THE DAILY PRESS. TWELVE UENTS PER WREE, payable to the Carrier Mailed to subscribers out of the City at MIX DOLLARS PER ARNUM; FOUR DOLLARS FOR RIGHT MONTH THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad-

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the Oity at Taxas Doz-ZARS PER ANNUM. in advance.

WHOLESALE HOUSES. 27 AND 54-INCH SKY-BLUE KERSEYS. SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS.

BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do. PRINTED Do, in variety.

BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS. FANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.

IN STORM, AND FOR SAUS BY

JOSEPH LEA, 1929-M 125 AND 130 OHESTNUT STREET

BLINDS AND SHADES BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS AND

WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest assortment in the City at the LOWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED. Repairing promptly attended to.

MILLINERY GOODS. 1862. SPRING WOOD & CARY,

> (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) No. 795 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in Store a complete stock

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. SILK BONNETS. STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the

Corner patrons of the house and the trade generally. 1862. SPRING.

M. BERNHEIM, No. 728 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the lates

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

MILINERY GOODS, To which he respectfully invites the attention of the 1862. SPRING. 1862.

PRICES LOW.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY, BTRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS,

& Co., NO. 431 MARKET STREET, Have now open—and to which daily additions are made UNUAL HANDSOME VARIETY

RIBBONS. BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUOHES. STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS FLATS, SHARER HOODS,

ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE, Which will be offered at the 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 Eight SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

mh13-3m] AT LOW PRICES. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS,

H. FRANCISCUS, A. WHOLESALE DEALER IN YABNS, 433 MABKET 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 TARRS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK, COVERLET YARD, 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. A. 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, FANOY BASKETS, WALL, BORUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mats, Meelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. BOYD & STROUD,

NO. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET, (Four doors below the Merchants' Hotel,) Now offer to country merchants a large stock of CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE.

CARINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

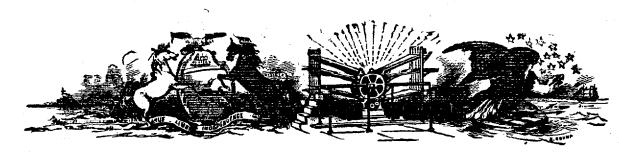
MOORE & CAMPION. No. 251 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet I now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

follo-fem

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
IMPORTOR, 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb20-4. HARMONY SHERRY—For sale in OHAS. S. CARSTAIRS.

APROPRIES WALKUT St. and 21 GRANITE St.



RETAIL DRY GOODS

NEW SPRING PRINTS, OHOIGH STYLES.

SPRAGUE,
PACIFIC,
ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.
A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
mbl5-tf R. W. cor. Highth and Market Sts.

GAUZE SUMMER BLANKETS.

BHRPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ABBISON, apl9-rptf 1008 CHESTNUT Strast.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

PARIS CLOAK STORE,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Cloak room contains every new style. Short and medium length Cloaks. Silk mantles, opening every morning.

Garments made to order with despatch CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Fabby Cassimeres and Mettons,
Cashmarettes and Light Weight Woollens.
Goods, especially, for Boys' wear.
Fine Black Cloths and Docakins.
Superb stock of these goods at low prices.
DRESS GOODS.
Checks and Plaids for children's wear.
Extra wide Fil-de-chevres, for Ladies' wear.
Mohairs, Coulins, Albacas.

Extra wide Fin-de-Chevres, for Ladies wear.
Mobairs, Poplins, Alpacas.
Good Black Silks and Wool Delains.
Shepherd's Fluids. Good Hoop Skirts.
Cheap suction lots of Dress Goods.
COOPER & CONARD,
pl5 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

E. Will open,

Every day during the current week,

Novelties in Lacco, Embroderies, Veile, Handerchiefs, White Goods, Linens, &c., received per
teamer Asia, among which will be found —
Choice Pointe Lace Collars and Setts.

"French Guipure ""

"Velencienne ""

"Needle-work ""

"Needle-work ""

"Emb'd Netts, for Caribaldi Sleeves, &c.

"French Puff Jambric ""

"dotted and figured muelins.

"Velencienne, Edrings and Insertings.

" Cambric and Swiss " new style,
" Piques, Marseilles, Brilliants, and Fig'd
Linens, for children's wear. Grenadine Veils, in all colors. All of the above are new, choice, and desirable gueds, and for sale at VERY LOW 7.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRAY SILK POPLINS.

WILE CHINTZES.
Bright Styles for Ch

CHECKED TOIL DU NORD.

Valencienne, Edgings and Insertings

Best quality Grays and Checks, Very glossy and desirable. SHABPLESS BROS.

Solid Checks, bright colors, For Children's dresses. SHABPLESS BROS.

Bright Styles for Children.
Nest and Bold Styles for dresses.
Magenta figures and Lilsca.
NA PRICESS RY

LINENS AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

generally is respectfully invited.

SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ARRISON,
ap19-roff 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Wool De Laines, choice shades.
Plaid and small figured Wool De Laines, for children.
A large assortment of Ginghams, at 12%, 20, and 26

ents.
A fresh assortment of Cloaking Cloths.
A fresh assortment of Cloaking Cloths.
Small figure dark brown Mohairs, choice,
Shepherd's Plaids, from 18% to 50 cents.
Silk and Wool Poplins in great variety, at
JOHN H STOKES,
No. 702 ARCH Street.
N. B. Good black Silks, 87%, \$1, and \$1.12%,
Call and examine our \$1.12% black Silks.

NEW CLOAK STORE!
The most elegant assortment in the city.
No. 29 South NINTH Street,
mh20-8m First door above Chestaut.

CLOAKS.—If you want the best value, for your money, go to the City Cloak 80576, 142 North RIGHTH Street, above Cherry. mh26-3m

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY

IVIDAYS
No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STEERT.

