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

OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET THE DAILY PRESS. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in a THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at TREER DoLgars Per Annum, in advance.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING 1862 WOOD & CARY.

ors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichola,

No. 725 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. M. BERNHEIM. No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

n store, and is daily receiving, the latest RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,

AND OTHER

MILLINERY GOODS. TRADE.

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

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co., NO. 431 MARKET STREET, Have now open—and to which daily additions are made

USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUOHES,

STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY Which will be offered at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. Particular attention given to filling orders.

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. a Choice Stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

mhl3-8m] AT LOW PRICES. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE, 326 CHESTNUT STREET,

some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, com-FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. ENGLISH AUMINSTERS, by the Yard and he entire Carpets.

CROSSLEY'S 6.4 and 3-4 wide Velvets.

Tapestry Brussels. "Brussels Carpeting.

£lso, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, From 67 c. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Threeply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a general variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-est 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, 626 CHESTNUT. GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co., KAUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS 109 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,) CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We les now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings 27 ouwn and other makes, to which we call the atten-

HORTH-STREET

DARPET STORE, ABOVE CHRISTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX In attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS, Codsing every style, of the Newest Patterns and Design VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSEL

ABRINGS.

VERTAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

DTCH BAG and LIST CARPSTINGS.

FLOCE OW. CLOTHS, in every widts.

COCOA and CASTON MATTINGS.

DO-MADS, RUGS, SHEET SKINS,

DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

TAGE TOR CASH LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX.

CABINET FURNITURE. CANET FURNITURE AND BIL-

DORE & CAMPION. No. 201 South SMOOMD Street, in corridor with their extensive Cabinet Business are sow gulacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And he now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOR& CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSTIONS,

which spronounces, by see a way of these tables the many for quality and finish of these tables the many landary refer to their numerous patrons througher than the character of the

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

Morteast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WIDLESALE DRUGGISTS,

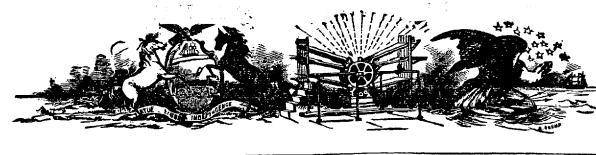
MPORTERS AND BEALERS PORTION AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MARUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

ALENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRIORS FOR CASH.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL—Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar of Lead, Coppleas, Oil of Vitriol, Calonal, Patant Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Egom Saltz, Rochelle Saltz, Tartaric Acid, Orange Mineral, Solubla Tart, Sub. Carb. Soda. White Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcatine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Salphuric, Ether Nitric, Sulphate Quinine, Corre. Sublim., Denarcotized Oplum, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's Ext. Cincha, Tartar Emeilc, Chloride of Lime, Orude Boiax, Refined Borax, Camphor, Resin Copavia. Camphor, Resin Copavia.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA.



VOL. 5.—NO. 231.

COMMISSION HOUSES. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

220 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for the following makes of goods: PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. GERENE MFG. CO.

LAWNS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Londdale, Porestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centredale Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorohester Newburyport, Naumeag, Zonave, Burton, Green Mig. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS. Burnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville Mechanics' and Farmers'. OORSET JEANS .- Glasgow, Manchester. DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw.

CANTON FLANNELS,—Slateraville, Agawam. BILEBIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonadale Co. WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-

BROAD OLOTHS .- Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c. CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c. SATINETS.—Bass River, Conversville, Lower Valey, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Bros. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co. KENTUCKY JEANS.—Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal. DOMET FLANNELS. - WILLIAMS'S Angola, Sexony, Merino, and other styles!

LONSDALE Nankoens and Colored Cambrics.
PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [623-3m RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO., IMPORTERS OF

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, OFFER THEIR VERY LARGE STOCK AT CON-SIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also, just received, A LARGE INVOICE OF SAXONY DAMASKS,

Which will be sold YERY LOW, And to which we call attention of buyers. No. 208 CHESTNUT STREET.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD. & HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

TOR THE CALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. PARASOLS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

BAIN UMBRELLAS, WM. H. RICHARDSON'S,

5. W. COB. FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FANCY AND PLAIN PARASOLS, lined and un-

CHECK AND FLOUNCED do, de, \$1.50 to \$2.50. BEST QUALITY DOUBLE-RUFFLE, very latest, . do. 81.75 to \$2 50. do, do, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, \$1 to \$1.50.

EXTRA QUALITY do, \$1.50 to \$2.75.

GINGHAM SUN UMBRELLAS, 45c aid upwards.

RAIN UMBRELLAS, 40 to 56c.

EXTRA SCOTOH GINGHAM do, \$1 to \$2.50. SILK BAIN UMBBELLAS, \$3 to \$4.

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY do \$4 to \$5 50. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS.

H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN YABNS, 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA.

