upon the sides of the vessel, whereupon the latter seized a musket and shot Mr. and as contributing, in no slight degree, to impair

Long dead. I understand that the best of feeling existed between the parties previous to this melancholy affair. Mr. Binchett appeared before the nately, at the upper and lower corners, considered Recorder yesterday morning, and was subsequently sent to jail in default of a small bail. The State Capitol, in this city, is, I believe, the finest structure, inside and out, in the country, devoted to the same purpose. It is not generally known how much Philadelphia contributed to its the vessel will be readily surmised. Precisely such results as now indicated have occurred in both the elevation, however. First, the designing architect. English and French vessels, while recent advices Mr. William Strickland, was a Philadelphian. suggest the extreme probability that this method This gentleman died before the building was completed, and his son, who is also a Philadelphian, succeeded him in carrying on the work. The most critical portions of the outside processes of elevaof all the facts in the case, enough having been tion were entrusted to Philadelphia artists and mechanics. In the Representatives' hall is the subject, his general advice to us is of no practical most elaborate, graceful, and costly chandelier in the United States. It cost two thousand dollars, and is from a Philadelphia establishment. The chief points in the design are representations of the animal and vegetable productions of the State such as cotton, corn, and tobacco. There are also six buffaloes, extremely well executed, and a number of Indian warriors, each nearly two feet high, and of most excellent proportions. The burners are

forty-eight in number. In the Sonate Chamber is a

chandelier similar in design, though smaller, and of crying the plans of others by anticipation immedibetter proportions. There are thirty-four chandeately that he hears that his own have been, preliers, eleven brackets, twelve pendants, and eight gaselabras in the whole building. All of these clogan sently at least, rejected. The precise value of gas-fixtures were made by the Philadelphia firm alcriticism under such circumstances it is easy to anticipate, and men of prudence, such as our luded to. Sixteen of the finest lamp-posts I ever saw were manufactured and put up by another firm Scotch friends generally are, will usually refrain of your city. Each post consists of a compositefluted column, resting on a heavy base, and sup-The Navy Department is just now the scape-goat porting a large glass lamp with gas burners. of all our national shortcomings, so far as they are Around this column, and standing upon the base, connected with naval enterprises. We ask for imare three figures, life size, representing morning possibilities and clamor for their execution. Every ship-builder has his particular armor-clad hobby to and night, (female figures,) and noon, a youth holding a torch. There is an elegant spiral stair-case ride, and denounces the Secretary if he fails to leading to the galleries of the library, and also to perceive and acknowledge its merits. Passing, the tower, besides a large amount of critical and however, from these general reflections, we note particularly Mr. McKay's conjectures, for they are ornamental iron-work in other portions of the buildentitled to no higher consideration, with respect to ing, all of which came from Philadelphia. I have noticed many articles of iron-work from that city, the plans of Mr. Ericsson, one of the three finally such as fences, awning-posts, engines, stairs, pianoadopted by the board to whom the various plans were referred. He says: stools, etc., etc. Pennsylvania is well represented, "The plan of Mr. Ericsson appears to me to be the most ingenious, but the vessel will be a most also, in the way of hotel-keepers, wholesale grecers and druggists, while several of the steamboats are unseaworthy craft, and will never attain the speed onducted by captains from the Keystone State. Yesterday, I paid a short visit to the hospital on Mr. McKay will learn with certainty, if not Cedar street, and found about forty sick soldiers, with pleasure, that he has failed entirely to concomposed of both Federals and Confederates. ceive the actual results of the case. Let it be re-The physician-in-chief arrived while I was there.