No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
THE LARGEST STOOK,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT,
THE CHOIGEST COLORS,
THE FINEST QUALITIES,
THE MOST SUPERB TRIMMINGS,
THE NEWEST STYLES,
THE BEST WORK,
AND

DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST PRICES,
IN THE CITY,
I V E N S & C O . 'S,

Fifty pieces English Challi Delaines at 16c, never sold less than 25c.
One lot Figured Grenadines at 21, worth 75c.
200 11-4 Honeycomb Quilts at \$1 50.
From the late suction sales, a few very cheap lots of choice and desirable styles of
FIGURED ALL WOOL DELAINES.
One lot at 50c, a great bargain.
One lot at 37½c, very cheap.
One lot at 25c, never sold less than 50c.
Also, just received from New York,
Black and white Check Silks.
Brown and White Check Silks.
Brown and White Check Silks.
CHEAPEST FANCY SILKS IN THE CITY.
One lot Barege Robes at \$3, worth \$12
ap13 No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.

FEATHER-COLORED MOHAIR

for Dresses and Sacks.
5-4 Lava-colored Mohair.
Shepherds' Plaid do.
Silvereens for Sacks.
Light Colored Sack Cloths.
Melton Cloths, Light Colors.
apl6 EVRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ABOH.

Table Linens, Wholesale and Betail.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH.

MELTON CLOTHS FOR GENTS'
Spring Style Cassimeres.
Feshionable Vestings.

Tweeds and Cassimeres for Boys.
Fine Black Cloths for Ceats.
Docskins, Finest Blacks.
spl6 EYBE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

—I have now, direct from the importor, every size and quality, from \$2 np. Some of the patterns are entirely new and exceedingly pretty. They are the cheapeast to I have had.

at lot I have had.
Allendale Counterpanes, \$1.
Allendale Counterpanes, \$1.25.
Allendale Counterpanes, \$1.20.
Honeycomb Counterpanes, \$1.30.
Honeycomb Counterpanes, \$1.50.
Lancaster Counterpanes, havyest size, \$1.50.
Lancaster Counterpanes, havyest size, \$1.50.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
Applet No. 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS

CHEAP DRY GOODS, UARLE MADE OF STREET OF STREE

and Sheetings, from 8 to 12½ c.; new style Plaid Dress Goods, 15 to 25c.; Shepherd's Plaids, 12 to 22c. ap19-12t

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c

The Copartnership heretofore existing between RAUFMAN & LONNEBSTADTER Having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of

all the up-stairs rooms of EIGHTH STREET,
NO. 103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
ABOVE AROH.
To continue the manufacturing o ;all kinds of
DRESS, GLOAK,
MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,

FBINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD NETS,

Of all descriptions, &c., &c.,
And will offer inducements in price and quality, as we

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well
as prompt attendance to orders, in every article apper
taining to his line. WM. LONNESTADTEE,
ap4-2m] No. 103 North EIGHTH Street, ab. Arch.

CLOAKS, PALATOTES AND MAN-

ULUAND, I ALIGA VIRG RAVIDE WELL TILLAS.—Ladies in want of the above articles will find it to their advantage to visit the old established house of Mrs. HENBY, No. 38 North NINTH Street, below ARCH. The latest Paris Styles always on hand at prices that setonish everybody.

SECOND DOOR ABOVE ABOH.
UP STAIRS.

nfi Window Ho

Hotels, Steamers, &c.
Quilts of all grades.
Linen Naphins and Towels.
Embroidered Curtain Muslins.
Bussia Crash and Turkish Bubbers.

No. 28 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

—Plaid Foulards, black, brown, blue, and lilac.

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Street.

CLOAKS!

CPRING CLOAKS.

The subscribers have received an invoice of these desirable goods, in fine quality, at last season's

VOL. 5.—NO. 225.

NEW STYLES,

Bets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.

11 Castor

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

" Forks,

Knife and Fork.

" Desert "

Butter Dish. Molasses Pitcher.

Brinking Cup.

11 Sugar Bifter.

" Neck "

" Bracelet.

" Est Bings, "

Pin and Drops, all styles.

D. W. CLARK'S

SPRING. 1862.

ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street.

Stude and Buttons, "

" Pencils,
" Pen with Pencil Case.

Lisdies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaic, Cubas, Baga, Rurses, &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 attention of the trade respectfully solicited.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

527 MARKET STREET,

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NOBTH THIRD STREET.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day

purchasers unequalled by any other house in

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

TAMES, KENT,

Have now open their usual

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

Philadelphia.

mh19-8m

Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

Nos. 289 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE

BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-

Also, a full assortment of

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES,

PLAIN COLORS.

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.

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

MARSEILLES, "\$1.50, now \$1.00.

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

A. H. GIBBS,

WOODRUFF,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS.

CHOICE STOCK

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

They respectfully call the attention of buyers gene

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS BEMOVED TO SOO MARKET STREET,

Bouthwest corner of Fifth,

And offers a beautiful assortment of

TENTS, AND CANES,

WHOLESALE AND BETAIL. mars-lan

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, &c

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDEBIES.

CIBLEY MOLTEN, &

Are now opening and daily receiving a new and

531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs.

No. 531 MARKET STREET,

Now in store, POULT DE SOIE,

In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS.

SELLING OFF.

To which they invite the special attention of buyers. mb21-2m

LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

WHITE GOODS, AND

SANTEE, & CO.,

To which they invite the attention of the trade.

OPRING STOCK

mbl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

Also, a full assortment in

Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles

" Napkin Rings
" Butter Knive

AND NEW PRICES.

CLOTHING. JEWELRY, &c. TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHI-OLARK'S LADELPHIA AND VICINITY. ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

A CARD.

It having been next to an impossibility, heretofore, to obtain CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING, at MODERATE PRICES, and finding that many ntiemen 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 carnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, in connection with our extensive Ready-Made s-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPART-MENT, in which the prominent features are, lst. Fine and Medium Materials, made up in

first-class styles;
2d. Unexceptionable Fitting Garments; 3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY; 4th. A corps of the most celebrated cutters in this country. An extensive assortment of the choicest im-

ported and domestic fabrics from the New York and Philadelphia markets, suitable for Coats, Pants, and Vests, always on hand. Is our Ready made Salesrooms can always be found every variety and style of well-made fashion able clothing. Spring stock now ready. PRICES MODERATE. A visit is solicited.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, "OAK HALL,"

S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE. 626 CHESTNUT STREET,

We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe, some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, com-ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets. CROSSLEY'S 5-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets. ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

"Tapestry Brussels.
"Brussels Carpeting.
Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. From 87 c. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a geneal variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the lowest possible prices OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS,

From one to eight yards wide, cut to any Size. FRESH MATTINGS. By late arrivals from China we have a full assortment WHITE AND COLORED MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS. JAMES H. ORNE,

828 CHESTNUT. GLEN ECHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA. RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

> McCALLUM & Co., manufacturers, importers, and dealers LOO CHESTNUT STREET (Opposite Independence Hall,)

CARPETINGS.

tion of cash and short-time buyers FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS, Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BEUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, TMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

rpetings. Venetian and damask stair carpetings. SCOTCH BAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COCOA and CANION MATTINGS.