Buyers will find a full Stock of COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN,

COTTON YARN, TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, COTTON LAPS,

COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOW 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. 438 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Stree PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Measures, Brooms, Weisks,

FANOY BASKETS. WALL, SORUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER. Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DENNER BASKETS. Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. mh11-2m

BLINDS AND SHADES. BLINDS AND SHADES.

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

VENETIAN BLINDS LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

WINDOW SHADES. LOWIST PRICES.

STORE SHADES LETTERED Repairing promptly attended to. SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET, PHELADELPHIA LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

0.7 LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGBAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

PROTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS. EARLE'S GALLERIES. 516 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. jali

WATCHES, JEWELRY; &c. A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER, Importers, 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

TF YOU WANT GOOD POUND BUTTEB, go to S. Z. GOTTWALS', No. 312 SPHING GARDEN'Skreet. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

ONE DOLLAR STORE,

802 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW GOODS NEW STYLES,

JEWELRY, &c.

" Waiter.

" Drinking Cup.

ated Vest Chain, all styles

44 Sugar Sifter.

" Guard "

" Armlets.

i. Ear Dings, "

" Fen with Pencil Case.

Ladies' or Gentiomen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Phikas, &c., &c., All Coods 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.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. D. FERRIS, 1037 CHEST-

MISSES O'BRYAN, 924 CHESTNUT Street, have smoved to 1107 WALNUT Street, three doors above Eleventh, north side, and will open PABIS MILLINERY, or the Spring, on THURSDAY. April 17. ap12-2m*

PAPER HANGINGS

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT AS-

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

SPRING.

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,

527 MARKET STREET,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co.,

1862. SPRING. 1862.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

DRY GOODS.

To which they invite the attention of the trade. mh24-tjel

SPRING STOCK

mb15-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

Stock to the Finest Decorations.

PHILADELPHIA

REMOVAL.

" Pin and Drops, all styles.
" Studs and Buttons, " "

D. W. CLARK'S

T Street, has now open a large and varied as-of English, Franch, and American STBAW S, together with a full line of STRAW GOODS

ONE DOLLAR STORE,

602 CHESTNUT Street

Solitary Sleave Button, all style

66 Chatelaine,

CLARK'S

AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fo Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons " Forks. " Desert " Knife and Fork " Napkin Rings.
" Butter Knives " Butter Dish. " Molasses Pitcher. Assassins. " Oream

[Correspondence of The Press.] On board the Minnehalla. Tennessee River, April 23, 1862. Though just leaving what is now historic ground, made so by the glorious victory, I presume I can add but little or nothing to what your talented correspondent-Mr. T.-whom I have just left, has given you already. Until, indeed, the various division generals furnish their respective reports, it of the battle of Shiloh. The field upon which the engagement took place (just by Pittsburg Landing) the different reporters seem to have verified the old story of the man presenting different ends of an

egg to two friends. I rode over the field under the guidance of one of the distinguished sons of our own State-Col. Stambaugh-who pointed out to me the devastation made by the then recent conflict. Large trees broken and splintered by cannon balls, bushes singed, ditches into which the dead have been thrown, everywhere met the eye. Here and there a few solitary graves, with head and foot-board, with an inscription rudely carved, but dictated by the kindly heart of a comrade; occasional fragments of clothes of homespun; muskets with flintlocks; horses but half interred, and already rendering the air offensive, complete the picture. A few, a very few bodies remain yet unburied. Passing over a wagon road, I saw one hand outstretched as if invoking mercy, and some portions of a human

of nature horribly marred by the impious hand of One such grave, marked as I have mentioned, holds all that remains of Mr. Thomas B. Monroe formerly Secretary of State of Kentucky. He was known to the Philadelphia community by a recent marriage to one of its accomplished daughters. Having fled from his native State with his traitor father, (a U. S. District Judge,) he sought a position in the rebel army. He was acting as lieutenant colonel when he met his death on the field, where he was decently interred. I trust you will say as I did, when standing at Zollicoffer's grave-Peace to his ashes! may his death absolve his crime Several instances of respectful consideration have been shown to such of the dead rebels as have been recognized on the field. Of course, attentions from the army officers are not confined to the dead. and some really affecting incidents have occurred mong the wounded-both officers and mon-tond. ing to show how very much the Southern mind has heen abused by the infamous leaders of this rebellion. Colonel Bruce (acting brigadier general,

This fact, joined of course to the successes of

who have misled the public mind. ndomitable courage and perseverance, again and

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

Paymasters en route for Shiloh-General

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 21, 1862. Coming down the Tennessee river, we encoun-

able and indefatigable Chief of the pay department

of this district, Major Charles T. Larned, no sooner

received funds, and ascertained how the troops could be reached, than he gave the necessary in-

structions to his subordinates, who cheerfully so-

who know all things, can perhaps tell) that the

pay department of this district never gets any specie from Washington? It is said that the pay-

masters, when they are about to start for their re-

giments, are obliged to do the most elaborate kind

of shinning and financiering in order to procure the necessary change with which to make their pay-

ments. This should not be; and you will be doing

good service to the Government, the paymasters;