besought him to feel their pulses, examine their to have a speed of only eight knots. What are the tongues, etc. In conversation with the Doctor, he facts? Engineer Stimers, who accompanied the informed me that the same thing actually occurred Monitor from New York to Hampton Roads, in a every day, and that most of them, when asked letter to Captain Ericsson, written just after the onwhere the pain was most intense, answered "All gagement with the Merrimac, speaks of her seagoing qualities in the highest terms, and it is known that he freely expresses this opinion in conversation safely offset against conjectures of Mr. Mckay. It is now known that the Navy Department have

and I could hardly help laughing at the style in

which the poor fellows jumped up, and, in turn,

contracted with Mr. Ericsson for the construction of several more vessels upon the general plan of the Monitor, of somewhat larger size, of much greater strength, and largely-increased speed; resumed business, and many places refuse to accept and we venture the opinion that they will answer the State scrip for articles on sale. The mail public expectation fully, so far as these points are leaves this city regularly for the North, East, and concerned. Should the Department conclude to West, and returns from all sections of our loyal construct a vessel of large size upon this plan, such country every day. All the important post offices as Captain Ericsson proposes, a model of which is now in the office of the Assistant Secretary in and post routes between Nashville and Louisville now in the office of the Assistant Secretary in Washington, Mr. McKay, and the public at large, may rest assured that she will, in all desirable respects, fully establish the superiority of this description of vessels for naval purposes. She will particularly attain a very high rate of speed, and be possessed of unsurpassed sea-going qualities. Other reflections of Mr. McKay invite to further remark, but we forbear. Enough has been said to show that the public has little to learn from his remarkable vaticinations.

W. L. B. are now opened and in operation, and all the routes on the Memphis branch from Bowling Green to Clarksville will be opened within the next ten days, or as soon as the bridge across Barren river is completed. Colonel Markland proceeded to Columbia to day to make preparations for the resumption of the mails between that place and Nashville, and the Shelbyville and Murfreesbore

Railroad is being also put in running order. These

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

are a few of the benefits which one enjoys under the protection of the good old "stars and stripes." Many loyal men apprehend a Federal reverse at Corinth or vicinity, while the Secessionists are full of hope. All true men fervently pray for our success. That it will be the Waterloo of the war there can be no doubt, and God grant that it may result in favor of those who are fighting for the Constitution. for without that instrument our glorious coun try is lost, and that lost, freedom and order give NASHVILLE, April 5, 1862. The past week has been balmy and showery. place to tyranny and turmoil.

"There gives nor form nor feeling in my soul Unborrowed from my country." B. C. T.

TWO CENTS.

Phe 110th Pennsylvania Regiment at the Battle of Winchester. The following letter received from one of the ldiers of the 110th Pennsylvania Regiment, to a

riend in this city, will be found interesting ; WINCHESTER, March 29, 1862. My DEAR Cousin: I don't know what can be the matter with the mails. I have received no letter from you since some time before leaving Paw Paw on the 10th, until to day, dated last Sunday. I know you have written, and I am still in hopes they will turn up sometime. I can't tell how you got the idea in Philadelphia that we were prohibited from writing home; there is not a word of truth in it. You ask how I spent last Sabbath? I am going to tell you. The last letter I know to have been received tells of our march to Strausburg and back. It was a feint to draw the enemy after us, and we succeeded, though we came near getting too many of them. On Saturday, the 224, our pickets were driven in by Ashby's cavalry, who then rested contented awaiting reinforcements. Sunday was a fine, clear, cold day. Our army was o'clock, awaiting an attack. We had about 6,000 men, and the enemy 9,000, much superior to us in horse and artillery, though these two arms of the service played a very unimportant part in the action. The usual manouvring took place for two or three hours, and then the enemy undertook to outflank us, on the right, and were repulsed. Our brigade was stationed on the extreme right of our line, and our regiment (the 110th) on the right of the brigade. We formed in a solid column in a woods, one end of which was in our possession, and the other in that of the enemy. We tried to drive them out, but were driven back with considerable loss. Some confusion was caused amongst us, and we were ordered to break ranks, and then we showed them what mountain men could do. The enemy were stationed behind a stone fence, breast high, and only showed their heads while firing. We sheltered ourselves behind trees, stones, inequalities of ground, &c., and for two hours there was the most fearful firing you ever dreamed of. I was behind a tree about two feet through, and fired forty-two cartridges out of a Sharpe's rifle; then I got a musket and blazed away all the ammunition I could raise. There is not a twig or leaf in that woods, less than ten feet high, that is not shot away; and my tree has 17 bullets in it; however, they did not come through, though my companion was killed by my side, shot through the lungs. About