DOOR-MATS, RUGE, SHEEP SKINS,

DETCCEFS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND BETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACEOIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

NEW CARPETINGS. EMBROIDERIES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET 40 and 42 North THIRD Street. (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and late arrivals, their SPRING IMPORTATION OF

NEW CARPETINGS: CROSSLEY'S PARD-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 CARPETINGS, of LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK 500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,
BUGS, MATS, &c.,
All of new, choice selections, and

AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. mbs-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. HAZLETT, LATHBOP, & LYONS, SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, No. 414 MARKET and 409 MERCHANT STREETS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS. WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HO SIERY, LACES, TRIMMINGS, BIBBONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.,

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 for Officers' Pants.)

WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, CANTON PLANNELS, 1005., 1205., & 1508. TENT DUCK. All warranted United States Army standard. FOR SALE BY ALERED SLADE & CO., 40 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street Philadelphia. fell-tanyl

LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTEDS

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT PRANTE, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, GARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES. SIS CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862. THERE ARE INDICATIONS that the building cason, now about commencing, will be quite brisk, if not as brisk as any that preceded it. The number of building permits issued during the past month will compare by no means unfavorably with the number taken out in the corresponding months of 1860 and 1861. The ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED THIS FESSON,
With every new material, made up and trimmed in the yery best manner, at prices that defy all competition, temporary depression produced by the war has been as severely felt in this branch of investment as in any other; but already it has begun to pass away. Capital that had lain idle for a year, secreted in stockings, or locked up in iron chests, is reappearing in the shapes of brick and mortar. The city is gradually being metropolized in aspect, and the suburbs are losing the grateful freshness of budding verdure, pure air, and pastoral scenes, for charms more solid and material, if not more pleasantly suggestive. Long rows of stately dwellings spring from the green sod where but a month or two before young cricksters disported, and All-Muggletonians stripped some Dingley Dellers of their laurels. The city is stalking abroad into the country at this season, to plant great monuments of human toil in rye and corn-fields; and milkmen's dairies, to be rural, must push on to adjoining counties. The chance for household gods continues to improve. Change continues to creep upon us in spite of the war, and will never be so marked as in this city when the war is over. Fancy the surprise of our thirty thousand Philadelphia volunteers, when they come home again, to find a city outgrown its sleepy disposition, and marvellously handsome; no vacant lots for kine and swine to herd upon; no more wooden shanties, to catch fire on freezing winter nights and burn up all their inmates; but everything en regle, streets swept so clean that epidemics have left our confines in disgust, the Board of Health disbanded, and all the undertakers who can raise the funds departed for New York! Seriously, though, and to return to our starting point, there are many indications that honest labor need not starve this spring for want of full employment, although the blight of a terrible war is upon us. A most beneficial effect of our national condition has been to put an end to real estate, speculations and "bonus" building operations. Rents, no doubt, have come down tremendously, (like the first accounts of the Pittsburg battle,) but "neat dwellings for small families" continue to go up in a corresponding spirit. Cellars are being dug out in every street, to see how much rain they will hold. Grim scaffolds are reared for people to stumble over on lonesome -BIOHARDSON'S and DUNBAR DIORSON'S celebrated SHIRTING and FRONTING LINENS, received from the manufacturers direct, and guaranted perfect—to which the attention of buyers and the trade generally is respectfully invited. nights, or that take a notion themselves to

and yawn, and shake the creases out of them-

selves. Vive la progrès! The Rev. W. G. Brownlow For The Press. Na hatter illustration of the wicked purposes of the leaders of the rebellion; no surer indication of the pature of the power that nourishes it; no clearer view of its primary cause can be obtained, than may be found in a careful perusal of, and reflection upon Brownlow and Pryne's Debate on Slavery, held in this city, in September, 1858.* Our readers will not have fergotten that Mr. Brownlow was the "champion of the South against the whole North," and that he came to this city and defended the institution of slavery with marked ability. But they may have forgotten Mr. Pryne's crack under the impulse of the common nature and aspirations of mankind, until it shall cease to rest upon the bosom of four millions of slaves;" that the humanity of the age is to secure the freedom States, or over the Union of these States." owned slaves, that he upheld slavery with a religious ardor, (as Mr. Brownlow ably did,) does not 10,000 YARDS LAWNS AT 9c.—

topple over in windy weather. People begin

to believe that real estate will not have to

bear all the burden of taxation after all, and

that its right and title is perfectly secure as

long as the Home Guard organism is healthy.

and winter in dull torpidity begin to rouse

Thus, affairs that have slept through the fall

of these slaves, either through the Union of these The disintegration of pro-slavery society is particularly that which most interests us. It is broaking to pieces by spontaneous action. That a man militate against him as being a patriot—as being for the Union, the Constitution, and the laws under that Constitution. And the knowledge of this fact, so strikingly illustrated in the case before us, as well as in many others, nerves our efforts, in part, to crush the rebellion, and to restore the Union which would, in a broad view, be bought at an extravagant rate if we had only the semblance of it, lacking still the attachment of a considerable pro-

portion of its people. However well the supporters of slavery may have sustained and defended it, with whatever vigor they may have combatted the theories of such men as Jefferson that slavery is demoralizing, they cannot fail now to see that it is the basis of the rebellion, and that the rebel leaders are striving to erect upon it a despotic government for the sake of power. Mr. Brownlow was at no loss to perceive the difference between those who conscientiously advocate slavery, still loving the Union, and those who seek to extend and perpetuate it at the expense of that Union, and he wisely took a stand for the Government. For this he is entitled to more honor than is due to "several distinguished Abolitionists," of whom he laconically speaks.