Henry Clay's Tomb.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to

JAMES, KENT. SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. Nos. 289 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK conded his laudable exertions, and who are, by this time, in the field, earning thanks for themselves, and blessings for Uncle Samuel. How is it (you, FORHIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the special attention of buyers. mh21-2m

Also, a full assortment of

1862. SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, MO. 305 MARKET STREET.

Now in store, POULT DE SOIE, All Shedes.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, ALSO, A PULL LINE OF CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, And desirable PLAIN COLORS. ap17

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.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A large quantity of Medals and Coins for sale; also, one of Napoleon's Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the Eoman mpire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, 189 WILLIAM reet, New York, Dealer in Medals, Coins, and Paintes. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for
Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drief Felts, from 1 to 8
feet wide. Tarpanling, Belling, Belling, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
192 JONES Alley. THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Its Effect Upon the South.

STRAINS OF CHAGRIN, REGRET, AND INDIGNATION.

What Rebel Journals Say of the "Disaster."

From our Fortress Mource correspondent, "Matou,"

we have received very tate Southern papers, which are resonant with outbursts of regret and indignation, en

ivened with one or two hopeful accompaniments. Bu

the key-note is of lamentation and wailing. The Misc

The New Orleans Disaster.

dences of their dolorous mood are presented below: [From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, April 29.]

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

LETTER FROM TENNESSEE RIVER. Leaving Historic Ground-Riding over the Shiloh Battle-field-The Signs of

Devastation - Unburied Bodies - The Grave of an ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky: Thomas B. Monroe-Iguorance of Rebel Officers-The Right Sentiment Reviving-The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania in the late Battle-They Capture a Tennessee Colonel-A Vesse Fired on by the Rebels-A Search for

seems idle to attempt to give additional particulars covers an area of five miles at the very least, and

body still visible, and but half buried, by the passing over it of wagens and artillery-the whole face

it may be given! as it ought to have been twelve months ago. Besides this hung army, which cauld easily support itself in the carmy's country, we would have a reserve sufficiently powerful to protect our vast interior, comprising a compact and populous territery between the Mississippi and Atlantic, equal in extent to that of France, Great Britain, and Ireland, ([saying out half of Virginia and all Kentucky and Tennesson, whilst our trans-Mississippi territory (leaving out Missouri) comprises a still larger area. The idea of a conquest of such a country is preposterously absurd, and the fall of New Orleans, although to be much lamented, does not put the Invaders an inch nearer the consummation of their age cursed purpose.

and who, by the bye, was one of the most distinguished on the field,) now sitting by me, mentioned whom he had carried into his own tent after the battle, and every attention shown to him. He was an educated man, and yet he told the general that he had been led to believe that he would be bayonetted if found alive by the "Yankees." It seems incredible that an American at the South could tions attributed to their Northern brethren, yet so it is. Every conceivable fabrication seems to be made to embitter the feeling entertained for those who are supporting the Government. Yet I am pleased to see, in my travels through the country, that the magnanimity of the com-manders, and the excellent behavior of the troops, (respecting, as they do, both contrabands, chickens, and fence rails, and thus forming a strong

contrast to these who really did before held the Southerners in subjection,) has produced its legitithe Government forces, is rekindling rapidly the smouldering embers of national pride; and I am much mistaken if ere very long they will not turn with a fury proportioned to their merits upon those In omitting any attempt to describe the battle, I feel you will think me culpably negligent, were I represented on the field of Shiloh. The Seventy seventh Pentsylvania won imperishable laurels: its gallant colonel animating his men with his own

indomitable courage and perseverance, again and again drove back the rebels; and among the few prisoners taken that day, he himself had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of a Col. Battles, of one of the Tennessee rebel regiments. I regret I have no list of the killed and wounded to furnish you, but its loss, considering the exposure and severe contest, was but slight. The colonel escaped without a wound, though his coat indicates the near proximity of bullets to his person.

The boat upon which I write was fired into on its way up, when near Duck river, by some rebels, and one men severely wounded. Fortunately, having some few seldiers and arms on board, it immediately rounded to, landed the soldiers, and captured three rebels. The owner of the mansion, near to which the firing occurred, in answer to an inquiry, stated that no arms were concealed therein. On searching, however, some half dozen were found concealed, and the house committed to the flames. Some rebel cavalry were discovered in the distance, but made no attempt to interfere. It is supposed by some that these were commanded by the ubiquitous Morgan—doubtful, however.

It seems to me there is a decided mistake in carrying the remains of those killed off a battle field.

It seems to me there is a decided mistake in carrying the remains of those killed off a battle field. Immediately after such an engagement, I would select a spoi of ground not likely to be wanted, and where the most prominent events took place, and there make the interments carefully. A proper railing should be placed around the whole. Those relatives who desire to show their respect and affection can erect tombstones or monuments on the spot, and the Government should see that these are preserved in rea perpetuam memorium. Pilgrims to the spot will, hereafter, thus find it appropriately marked. My paper warns me to bid you addeu. marked. My paper warns me to bid you adieu.