140 of a brigade arrayed against us. The peculiarity of this fight was, that the enemy were completely protected by woods and stone fences, and that from the nature of the ground artillery and cavalry were of no use, so that it had to be fought at close distances and with musketry exclusively. The whistling of the bullets was dreadful. For four hours there was not five seconds but I heard one at least as close as five yards. I might say that it was a miracle that I escaped, but so many equally exposed with myself were unhurt, that I suppose there is some philosophical reason for it. As soon as the battle was over and our men commenced following up the enemy, I went to the rear and engaged in my legitimate business of attending to the wounded and taking them to the hospital, and burying the dead. The battle was bad enough, but this was worse. The men were buried in their great coats, blankets, &c., and without coffins, as there were none to be had. The hospital for a day or two was awful-no beds, or pillows, or blankets -men, wounded, dying, and dead, lying in all directions on the floor writhing in agony. The scene will never be forgotten by me. Our loss is about one-fifth of the number engaged. Our regiment as well as some others) was worn out before being brought into line of battle. There is a limit beyond which men cannot be pushed in the way of xposure, fatigue, and insufficient food, and we have passed it. Do not understand that any one is to blame when men are frozen, starved, or marched

next door to death. Such things are incidental to every campaign, and we accept them quietly as a matter of course.

Little Ella Burns. For The Press. Many readers of The Press will recollect that remarkably gifted and interesting child, commonly known as "Little Ella Burns." An attempt was made by a Quixotic old lady of New York to persuade the judicial bench of Philadelphia to overrule the decision of a New York judge, but with. out success, and the child remained in charge of ber more than mether, Mrs. Martha Burns, to whom she had been duly apprenticed by her father, Francis Whitton, policeman, Cincinnati. The child was taken to Europe by Mrs. Burns, and returned last September. The father, whose name appears to have been used without authority

in the law-courts, immediately afterwards addressed this letter to her admirable guardian: Gincinxati, October 28, 1861.

Mas. Bubns: In receiving from you my daughter Eva, or, as you call her, "Eila," I desire to express my appreciation of the care, both mental, moral, and physical, that slie has so plainly had. I am satisfied that, diwling the five years you have had her, she has been well cared for, and if you make it your home near Cincinnati, I shall be glad to leave her with you, so long as we are mutually satisfied.

Respectfully yours,

Francis Whitton,

Little Ella preferred remaining with Mrs. Burns, from whom she has not been separated for a day, and was reindentured to her by her father on the 7th of February last. Satisfied, as he was, with "the care, mental, bodily, and physical," bestowed upon the child during five years, this continuing its enjoyment, by reindenture, was the best thing he could do for her. "Little Ella" remains in Mrs.
Burns' charge, therefore, with the full concurrence of her father, and will be brought up, morally, physically, and intellectually, as if she were, indeed, her own offspring, and not merely the child of her adoption.

CINCINNATI, March 26, 1862.

THE GENERALS LOST.—The Union army thus far has lost but four generals—Nathaniel Lyon, killed; Wm. H. L. Wallace, killed; Frederick W. Lander, died, and B. M. Frentiss, enptured. The South has lost twenty-three, as follows: David E. Twiggs, resigned; Henry B. Jackson, resigned; Robert S. Garnett, killed; W. H. T. Walker, resigned; Barnard E. Bee, killed; Thomas T. Fauntleroy, resigned; John B. Grayson, died; Felix K. Zollicoffer, killed; P. St. George Cocke, suicide; Simon B. Buckner, captured; Lloyd Tilghman, captured; Edward Price, captured; Ben. McCulloch, killed; Gideon J. Pillow, suspended; John B. Floyd, suspended; General Slack, killed; Paul O. Herbert, killed; General Slack, killed; M. L. Bonhem, resigned; Albert S. Johnston, killed; Wm. Whann Mackall, captured, and two others, as yet unknown, captured. Cincinnati, March 26, 1862.