INEN GOODS.—Just received, a fresh lot of those celebrated hand-loom, half-bleached Table Linen, at 50, 62%, and 75 cents. These Goods give better satisfaction than any others of the kind made, and are less than the same quality have been sold. Bleached Scotch Table Linen at 50; wider and heavier at 62%; still wider and finer at 75; real Barnsley, 2 yards wide, at \$1—these are extra heavy; Brown do, at 25 cents. Also, a good assortment of Union Table Linen at 37% and 30 cents, which are very serviceable, and wash excellent. I have now the finest 37% and 50-cent Fronting Linen that can be had. Having bought a considerable quantity, I am selling them lower than they ought to be sold. Richardson's heavy Linens for family use, with which, in point of cheapmes, I have surpassed some of the largest linen stores, having every number from 37% up. One lot all linen-fringed Doylies, 75 cents per dozen; one lot all linen Huck towls, \$1.50; one lot Brown do., 75 cents; one lot do., 1% yards long, with red border, 18% each; and finer Towels equally cheap. 4 bales Bussia Crash at 8, 9, 10, and 12% cents. One lot White Brilliants at 12%—very cheap. Half cotton Fiancel and fine sli-wool Gauze Flannel, for summer wear. These goods are about 15 per cent. less that they are unally sold. GRANVILLE B. HAINES, apple 1f No. 1013 MARKET St., above Tenth. His patriotism, his earnestness, his sufferings in a good cause unite to recommend him to the good wishes and regard of all true men. A perusal of his debate with Mr. Pryne brings to mind the fierceness with which slavery was dissussed a few years ago, and reminds us that all true men now stand on one platform—the Unionat all events. Leaving slavery to take care of itself as best it may smid the clash of arms, Messrs. Pryne and Brownlow, and the classes they particularly represent, join hands in the new common cause, without argument or dissension, and labor with others for the restoration of our common country, without reference to the causes of its present difficulties. Such is the effect of disease working its own ours.

* Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated? bate between Rev. W. G. Brownlow and Rev. A. Pryne. Held at Philadelphia, September, 1858. 1 vol. 12me, pp. 305. Published for the Authors by J. B. Lippincott & HONEY-COMB QUILTS FOR

THE IRISH BOYS. [For The Press] At Winchester, two Irish companions in the rebel service, refused to fire on the United States flag,-

Louisville Journal. The Irish boys are bold and brave, The Irish boys are true; They love the dear old stars and stripes The spangled field of blue.

'Tis Mulligan can tell the tale Of how they fought that day, When with the foe at Lexington They met in bloody fray.

Fast whizzed the shot and murderous shell, The bullets fell like rain; But dauntless stood his brave brigade-The heroes of the plain. Then pressed the foe, in serried ranks; But not to them they yield; Hunger and thirst had done their work,

Before they gave the field.

Oh! h onor to the Irish boys And cheers of three times three; Old Ireland is with our side-I wish that she were free. The Irish boys are bold and brave The Irish boys are true; They love the dear, old stars and stripes-The spangled field of blue.

Oh! brave were those who nobly fought; But braver still the band, Who, forced by rebels in their ranks, United, made their stand. They saw the old and honored flag Borne out upon the air, And not a gun was raised against Its floating folds so fair ! Ab, Lexington and Springfield boast

Their heroes true and grand; But Winchester shall stir mon's hearts Throughout Columbia's land. Oh! honor to the Irish boys, And cheers of three times three, For Ireland soe'll fight some day,

Warner's Computation of Earth-Works,* We have examined this new work on an important branch of engineering—viz: the computation of the solid contents of excavations and embankments. Much has been already written on this subject, and much that is meritorious has appeared, either in the ferm of scientific memoirs or of practical works of limited scope. Nevertheless, there still remained to be accomplished the task of

presenting a thoroughly practical book, containing ll the necessary rules of computation, with a full set of wrought examples, and proper tables of sufficient extent for ordinary practice. It was further highly desirable that such a work, without injuring its practical character, should be adapted for text-book in schools of engineering, either for the purpose of teaching the merely practical part to those who desire to go no further, or to expose the mathematical principles of computation for the use of theoretical students. Mr. Warner has divided his work into two parts, a practical treatise and a theoretical treatise, which may be studied separately or conjointly, and has so arranged the materials of the whole as to make all portions of the

word readily available according to the wants of the reader. The work is got up in the best style; the paper and the typography are unusually good, and the illustrations exceed in style and number anything we have before seen in works upon the same sub ject. Among them is a series of engravings, drawn from models, representing all the possible solid forms and combinations of forms occurring in railroad excavations and embankments. A set of models illus trating this part of the subject has been shown to us. These represent, in miniature, a portion of line of railroad-about one-quarter of a mile in length. Within this, all the geometrical forms of prisms, pyramids, and other solids, which result from excavation and embankment, are beautifully shown, and the contour lines, as they are called by topographers, or the curved lines which would arise from intersecting the warped surface of the ground by horizontal planes, appear with excellent effect. The workmanship reflects great credit on the maker Mr. Washington Penrose. The models are intended

for the engineering school of Indiana State University. They may be seen, for a few days, at the store of Warner, Miskey, & Merrill, 718 Chestnut We have examined some of the examples in Mr. Warner's work, and have been shown the simple method of working them, and do not hesitate in saying that the tables are particularly well adapted for speedy and accurate computation, and that the rules are distinguished for uniformity and sim plicity. Mr. Warner's stereometric Tablet, which is founded on the graphical methods taught in the work, will also be a valuable instrument for those computers who prefer geometrical methods.