Monkbarns.

and stores when he was unable treasure. The true clad steamer Mississippi was burnt to prevent her fall ing into the possession of the enemy. Nothing is said about the Louisiana, but the supposition at present it that she was scuttled. The public would fain be informed of the causes of the fall of New Orleans. One runno ed of the causes of the fall of New Orleans. One rumor says that the "iron-clad, bomb-proof" steamer Lousiano was sunk the first fire from the enemy's mortar boats, and it would be a relief to know whether, in fact, she played say part in the matter. It was believed here that she was tested with fifty rounds of ball of one hundred and fifty-four pounds weight, without doing her any damage, and much was therefore expected from her. We express the universal sentiment when we say that the mystery attending the fall of New Orleans should receive a speedy solution.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, April 27.]

The telegraph tells us that the enemy are before New Leslie Coombs—A Visit to Ashland and tered a steamer with a precious freight of pay-masters, with funds for the heroes of Shiloh. The

The telegraph tells us that the enemy are before Orleans—probably they are now in possession of Crescent City. What resistance has been made their soccupation, we know not. With their gunboat sistance may have been useless, and it is more than probable none was made. Having passed Fort Jackson, seems from the enemy's rapid approach to the city but bable none was made. Having passed Fort Jackson, it seems from the enemy's rapid approach to the city but a feeble defence was made on the river from that point to the city. We had looked for a different result.

Memphis, we apprehend, will share the fate of New Orleans. To delude ourselves with any other hope is now a folly. We ought, and must, prepare for the worsthat worst is the occupation of most of our cities, with water appronches, by the enemy. A sound policy would dictate, what patriotism and self-preservation demand, the destruction of every species of property that would benefit the enemy ere they get possession of any city, and the removal therefrom of everything of value to here; save all we can of value to us. Charleston, Savannah, and Memphis are now immediately threatened. We have no fears that in these cities so wise and patriotic a policy—a duty, in fact—will be neglected. When the amony enter New Orleans, we hope that they will be sadly disappointed in the "booty and beauty" they expect to derive from the achievement of their ganboats.

THE BUBELS PREPARING TO RESIST THE ADVANCE OF McDOWELL AND BANKS.

good service to the Government, the paymasters; and the soldiers, if you can suggest a remedy.

You are doubtless curious to know by what means, and to what end, we have reached Lexington; but your reasonable curiosity can never be gratified. Be content to know that your correspondent is here, that he has just returned from the Kentucky river, with its grand scenery—has visited Boone's Knob, and, looking down its precipitous cliffs into the waters below, has communed with the spirit of the veteran hunter. Be further gratified to learn that we have held close converse with another loyal veteran—the youngest old gentleman in America—don. Leslic Coombe—who knows no "if nor buts" when the question is the Constitution and the laws, and whose full rounded voice is still a spell in Kentucky, by which to exercise treason, or a bugle-blast, to make loyalty start up, panoplied, from creg, heather, or bush; hamlet, town, or city.

Your correspondent visited Ashland, but Henry Clay was not there! Alas! no, nor his spirit, nor anything that resembled him; but in the cemetery, where his honored and venerated remains repose, tween Richmond and Fredericksburg. Clay was not there! Alss! no, nor his spirit, nor naything that resembled him; but in the cemetery, where his honored and venerated remains repose, from out the sarcophagus wherein he lies, he speaks for his country, and to his countrymen, in tones which can only fail to persuade, where ignorance or crime has destroyed all the mind's hearing, and impeded all the avenues to the soul.

This sentence of his own graces the cold marble wherein he lies: "I can with unshaken confidence appeal to the divine Arbiter for the trath of the declaration that I have been influenced by no unpure purpose, no personal motive; have sought no personal aggrandizement, but that in all my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm devoted heart directed and dedicated to what in my best judgment I believe to be the true interests of my country."

The fresh stones of the cemetery shall be mossicovered, the noble monument shall crumble, and the marble whereon these words are sarved become pulverised, and yet the words themselves shall not perish; no, nor be severed from the spirit which shines through them like a sword of fire. They will be words of comfort and of pride to the true-hearted and loyal; but disloyalty will search in vain amongst them for aught but repreach and terror.

It would be gratifying to give you a description

upon our borders. We lose thousands of dollars in value every day the maranders remain in our midst.

The strategy of the back track is a very costly one to use it exhapsts the pocket, it crushes the heart of the country. The wear and tear of feeling it entails is fearful. It protracts the work of rnin, it intensifies and prolongs indefinitely the agonies of exile, which is the citizen's living death. Invasion should be the signal of blondy and desperate work; of fierce encounter and wrathful blows; not of cold strategy and impossible official policy.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS. THE REBELS MOUNTING MORTARS.

t present. The following is a summary of the operations Tuesday; Yesterday: Yesterday the rebels commenced to place mortars in position on their works, about haif a mile south of Yorktown. Negroes could be seen swarming around cortain points like bees. They carry sand-bags up, and pile them in the shape of a semi-circle upon the top of the fort, no attempt being made to prevent them carrying on their work. Several of these operations will be so well covered to-day that it will be difficult to dislodge them, or provent them working that runs in Semantics. or proyent them working their guns in comparative map of the Siege of Yorktown, published in one or two
papers. It is so notoriously incorrect as to show upon
the face that the author never was on the Psuinsula, Northern unacclimated troops by which it will have to be held.