captured, and two others, as yet unknown, cap-THE INDIANS IN COLORADO.—Mr. Bennett, de-legate from Colorado, writes officially that he deems it his duty to call attention to the situation of the various bands of the Pah Ute Indians of that Terri-tory. Rich gold mines have been discovered in their country, and it is probable that the number of miners already at work there will be consideraincreased during the coming summer. These lians are of a friendly disposition, and have as Indians are or a friendly disposition, and have as yet given the white population no trouble, but as their numbers—of from twelve to twenty thousand—have agents for only about one half their population, Mr. Bennett seriously apprehends great danger of an open rupture between our people and them, and urges the propriety of treating with them in such a manner as to extinguish their title to the mineral lands of Colorado, and to preserve the public peace and safety of that country. lic peace and safety of that country.

The Confederate soldiers have nearly all been removed by their friends. There are no sick soldiers from Pennsylvania in the Cedar-street hospital.

As Secession decreases, so all the necessaries and luxuries of life become less dear; good money changes hands with more confidence, and the business men of all stations are more numerous, and feel more security in their operations. For instance: Several large stores have been opened this week, one or more of them devoting their interests to cotton; the retail storekeepers have all resumed business, and many places refuse to accept

THE REBEL FORCE AT YORKTOWN.—Semi-rebels in Baltimore say that Gens. Lee, Magruder, and Huger, are all at Yorktown, and that the national army cannot conquer them. But they admit that a defeat there would be disastrous. Union officers from Yorktown estimate the rebel forces at from 75,000 to 100,000, but add that they are surrounded. 

Total......120,000

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Proceedings of the Rebel Congress. THE CHARLESTONIANS FEAR AN ATTACK ON FORT SUMPTER.

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THE REBELS OPPOSED TO MILITARY SECRECY. PILOTS ACQUAINTED WITH NORTHERN HARBORS WANTED.

The Richmond Kauminer's Charleston correscondent, under date of the 30th ult., writer as fol-

Amid the hurly-burly of hattles, marches, skirmishes, and retreats, of the hostile armies along our vast frontier, a complete buil has prevailed for some time in the operations of the campaign along the seaboard of Georgia and South Carolina. The Yankee generals, hereabouts, have evidently abandoned the intention of pushing their conquests inland. If indeed, they ever uncertained such an intention. We are now in a state of good preparation at all the points which have been selected for defence. A few weeks hence "Bronze John." and the other climatic fevers, will make their appearance among the Northern troops now encamped upon the sea islands, and the have that will inevitably come will leave but little to be done by our army of the coast. I am told that the people of army of the coast. I am told that the people of Savannah, who, a short time ago, were in hourly expectation of an attack, have also relinquished the idea that any immediate demonstration is in-tended against their city. But neither there nor on the coast of this State have the military authori-

ties abated a jot of their efforts to improve and per-fect the condition of our defences and defenders. Proceedings of the Rebel Congress. In the rebel Senate, at Richmond, on the 3d indrawn up three miles beyond Winchester, about 10 stant, the House bill to remit the duty on iron to allow the completion of the Alabama and Missis-

sippi Railroad was read. Mr. Yancey urged its immediate passage, stating that it was, with the exception of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the only great main artery of communication. The Memphis and Charleston road is now threatened, and, if the enemy get possession is now intentened, and, it the enemy get possession of it, there will be no other but the road in quosition. The Pravisional Congress has already appropriated \$150,000 to its completion, and it only wants this remission of duties to finish it. The Go-

wants this remission of duties to finish it. The Government has already pronounced it a military necessity, and it ought to be put in working order without delay.

Mr. Clay did not like to say before the world what he would say privately to Senators of the importance of speedily building this road. He would let their own minds suggest its importance and the remedy. It was a great public necessity, and should not be delayed. One day might make a great difference, and affect the whole country.