*New Theorems, Tables, and Diagrams, and the Computation of Earthwork. Designed for the use of Engineers in Preliminary and Final Estimates, of Students in Engineering, and of Contractors, and other non-professional Computers. In two parts, with an Appendix. Part I.—A Practical Treatise, Part II.—A Theoretical Treatise; and the Appendix. Containing notes to the rules and camples of Part I; explanations of the construction of Scales, Tables, and Diagrams, and a Treatise upon Equivalent Equare Bases, and Equivalent Level Heights. The whole Illustrated by numerous original Engravings, compraising Explanatory Guts for Definitions and Problems, Stercometric Scales and Diagrams, and a series of Lithographic Drawings from Models; showing all the combinations of solid forms which occur and a series of Littingraphic Drawings from Models, showing all the combinations of solid forms which occur in Railroad Excavations and Embankaents, By John Warner, A. M., Mining and Mechanical Engineer; Author of Studies in Organic Morphology. One vol., small 4to; 315. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Justice to the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. BURKE'S STATION, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Va.,

In justice to myself and the other officers and men of my regiment, and to relieve many aching giment at home, I am constrained to ask per hrough your columns, to refute the slander that has been perpetrated upon us by a chronicler of public events, in the following extract from the New York Times:

New York Times:

"It is to be regretted that at Manassas Junction the most lamentable misrule prevails. Stragglers or drunken soldiers are the only objects of interest to be seen in the vicinity—other traces of robel occupancy having wholly disappeared. Your correspondent, passing through the place this morning, saw a first lieutenant and sergeant of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, arm in arm, staggering together over the rail track, in a state of disgraceful inebriety. It is stated that the colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve serves out whicky to his mentwice daily, and that this morning the conductor of a train opened six barrels of the beverage, and gave the scales—feas ancess thereto. For the truth of this statement, your correspondent cannot vouch. It was had at first hands from a member of it, however. It is certain that over a hundred drunken gorillas, with the number of that regiment on their caps, were occupying the place, threatening to shoot peaceful contrabands as being prime causes of the war—insulting peaceful travellers—subject to no rule whatever. It is to be hoped that a speedy stop will be put to such disgraceful proceedings."

When, on the 9th inst., our regiment was ordered When, on the 9th inst., our regiment was ordered

to advance to Manassas Junction by railroad, we marched to the depot from our camp near Alexandria, and were obliged to stand along the road from nine o'clock A. M. until five o'clock P. M., in mud from six to ten inches deep, and during the most severe snow storm of the season, expecting every minute, the cars to arrive for our transportation. Then it was, a train moved up to us, with only open trucks enough to transport about three hundred men. The balance of the officers and men were left in their position until next day to seek what comforts they could find in a few old vacated houses, while others were without any other shelter than their blankets. Thus it was, that during the fifteen or eighteen hours our regiment was so detached, this alleged misrule provailed. Upon the detachment arriving at Manassas, on the 10th inst., it is true some of the men found there a lot of whisky in some of the open cars, but I could not find out who left it there. That "a first lieutenant and sergeant of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves were there seen," arm in arm, staggering together over therailroad track, in a state of disgraceful inobriety,

our colonel, faithfully accounted for all our officers and men. In regard to the statement that " the colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves serves out whisky to his men twice daily," I have to say that the publication of that assertion proves the author's ignorance of the method in which soldiers draw their rations, or else it was predicated upon the supposition that the liquor was purchased by our colonel en his own account, which is not very

is an unmitigated falsehood. The evening report

The statement "that over a hundred drunken gorillas with the number of that regiment on their aps were occupying the place, threatening to shoot peaceful contrabands, as being the prime cause of the war, insulting travellers, subject to no rule whatever, " is in keeping with the whole spirit of the paragraph, which villifies a thousand of Pennsylvania's best young men, and a colonel who has occupied various positions in our regular army during the past twenty-five years, from a second lieutenant up to that of aid to General Taylor (old Rough and Ready), and whose various qualifications, as a gentleman and a soldier, render him the pride of his men, and secure for him the respect and admiration of all who know him. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEORGE DARE, Major Fifth Regiment P. R.

DIFFERENCES OF THE ALLIES—ENGLAND LIKELY TO SEPARATE SPAIN FROM FRANCE—AVERSION OF THE ALLIED TREATY IN PROSPECT. It was rumored in Paris on the 11th instant that the lations between England, France, and Spain, relative to Mexico, are unsatisfactory. Spain maintains General Prim's convention, and it is reported that France wishes to march against the city of Mexico. The Augsberg Gazette asserts, on reliable a that England has succeeded in bringing Spain to her side in the Mexican question, by a promise not to object should Spain take possession of Hayti.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times thus

The Paris correspondent of the London Times thus writes of the present aspect of the Mexican question:

A Spanish ministerial paper, the Correspondencia, of Maurid, says it is authorized to announce that the Government has no intention of concluding a fresh treaty with France on the affairs of Mexico; but, it adds, it is quite possible the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Madrid will concert together with a view of making certain clauses of the convention more explicit. This last sentence is explained by the fact that the Spanish Government has intimated to the French that it would have no objection to a conference for the purpose of removing any obscurity in the present stipulation, and that the French Government has declined the proposal, on the ground that it was not necessary. French Government for hocessary.

Stound that it was not not essary.

Admiral Jurien de la Graviere has not only been in-

the squadron, but has been informed in (I believe) a non-bilitial letter that if he tuning proper to return to France he is at liberty to do so. That gallant officer can suly interpret the intimation in one sense, and will, perhaps, act upon it.

The Forfail, that took out General Lorencez and his staff to Vera Cruz, returned to Cherbourg on Tuesday evening. The accounts she brings are not important. The French reinforcements were not expected to arrive

was going to London on a special mission relative to The Spanish Government has no idea of concluding a fresh treaty with France relative to the Mexican question. This declaration, which we' are formally authorized to make, overthrows all that the opposition formals any of the pretended weakness of Spanish with respect to France, and of the disposition of the Spanish Government to favor foreign plans, the very existence of which is in fact problematical. It may be por while, as we have before asid, that the two four four four the interventation of a certain article in the treaty of London, but we can assure our readers that the Spanish Government who will intention of concluding a new treaty, and that it will insulat a starting on the intexted expedition it order to obtain guarantees that the complaints now existing may be satisfied, and that they may not again recut; without, the Wexican people. From the Correspondencia of Madrid, April 4.]

TWO CENTS.

From the Madrid Proce, April 3] [From the Madrid Epoca, April 5] We have always asserted that the Cronica gave 'Tay' to passion in its news from Paris. What proves this is the fact that, in giving the note of the Moniteur, stating that the Emperor regarded the convention of Soledad case contrains to the dignity of France, the Cronica may what the Emperor disapproved of the treaty as contrary to the dignity of the allies. The Emperor had a perfect right to judge the convention as it regarded France, but he could have no right to judge of the dignity of other nearlies. The Emperor and not say what the Crunica supposes, and we take the liberty of asking whether it thinks itself justified in thus misstating the expressions of an official note?