But there is another aspect of the matter still more cherring to the Confederates The large and fine army which was assigned for the defence of New Orleans can now be united with the army at Corinth in time to assist in the gread work of driving the Yandals out of Tennessee and Kentucky, and in a march across the Ohio—a movement which, we cannot doubt, will be commenced and carried through as soon as the Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio rivers become too shallow for gunbost navigation. Then will be one opportunity for striking a cushing blow that will more than redeem all our losses. We want to see a column of 150,000 Southern troops led on by Beauregard through the Northwestern, and another column of the same strength through the Northern States by Johnston, so that whilst the Yankees are taking our coast and river cities, we will be used in the transplant of the same strength and the would see who would suffer most and endure their sufferings longest. The capture of Philadelphia or New York would be to us a guarantee of peace in thirty days upon our own terms. We have 400,000 soldiers in the field, of whom Napoleon, in the Zenith of his glory, might have been proud. They would move with abscrity in the direction of Yankee land, if the word was just given them from Richmoud. Oh, that it may be given! as it ought to have been twilve months ago. Besides this huge army, which could asally anyour trivers in the family sounders was would have a re-

metherate, and naving rote along our lines from the force to the James river.

The position of affairs along the line continues unchanged. The last twelve hours a pretty steady fire, has been kept up along the lines with artillory, but there is "nobody hurt." The sun has again shown his welcome face, and the pads are rapidly drying. Pennsylvania has sent down a floating hospital to take Pennsylvania nassent down a hoating nospita to take all her sick and wounded away in. It now lies anchored off the York river, and is supplied with every conveni-ence for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. All reports tending to an immediate general engage-ment of General incolletan's army before Yorktown are

NEW YORK POLITICS.

A UNION OF ALL PATRIOTS RECOMMENDED.

Additional.

Since the above was written, we have received further intelligence from New Orleans, which represents that, although the Federal fleet was before the city, the enemy had not taken possession, because they have no forces to eccupy it. It is rumored that we had several very formidable gumbaats at Fort Pillow when the Federals passed the forts below New Orleans, and that a portion of these have been, ere this, despatched to New Orleans. They may be enabled to destroy a portion of the Yankee vessels, if not all, and thus save the city. We trust that the rumor may prove true, and that our flotilla may accomplish all that is hoped for.

The rumor regording the protest of the French and English men-of-war, mentioned in our despatches, may be correct. It is stated that no civilized nation was ever known to shell a city after it had been evacuated by the troeps collected for its defence. Whether the Yankee nation will conform to usage in this matter ramains to be seen.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 29.]
Our anticipations, from the imperfect news of yesterday, have been realized. The city of New Orleans has tailen, and the audden about tails upon us unbroken by any previous foreboding. This is by far the most scrious reverse of the war. It suggests future privation and want to all classes of society; but most to be lamented of all, it threatens army supplies! Nor is this all; when the Yankees have completed their irouclad navy they will take every important point upon the coset, except in those cases where a wise discretion may permanently obstruct our harbors. The reparation of this disaster, so far as it may be repaired, rests not with the Executive, nor with the Capinet, nor with [From the Norfolk Day Book, April 29.] permanently obstruct our harbors. The reparation of this disaster, so far as it may be repaired, rests not with the Executive, nor with the Cabinet, nor with the Executive, nor with the Cabinet, nor with Congress, nor with any headquarters, but with the people. The arms-bearing part of our population must raily to the flag of the republic, and the planters must concentrate their energies upon the production of most and bread for our annies. We confess that we, in common with wiser men, were detuded into the general belief in the supermacy of collon. We had high authority for the belief. The "commerce of the world hangs by a thread," said Mr. Dickens, and the truth of this declaration may yet become manifest; but cotton as a political agent is done for. "None so poor to do it reverence" as a blockade raiser, but thousands to appreciate the fact that when the war does end a large cotton supply on hand will be a large fortune. Hog and hominy are far more important than cotton and tobacco, and by the extent of the supply to be furnished by the cis Mississippl region, we must measure the extent of our calamity. With an ample preparation for the supply of our srmies, we shall be able to achieve our liberties.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28.]

Additional.

we shall be able to achieve our liberties.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 29.]