Mr. Barnwell did not view the road as a military necessity.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, did not know how Sa-Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, did not know how Senators were to get home, or how communication was to be kept up with his State and Missouri, unless the road was built at once. We have heard that the enemy or some one clse had cut the levee, and the whole Mississippi Valley was submerged. He urged the immediate passage of the bill, which was done, and the Senate then went into secret

killed by my side, shot through the lungs. About 4 o'clock Colonel Daum, commanding the artillery, sent us word that our centre was being decimated, and that unless we cleared that woods and fence the battle was lost. We got our regiment in line, just in the outskirts of the woods, made a right wheel, gave a yell, and ran forward. For about one hundred and fifty yards, we were in an open field, exposed to the whole fire, and our men foll fast. We reached the fonce, and cleared it, and commenced firing on the flank of the enemy. They found they were been and retired slowly. As soon as the G-neral saw that the 110th had turned their \$\mathscr{P}\_{\text{clear}} \text{k}, \text{ he ordered a forward movement which enabled us to hold our position. Our fire, after we crossed the fence, must have been murderous. In three minutes we killed and wounded 100 out of 140 of a brigade arrayed against us. The peculiarity of this fielt, was that the anext three minutes we have the anext of the drawn battle between the Monitor and Virginia, we have nade up our minds that the strength of the drawn battle between the Monitor and Virginia, we have nade up our minds that the strength of the batteries of Fort Sumpter will, within the next three inonths, be tested by half a soone thing to get ready for them. The gunboat fever, just now so universal amang the unoon-querable women of the South, seems to have nawkened the Navy Department from its torpor, What is now being done at the eleventh hour, by done the eleventh hour, by the orders of the Government, should have been southly as were research their first the countersome final the reduction of Fort Sumpter.

Since the drawn battle between the Monitor and Virginia, we have nade up our minds that the strength of the darker is of the darker in botteries of fort Sumpter.

Since the drawn battle between the Monitor will, within the next three inonths, be tested by half a soor of iron-sheathed monsters. We are doing soor of iron-sheathed monsters. We are doing twenthed the Navy Departmen Expected Attack on Fort Sumpter. massacre," is stirring up the Yankees on Edisto Island. As I telegraphed to the Examiner, a party of Carolina scouts bagged twenty one of the enemy before day on Saturday morning.

Affairs at Richmond. The Richmond Examiner of April 4 contains a leading article urging the execution of the full sentence of the law upon several persons convicted of counterfeiting rebel treasury notes. That penalty, says the Examiner, is hanging by the neck until they are dead.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 3d announces that it is the purpose of the provest marshal to in-terpose and regulate the prices of provisions, &c., in the different markets of Richmond.

terpose and regulate the prices of provisions, &c., in the different markets of Richmond.

The Examiner says:

The Hon. William M. Gwin, of California, who was arrested in New York some mouths ago and darried to Washington by Lincoln's minions, but afterward released, also arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Spotswood Hotel. Dr. Gwin came from Maryland by the underground railroad. He states that the Yankoes intend oxhausting every means to crush out the so-called "rebellian" by the first of May. The number of mechanics in the workshops of the North has been doubled, and they are now working day and night, turning out iron for gunboats, as the North believes them to be their only salyation.

The same paper says:

It is suggested that Congress will take measures to check the evils which are becoming very perceptible from the large issue of treasury notes, and will provide adequate means for absorbing the currency. We learn that the expenditures of the Government are at the rate of two or three millions a day, and that there is a weekly addition of that sum to the currency. We hear it recommended that Congress should make all future issues of treasury notes bear interest.

All the generals of our army of the Mississippi are now at Corinth, including Beauregard, Sydney Johnston, Bragg, Polk, Crittenden, Gladden Ruggles, Carroll, and Kirby Smith. Gen. Jackson, of Georgia, is it command at Corinth.

Among the excuses offered as exemptions, some are extremely ludicrous. In Smyth county we Among the excuses offered as exemptions, some are extremely ludicrous. In Smyth county, we learn, one man in enrolling himself, wrote opposite his name "one leg too short." The next man that came in, noticing the excuse, and deaming it pretty good, thought he would make his better, and wrote opposite his name "both legs too short."