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

Another Great Battle Impending.

PREPARATIONS OF GEN. HALLECK. STRENGTH OF THE REBELS AT CORINTH. THEY ARE DETERMINED TO GAIN THE

VICTORY. BEAURECARD THROWS UP DEFENCES.

If the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican. in his letters from Pittsburg Landing, speaks advisedly, we may prepare for another conflict, at or in the vicinity of Corinth, far exceeding in desperation the one which has just taken place. Whether the next battle-ground be Tennessee or Mississippi can matter little, so far as the result may affect the irtunes of the "Confederacy." In his lotter of the 17th instant the correspondent writes: Preparations go steadily forward here, and the

Preparations go steadily forward here, and the troops daily advance. Some of the divisions now are posted within a mile of the rabal pickets; numbers of new batteries and fresh soldiers have arrived, and evidently before another week the fate of Corinth will be decided. General Mitchell has reached Decatur, holding the bridge there, and captured some siege guns on their way to Beautegard. Hundreds of wounded Confederates have been found by parties between here and Corinth the last day or dreafs of wounded Confederates have been found by parties, between here and Corinth, the last day or two, and brought in here. So energetic have been the measures taken by General Hallack, that the army here is fully prepared to immediately assume the offensive. General Buell's troops are in excellent condition. Bodies of our cavalry daily meet and skirmish with the enemy. From present appearances, an immediate advance will take place upon Corinth. On account of the destruction of the railroad bridges it is now impossible for Beau regard to obtain reinforcements.

On the 19th inst. the correspondent says : Before another week closes Corinth will probably be won or lost, the two great armies of the South and West again meet together, and Halleck conquer Beauregard or Beauregard conquer Halleck. These two generals, who, so far, have proved themselves the best on their respective sides, will, in a few days, meet where merit is best tested, on the field of conflict. The coming contest will be one of terrible interest. The Union army is in a position from which it cannot retreat. The advance must be steady and uninterrupted. A reverse would prove almost fatal, at least so far as the spring campaign is concerned. But of this there is little danger. General Halleck has the though for success, and they have the commander. But, opposed to our stray is the hear read that facet and Before another week closes Corinth will probably they have the commander. But, opposed to our army is the best rebel talent and the finest soldiers in the Confederate service. They are well disciplined and tharanakts and the finest soldiess are Beauregard, hardee, Bragg, Polk, Boyn, and Breckinridge, the four former military strategists of the first order. The Confederate Government is bending its energies with desperate earnestness to maintain its position at Corinth. With the loss of the latter, that of Mobile, New Orleans, and the Gulf States would immediately follow. It would no longer be a question with them where to make a stand, but whither to fly for escape. Richmond's threne, cut off from its South-

where to make a stand, but whither to my for escape. Richmond's threne, cut off from its Southern dependencies, would totter, and the Confederate fabric melt away before the Western army, leaving those on the Potemac to occupy deserted defences at their misure. Here will be the great struggle, and that before many days. Unless Halleck immediately takes the offensive, Beaurogard will. The latter is now commander in chief, and his views on attacking instead of defending are well known. Other facts are adduced to prove that the coming battle will be a fearful one. That friendly feeling lately increasing between the combatants has fled,

and a bitter hate rapidly taken its place. Hardly a soldier now but what has buried a friend, and the thought that death smote them through brother maddening. Cowards who fied when their companions fought have been reproached until they ar the disgrace. Our army, for fighting purposes, is more effective than before the battle. Panics, there is good resson to believe, have ended; and the troops, instead of having to defend, will hereafter press steadily, constantly onward.

after press steadily, constantly onward.

The correspondent continues:

Gen Hallesk has bean buslly engaged, since his arrival, in destroying the enemy's means of communication, rendering useless those railroads that, like great arteries, have given to the heart of the rebel position. Corinth, life and strength. He has succeeded, and important results are visible already. Bear creek bridge in flames, its timbers falling, greeted a thousand rebels on their way from Virginia, only day before yesterday. Crowded on the long train which rushed rapidly into view as our troops were aiding the fire, they had to speed as our troops were aiding the fire, they had to speed backward again, instead of reaching their terminus

Gen. Mitchell has reached the bridge at Decatur, and is reported marching here with thirty thou-sand men. If this be true, it is an accomplishment sand men. If this be true, it is an accomplishment of great importance; the rebels will be cut off, and their overthrow at Corinth become a certainty. So affairs st. nd now, and we here, hundreds of miles up the Tennessee, are waiting anxiously for the result. Our chief general, and, that of the rebels also, will speedily have an opportunity to test each other's merits. To either, defeat will be equal to death. of our adjutant, made under the special order of | death Yesterday a body of our cavalry, five thousand

resternay a body or our carry, new wavesams, strong, made a reconnoissance towards Corinth. They met and skirmished with the enemy on the banks of a creek eight miles from here. Six rebels found themselves prisoners, and one or two wars killed. Our cavalry followed until they came in killed. Our cavalry followed until they came in sight of an infantry camp, supported by artillery, and then retired. Along the route pursued, in every house, and even scattered through the woods, ware hundreds of wounded Confederates.

The most curious feature is a sort of neutral hospital just this side of their lines. In it are wounded from both parties, attended by the physicians of whichever side at the time has possession. To their comrades the rebels seem inhumanly incians of whichever side at the time has possession. To their comrades the rebels seem inhumanly instentive. Not a day passes but numbers are brought in from the woods, some found close to their pickets. Half a dozen were carried by us this morning. Exposed to the rains and warm, suns of a week, it was strange how life had clung to them. From loss of blood and terrible privations they were the most ghastly wrecks of humanity I over saw. Their flesh was white as paper, and scarcely thicker, seeming merely a transparent tissue through which the outlines of skuletons were becoming visible. Suffering had given the eyes an becoming visible. Suffering had given the eyes an unusual lustre, and they glistened in their sockets, the only signs of life. One man, whose buge frame

unusual lustre, and they glistened in their sockets, the only signs of life. One man, whose huge frame had already taken a lease of the rough box and narrow six feet of soil, was whisparing curses against the leaders who had led him into danger and neglected him when he fell. They were generally dressed in homespun, or "butternut"—not showly, but comfortably.