The franfur state of suspense in which this city existed for two or three days has at last ended. New Orleans is in the possession of the enemy. It was evacuated by Gun Lovell, who has removed his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Reilroad. This is a heavy blow; it is useless to day it. But we were anticipating it, and the public mid had already become prepared for it, before the truth had been fully ascertained. It is a heavy blow, but it is very far from being a fatal blow. We may exist to hear of diseasers wherever the enemy's gundous can be brought to bear on all the points in our possession. Give him all of them—every one—and still he is as far from his object as he was this time last year. Hatteras felt, Nitton Head felt, Roanoke Island felt, Danclson felt, New Orleans has fallen. But our great armies are still in the field. They have not fallen—they have not been worsted—they have always beaten the enemy wherever they have encountered him. When they shall have been beaten and dispersed so that they can never rally again, then it may be time to feel gloomy about our prospects. Until that time shall have arrived it were unmanly to despond, far less to think of abandoning the cause. Even then the last resource of a brave nation, resolved not to be enslaved, remains to us. We can even then, as other tations have done before us, reaches active into a guerilla force, composed of the whole country, and fight the battle for life or death throughout a million of square miles. But that time is not come. They have not beaten our armies in pitched battles, nor do we believe they will ever do it. Bacurraguit, with a powerful force, it still the puradian of the Southwest. Johnston, with a force still more powerful, faces McCleilan at York. Stonewall Jackson presents an undawnted from in the valley; our armies in georgia and South Carolina are unsubdued, and we continue to hold our own in the Old North State. The enemy has nover bee [From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28.]

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 20]
We regret to say that the news we have this morning is by no means agreeable. Official despatches received yesterday confirm the fall of New Orleans, contrary to our belief and the belief of nine-tenths of this community. The enemy's fleet approached the city and demanded a surrender. Gen Lovell refused to surrender, but evacuated the city with his troops, falling back to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroud, after destroping cotton and stores which he was unable to remove. The iron-land steam Wississipping harm to prepent her fall-

ticle on the advance of Gen. McBowell's and Banks resist them. The Examiner states that Gen. McClel lan has sent reinforcements to Gen. McDowell, and that the rebel Government has sent a corresponding number any reliance on the latter part of the Examiner's asser tion, for no doubt the editor thinks that he can frighten Gen. McDowell from making an advance, and at the same time keep up the spirits of the Sacassionists in Richmond, who are trembling lest the Federal army will soon make them a visit. To send "heavy" reinforcements from Yorktown to the relief of Gen. Jackson's army would so weaken the force at the former place that a would so weaken the force at the former place that a victory over it by Gen. McClellan would be an overwhelming and sure event. The Emaminer says:

It is not for us to disulge the number of our own troops that are concentrating on the lines north of Richmond. Suffice it to say, that we believe them to be ample to willustand and repulse the enemy. Ther is this further encouraging leature of the campaign in that direction, namely: that both Generals Jackson and Ewell have the reputation of being fighting generals. Earnest and vigorous work on our side is all that is wanted. Dispute every mile of the road, soil every foot of territory for blood, is the true tactics. The sage policy of the back track may do very well at times, and the virtue of spaties and sandbags may be very great in the proper place; but here is a campaign in open field, where numbers will not be greatly unequal, and where neither side has had time for engineering and dirt digging. That country, too, offers many battle fields; and, as this war at last must be decided by battles, better that they should be fought premptly and bravely than postponed to more convanient seasons and localities.

If Richmond is to fall by the want of valor in troops or conduct in generals, it may as well fall this month as the next; and if the enemy is to be driven, besten, and digraced from our soil, far better that it should be done when they have froshly entered than after they have rained the country by a long occupation of it. We lose more by delay than they do. Their expenses go on, whether their armies are within our territory or hanging victory over it by Gen. McClellan would be an overterror.

It would be gratifying to give you a description of the monument surmounting the tomb of floury Clay, but this letter is already one of the longest, and perhaps it may not be the last you will receive from

rere is being chaunted throughout the South, and the sebel journals take up the chorus unanimously. Evi-Yorktown furnishes us with no startling item of news The New Orleans Disaster.

The capture of New Orleans by the enemy is, under the circumstances, one of the most extraordinary events which the war has brought forth. The blow which has been struck us is undoubtedly a very severe one; but if General Lovell and all his army, munitions, and stores are rate—if all the cotton, tobacco, &c, were destroyed, the coin of the banks secured, and everything else that would be of value to the enemy put out of his reach, the blow has been stripped of more than half of its terror. We will be undoubtedly subjected to may and grad in conveniences by the loss of that city; but its occupancy by the Yankees will be anything but an agreeable one, now that the yellow lever senson is near at hand, which for months will prove fatal to the Northern unacclimated troops by which it will have to be held.

child in some lar-oil clime. The officet of such maps 1s to impress upon the people a magnitude of the work before us, which is as unrecessary as it is false. No one knows, not even Gen. McClellan, the exact position or number of the robel works. Two small points in this map we know to be incorrect, having come out with Gen. McClellan, and having rode along our lines from the York to the James river.

ment of General McUleian's army before forktown are incompatible with present burnoses and preparations, and it will be at least twenty days before any important movement will be inaugurated by our generals. But should the enemy, meanwhile, incline to a coup de main, they will not find us so unprepared and lathargic as this paragraph may lead them to suppose. The hourity expectationists may rest at ease from all anxiety for at least three weeks: meanwhile, we prepare for them a least three weeks; meanwhile, we prepare for them a cish which will prove ample compensation for their

Address of the Union Members of the

Legislature.