What the Rebels think of our Navy. The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Sentine! of March 18, in an article in reference to the naval action in Hampton Roads, says:

action in Hampton Roads, says:

"The Northern and Southern people are alike in one respect—they must have somebody to denounce in case of a disaster. They are not willing to accuse themselves of negligence and apathy. When we lose as battle, as in Tennessee, we hold the commanding general or the Confederate Government responsible, and immediately there goes up a cry for the condemnation of somebody, forgetful that we have neglected to furnish the condemned commander with reinforcements and supplies; forgetful that we know but half the circumstances of his situation. In like manner, the Northern people, neglectful of the gallant defence made by the surprised captains of the lost frigates against their inevitable fate, are casting about for somebody to hold responsible for the disaster, and a great cry goes up against their Navy Department, which we devoutly watch had not been as well managed as it has wish had not been as well managed as it has

The rebels know, to their sorrow, how efficient the national navy has been. They have felt its blows at Hatteras, at Port Royal, in the North Carolina Sounds, and on the Mississippi and its tributaries. They are feeling it constantly in the blockade, which, considering the extent of coast subjected to it, has no parallel in naval history, and the rigor of which is attested by the fabulous prices of everything at the South which has been accustomed to be received by sea. Opposed to Military Secrecy.

The Mobile Tribune, of the 18th ult., has an editorial contending that military mystery is depressing the spirit of the Southern people. It Here, in Mobile, for the past few days, there has

been a very anxious suspense in respect to move-ments which the citizens believe have been made, but of which they can find no information. It may be that there is no information to get; but, as there has been so much "military mystery" heretofore has been so much "military mystery" heretofore, they are disposed to believe that there is news, and that it is concealed, and, of course, that it must that it is concealed, and, of course, that it must be bad, because it is concealed.

This is human nature, and it is just as certain as any known quantity. If our people cannot bear bad news, we had better quit the war at once, and make such terms as the insolent and rapacious for may choose to grant to us.

We are so certain, however, of the temper of the people that we believe bad news will do them good. They will rise up to the necessities of it. And we may say with perfect certainty that the people are now in yalor and cagerness to be put in placest where they can be of service, superior to most of the generals who command them. They want to go inster than their commanders; but the mystery and the falling back and the losing of places, heretofore considered of importance, are paralyzing them. They are not regulars, who may be kept with propriety in ignorance. They are men who follow their officers from choice; or rather, they choose to volunteer for that purpose; and they are not accustomed to be blindly led by many them. follow their officers from choice; or rather, they choose to volunteer for that purpose; and they are not accustomed to be blindly led by men whom they may consider blinder than themselves. In other words, they want to know the danger, and are ready to meet it whatsoever it may be. They will meet it the more boldly when they know it. And this runs all through the ranks of the citizons who remain at home. Suspense and mystery fill them

this runs all through the ranks of the citizens who remain at home. Suspense and mystery fill them full of doubts. They went the confidence of our leaders and our Government. They may be talked to as brothers and will do a brother's part if they are treated as brothers embarked in the same noble Pilots Acquainted with Northern Har-

The Norfolk Day Book of the 4th inst., has the following interesting item, which may be taken for what it is worth:

what it is worth:

We have a pretty strong hint that pilots acquainted with the various harbors along the Northern seaboard will speadily be in great domand, and that their services will be handsomely remunerated. It is unnecessary for us, of course, to say more than this, as those interested will easily find out where to apply for further information. As the weather president was a consider some of our Southern to apply for further information. As the weather is getting warm, possibly some of our Southern friends intend to get up a few pic-nic excursions to a little colder climate, and it may be that they need the services of the above pilots.

A SPECIAL election will be held in the Ninth Congressional district of Illinois on the 6th of May, to fill the seat in the House of Representatives, left vacant by the resignation of Gen. John A. Logan.