An incident somewhat curious occurred in General McClernand's quarters. When the robels were driven back on Monday, and he regained possession, on entering his tent, a figure in rebel costume was sitting in a chair, the head resting on a table, as if its owner was dosing, very much in the style that sleepy clerks do after a hard day's work. A slight shake to waken the apparent sleeper, and the body of a corpse fell upon the floor. Wounded in a manner that must have caused him excrusiating pain when lying down, he had crawled into the chair and died. Others were dead upon cots.

Near General McClernand's tent the rebel leader Sydney Johnston fell. When found, his body and that of a major were lying side by side, it evidently being the intention to carry them away.

The number of bodies found the last week scattered for miles around cannot be less than three hundred. For ages to come, the battle-field of Pittsburg, or, as Beauragard aply terms it, Shiloh, will be a scene of melancholy interest. Five thousand died there, and other thousands will go through life disfigured, or linger out as existence upon sick heds. Had any great success been gained, thousand died there, and other thousands will go through life disfigured, or linger out an existence upon sick beds. Had any great success been gained, the price weighed sgainst the effect might not seem dear, but as it is, our army holds the same position it did three weeks ago, and has lost a tenth part of its number in killed, wounded and missing.

OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Pittsburg Lauding. The Roads Becoming Good Again—A Post Office Established - Gumbling in the Army-The Sutlers A Visit to the Prisonersments of Some of them-List of the Killed and Wounded in Four Divisions of Grant's

evening. The accounts she brings are not important. The French reinforcements were not expected to arrive in Mexico before the 25th of March, and the General was still determined not to move into the interior until they indued him. General Prim adheres to the convention of Scided, and his Government, though, perhaps, not fibroring everything in it, has not diseaved him. The French Government has already expressed its disapproval, disaboust it coin nepolitator. The Press attributes what it calls the change in the policy of the Madrid Cabinet, "which," according to a telegram from Madrid, Cabinet, "which," according to a telegram from Madrid, cabinet, "which," according to a telegram from Madrid, amount to about 7,000 men. There has been a hot sun abstain from anything affecting the independence of Mexico," to fear of America.

We may believe that the attitude of the United States which from the outset declared against all foreign intervention in America, as made Spain pause. Cuba is not in a condition to resist Monitors or Merrimaca.

In the meantime, it is believed that as soon as the reinforcements reach Vera Cruz the French troops will nove on Mexico and occupy it, and will, I suppose, do so alone, if Spain persists in adhering to the present convention. What the French will do when they get there is not so ciyer. The whole safair, is very complicated; nobody seems to innegation by a suppose, do not so ciyer. The whole safair, is very complicated; nobody seems to innegation in Paris that the Count Walewskii

There were randors in Paris that the Count Walewskii

There were randors in Paris that the Count Walewskii

There were randors in Paris that the Count Walewskii

For a Club of Twanty-555 or ever, we will soul an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. #F Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual pates. The prined withree card manie, " Howest," " vingt-un; high-die." and other cames of a 'dead-open-and-shoe rder, but the said orders are scarcely over enforced. necessary. But the multitude of Jews and "Christiaus" who follow up this army are swindlers of great capacity.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus; 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 109 copies \$120.

" 5.00

THE WAR PARKS Will be sent to substrikting by

description, many of the soldiers invested, and lost all of their earnings. Gambling is strictly prohibited by The sutter's department is an institution absolutely Meanly all of the money dealt out by Uncle Sam to the soldiers, finds its way into the pockets of those rogues. Cheese, which would leave their warehouses if not sold, 50@75 cents per pound; boots, manufactured from s specimen of hide unknown to corducinara, \$9.015; every description of clothing at prices not marked upon the goods. In fact, everything at suiter's prices.
Yesterday I paid a visit to some wounded prisoners. and whether they confined themselves strictly to the trum or not, I do not know; but their statements are

One young men from New Orleans, but a native of grief at the depression of business, and the it giving out" f his finances, war compelled to join the rebel army. As far as like patriotism was concerned, he never believed it was right, and in bidding adieu to his companions tald them that no ultimate success could possibly accrue to swer to a question as to the number and disposition of the rebels, he informed me that he could not give the actual number, but to the post of his knowledge, there were nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand soldiers—the flower of the Southern army and commanded by the most brilliantly educated and and commanded by the most primarily concasts how and was wounded; referance the fact that Johnson was killed; Brecklaridge was in the fight, but was not a soldier; Bregg, at least, was slightly wounded; Bushrod Johnson, he thinks, was mortally wounded; Hardee was in the fight, and is a brave man. As far as I can judge, the most suffring- occurred from the terrible fire from the division of General Hurlbut He says that he knows that many of the privates had whisky in their canteens, but that it was not known by e officers, and that there was no gun powder mixed with it. In answer to the question why it was that the dead all turned black, he said that he did not know, but as-sured me that he and his companions had no powder in their whisky. He added that he believed himself a good judge of all kinds of liquor. He fought all day Sunday, and was wounded late in the day on Monday. He thinks the next battle will be a fearful contest, and says if we advance to Corinth we must beware of masked batteries and cypress swamps. He believes that the next time we neet the rebels we shall be opposed to an army of two

hundred thousand man, but that many of them are raw I conversed with an officer who was too reticent to munciate any information of an interesting pature. He states that Beautegard delivered a apach on Bunder night, forbidding the destruction of Federal property, as the next day he calculated to possess it all, and water his horse in the Tennesses river. He did not believe Taland No. 10 was taken; knew that Beauregard was not wounded, but foured that Johnston was killed. He belonged in Alabama, and was fighting for his rights: He indignantly refused to accept an apple, telling me that he desired nothing from an enemy but the necessaries of

Another prisoner. Who was wounded in the arm and hip, was in favor of the South, but did not believe it could recure its independence. He was quite intelligent but hadn't a cent in his possession. He is a printer by profession. He thought that Beauregard was no ounded, and that he will "lick you in the next battle."