To the Electors of the State of New York: The undersigned, members of the Legislature, feel it incumbent upon them, is closing the session of 1882, to enbmit to the electors of this State some considerations submit to the electors of this btate some considerations as to the present condition of the country, and the political duties which it devolves upon them.

When they assembled here, the great rebellion, whose rising clouds had so long darkened the Southern sky, had already burst in desolating fury upon the land. The bad passions of ambitious and unpriscipled men, embittered by the teachings and aprit of an institution which has long been our shame and our reproach, and poisoned by party hate and lust of power, had finally culminated in open madness, and nurled upon our country all the calamities and dangers we had feared so long and had soughly so contested in a compromises to avert and avoid. It had become the duty of this generation to meet the most fearful peril our to avert and avoid. It had become the duty of this generation to meet the most fearful peril our institutions have ever been compelled to encounter. That duty had been rendered doubly difficult by the magnahisatus and conditing incredulity of the loyal people of the Northern States, who steadily refused to believe their Eouthern brethren capable of the greatest crime that has ever stained the annals of any nation, and who resolutely shut their eyes to the movements of organized conspiracy, and even to the marshaling of armies, in open prelude to its preparation. It was not until the bombardment of Sumpter announced the actual outbreak of the rebellion that the North could credit the persibility of such an act. Then they awoke from their delinity dream and began to realize the fearful dangers delinive dream and began to realize the fearful dangers that menaced them on every sice. They then saw the Constitution rent and torn asunder, the nation stabbed in a vital part, the whole fabric and foundation of the Government broken and shaken from its centre to its circumference, treason in the army and navy, and in every department of the Government, and foreign nations looking cornfully on and gloating over the apparent and well-nigh accomplished ruin of the republic.

Never was there a period in the history of the world so wall adapted to try the strongth of from institutions on to Never was there a perical in the history of the world so well adapted to try the strength of free institutions, or to test the courage and patriotism of free men, and right well did they vindicate the one, and assort, in a manner never to be forgotten, the truthfulness of the other.

Though they found themselves without military training, or organization of any kind—with a Rew Admiliar irration, just elected, and unused to the responsibilities of power—with a bankrupt treasury, and our little army and navy scattered to the four quarters of the world—ret, with a devotion and determination worthy the heroic

power—with a bankrupt treasury, and our little army and navy scattered to the four quarters of the world—yet, with a devotion and determination worthy the heroic days of the Republic, and without a parallel in the history of nations, they sprang to arms, and radiced as one man to the support of the Constitution. From mountain top and valley, from the lake, the river, and the ocean, from the city, and from the plain, from all the walks and trades and professions of life, without distinction of casts, or birthplace, or sect, or party, they stepped forth upon the same common level, side by side, to battle nobly for freedom, order, and constitutional law.

In the political world, the crisis produced changes almost as great, and quite as honorable to the patriotic loyality of the American Beaple. To a very great extent, in all the Northern States, mere party organizations dissolved and melted away in the presence of this flerce and flaming peril. In this State, as elsowhere, the pepular impulse demanded that patriotic men of all parties should lay aside, for the time, their differences of political sentiment, and unite in support of the National Administration in its efforts to maintain the authority of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. The great body of the people were ready for such a Union, and nothing but the obstinate resistance of a powerful organization, claiming to represent the Democratic party, and controlling all its organization lessing the spirit and temper of the patriotic masses of the Democratic party, and controlling all its organization to the National Administration, and to nearly every one of the measures which, under the pressure of imperative necessity, it had been compelled to adopt for the excessful prosecution of the war, and the arrest of measures in progress within the limits of our own

the National Administration, and to nearly every one of the measures which, under the pressure of imperative necessity, it had been compelled to adopt for the successful prosecution of the war, and the arrost of measures in progress within the limits of our own state to afford aid and comfort to the rebellion. A strong feeling of diseatisfaction soon made itself manifest among the great body of the Democratic party, whose patriotic sentiments and purposes were thus misrepresented, and who protested indignantly against thus being made the instruments of secrificing the very honor and safety of the country to the resentments and ambition of political partieans; and, joining others of their fellow-citizens not connected with them in party associations, they must in Convention at Syracuse for the nomination of a State ticket upon the broad platform of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and the support of the Administration, which had become responsible for the fate of both. The Republican Convention, which had become responsible for the fate of both. The Republican Convention, which had assembled at the same place, in the same spirit, and for the same patriotic purpose, promptly laid saids for the time all thought of independent action, and joined the Union Convention in its declaration of purposes, and its selection of candidates for Ftate officers. The men thus nominated, in spile of the rigorous efforts of the so-vailed Democratic organization, were elected by a very large popular majority.