I can't see it. The following is the official list of the killed, wounded, and missing of four divisions under Gen. Grant. There several more divisions to hear from :

SHERMAN'S DIVISION, Officers. d 302 | 1,230 | M,CTEUNAND, & DIAISION Killed 21 Wounded 51 HURLBUT'S DIVISION. PRENTISS' DIVISION. In the 525 killed and missing are embraced 720 of the Twenty-third Missouri Regiment, who were taken pri-

WHO PLANNED THE MERRIMAC? LETTER FROM THE REBEL SECRETARY OF

CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT, 1
BICHMOND, March 29, 1862. 1
Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives;
Sin: In compliance with the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, on the 18th instant, "That this Services by a time to knaw be requested to make a report to this Bouse of the plan and construction of the Firginia. So far as the same can be properly communicated; of the reasons for applying the plan to the Marrimac; and, also, what person have rendered especial aid in designing and building the ship." I have the honor to really that on the 10th day of June, 1861, Lieutenant John M. Brooke, Confederate States navy, was directed to aid the Department in designing an iron-clad war vessed, and framing the necessary specifications.

He entered upon this duty al once, and a faw days thereafter submitted to the Department, as the results of this investigations, rough drawings of a casemated vessel,

lie entered upon this duty at once, and a few days thereafter submitted to the Department, as the results of his investigations, rough drawings of a casemated vessel, with submerged ends and inclined iron-plated sides. The ends of the vessel, and the caves of the casemate, according to his plan, were to be submerged two feet; and a light bulwark or false bow was designed to divide the water, and prevent it frem banking up on the forward part of the shield with the vessel in motion, and also to every as a tank to regulate the ship's draught. His design was approved by the Department, and a practical mechanic was brought from Norlolk to aid in preparing the drawings and specifications.

This mechanic aided in the statement of details of timber, &c., but was unable to make the drawings; and the Department then ordered Chief Engineer Williamson and Constructor Forter from the navy yard at Norlolk ta Richmond, about the 23d of June, for casmatation of a flat-botomed, light-draught propeller casemated battery, with inclined fron-covered sides and ends, which is deposited in the Department, Mr. Forter and Lieut. Brooke have adopted for that, caremate a thickness of wood and iron, and an angle of inclination nearly identical. Mr. Williamson and fr. Porter approved of the plan of having aubmerged ends to obtain the requisite flotation and invalnerability, and the Department allopted the design, and a cream drawing was prepared by fir. Porter of Lieut. Brooke's plan, which that officer them filed with the Department. The steam frigate Merrimac had seen drawing and kn. Porter of consider and report upon the best mode of making her useful. The result of their investigations was their recommendation of the submerged ends, and the regular casemates for this vessel, which was adopted by the Department.

casemates for this vessel, which was adopted by the Department.

The following is the report upon the Marximac:

"In obedience to your orders, we have carefully examined and considered the various plans and propositions for constructing a shot-proof steam battery, and respectfully report that, in our opinion, the steam frigate Marximag, which is in such condition from the affacts of the as to be useless for any other purpose, without incurring a very heavy expense in rebuilding, &c., can be made an efficient vessel of that character, mounting * * * heavy guns, and from the further consideration that we cannot procure a suitable engine and boiler for any other vessel without building them, which would occupy too much time, it would appear that this is our only chance to get a suitable vessel in a short time. The bottom of the hull, botlers, and heavy and coatly parts of the engine being but little injured, reduce the cost of construction to shout onstituted the amount which would be required to construct such a vessel anew.

which would be required to construct which will be about # * *, the most of which will be about # * *, the most of which will be for labor, the materials being nearly all in the navy sard, except the iron plating to cover the shield. The plan to be adopted in the arrangement of the shield for glaucing shot, mounting guns, arranging the hull, &c., and plating, to be in accordance with the plan submitted for the approval of the Department.

"We are, with much respect, your obedient servants.

"William P. WILLIAM P. WILLIAMSON.

"Chief Engineer Confederate States Navy;

"We are, with much respect, your obcolest servants, willLIAM P. WILLIAMSON,
"Chief Engineer Confederate States Navy;
"JOHN M. BROOKE,
"Lieutenant Confederate States Navy;
"JOHN I. POINTER;
"Naval Constructor."

Immediately upon the adoption of the plan, Mr. Porter was directed to proceed with the constructor's duties. Mr. Williamson was charged with the engineer's department, and to Mr. Brooke were assigned the duties of attending to and preparing the iron and forwarding it from the Directed Works, the experiments necessary to test the plates and to determine their hickness, and devising heavy rifed ordnance. Mr. Porter cut the ship down, submerged her ends, performed all the duties of synstructor, and originated all the interior arrangements by which space has been economized, and he has exhibited energy, ability, and ingenuity. Mr. Williamson thoroughly overhauled her engines, supplied deficiencies, and repaired defects, and improved greatly the motive power of the vessel.

Mr. Brooke attended daily to the iron, constructed

paired defects, and improved greatly the motive power of the vessel.

Mr. Brooke attended daily to the iron, constructed targets, ascertained by actual tests the resistance offered by inclined planes of iron to heavy ordnance, and determined interesting and important facts in connection therewith, and which were of great importance in the construction of the ship's devised and propared the maddles and drawings of the ship's heavy ordnance, being guns of a class rever before made, and of extraordinary power and strength

It is deemed in expedient to state the angle of inclination, the character of the plates upon the ship, the mananer of proparing them, or the number, calibre, and weight of the guns; and many novel and interesting features of her canstruction, which were experimentally determined, are necessarily omitted. the necessarily omitted.

The nevel plan of submerging the ends of the ship and he excess of the casemate, however, is the poculiar and

the raves of the casemate, however, is the position and distinctive feature of the Virginia It was never before adopted. The resistance of iron-plates to heavy ord-nance, whether presented in vertical planes or at low angles of inclination, had been investigated in England before the Virginia was commenced, and Major Barnard, U. S. A., had referred to the subject in his "Sea-Coast Defences." Defences."

We were without accurate date, however, and were compelled to determine the inclination of the plates, and their thickness and form, by actual argermant.

The Department has freely consulted the three excellent officers referred to throughout the labors on the Visconinia, and they have all exhibited signal ability, energy, and zeal. i geal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. B. MALLORY,

VERY TRUE.—
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand;
For those who talk, yet fall to do,
But build upon the sand.

And she shall yet be free.