In the election of members to the Legislature, the same patriotic spirit pervaded the great body of the people. The Republican party in every Senate and Assembly district of this State, as everywhere throughout two country, stood pledged, alike by its principles and by its responsibility, for the National Administration which it placed in power, to the support of that Administration in whatever measures the emergency might require for the suppression of the reballicen such the preservation of the Union. In very many

by their patrious and independent action. That it is nother districts, where the Republicans were in the minority, their union with true Democrate who had been repelled from their own party organization by its thinly-disguised sympathy with the political sentiments and purposes which prompted the rebellion, resulted in the election of Democratic Union men.

In some one of these three ways nearly all the undersigned were elected to be members of the present Legislature. They met at Albany and entered upon their duties on this common platform of devotion to the country, the Constitution, and the Union. They have acted to gether as Union men, ignoring past differences and discarding all political distinctions. They organized the Assembly upon this basis, and their proceedings throughout the session have been characterized by harmonious co-operation in efforts to reform public abuses, to retrench needless expenditures, to check and crush out profligacy and corruption in all departments of the Government, and to strengthen the hands of the General Government in its contest with rebellion. The wisdom of this course in this State and throughout the country,

to be fought and victories won, and defeats perhaps oncountered, before we can safely relax our united efforts
in the common cause.

Nor is the emergency any longer purely military in
its character. The dangers which now threaten the
linion are not exclusively dangers arising from military
force. Questions of political principle, touching the
very foundations of the Government, and threatening its
stability and integrity quite as really as any menace of
military power, are rapidly arising, or are thrust into
the controversy by designing enemies of the Unioa, for
the purpose of still further complicating the problem of
its preservation. The causes which brought on this rebellion, with all their attendant perils and evils, have yet
to be oradicated and removed.

A great and comprehensive system of financial policy,
commonsurate with our present and future wants, must
be inaugurated and administered; the re-establishment
of the authority of the National Government has yet to
be effected; and the mode of treatment toward persons in
rebellion, their property and their slaves, has yet to be
determined. We must vindicate the intelligence as well
as the patriotism of our people, and put to shame the tyrants of the Old World who laughed at our calamities,
and predicted the downfall of popular government and
free institutions.

And, what is perhaps a more difficult problem still, the
system and machinery of a free and representative Commonwealth must be made to move on and work harmoniously with a heavy national dobt, and an one-rous and
scarching taxation. The experience of the past, and our

it will require the united efforts and energies, for years to come, of all true, loyal, and patriotic men, to carry us in safety through the atorms and dangers that still beset caten our way. prevailed, or may still provail, on the general subject of stavery, no one can doubt that it is, if not the primary cause, the pretext and powerful agent of the present rebellion. The slaveholding interest has aimed for many years to control the political action of the General Government, and to make that action subservient to its own aggrandization. The result of the Presidential election of 1860, other as it was by the different comparisors in aggrandizament. The result of the Presidential election of 1860, alded as it was by the efforts of conspirators in Fouthern Stater, signalized the defeat of that endeavor, and the dictoures of the census of the same year proven conclusively that this defeat was final. The political supremacy of the slaveholding interest—the sway which that it errect had previously exercised over the General Government—had been forever overthrown. To reveage this defeat and respect her force the well of the hallet.

TWO CENTS.

thet is terest had proviously exercised over the General Government—had been forever overthrown. To reveage this defeat, and reverse by force the verdict of the ballothox, was the primary purpose of the rebellion.

That purpose has failed; and the permanent welfage and settled subtliment of the country forbid any attempt to soften this failure or qualify in any degree its disastrous effects upon lavery itself. The rebellion has thus far proved fatal to the interest it was designed to serve. The blows of the war which slavery invoked have failen with mortal weight ubon ilavery itself. The whole false structure of the institution has been shaken to its foundation. Not only have its sway over the administration of the National Government, and its hold upon the respectful teleration of the country been rudely and they had been subtly broken, but the local laws and usages upon which it rested have been seriously affected by the presence of our armies and the measures of military administration which the emergences of the country have required. However men may have differed heretofers so to the power of Congress over slavery, there is now very little difference among those who have acted tegether in support of the Government as to the practical necessities of the future. We all agree that slavery must never again be permitted to increase its power by invading free territory, or bringing new slave States into the Union therefrom! that it must case to a stable is the District of Columbia, which is under the Actileive lurisdiction of the General Government; and that the Constitution must hereafter be administered in the spirit of freedom, and for the advancement of those principles on which our institutions rest, and not for the proposition of the shaper, we can see the proposition of the spirit of freedom, and for the advancement of those principles on which our institutions rest, and not for the proposition of the spirit of free tution must hereafter be administered in the spirit of freedom, and for the advancement of those principles on which our institutions rest, and not for the perpetuation of slavery. We all agree that slavery, so far as it may be of pecuniary, social, or political value to any individual in rebellion against the Government should be made to poor the penalties which every such individual incurs by the guilt of tresson or resistance to lawful authority. And we all agree in sustaining the wise and constitutional policy of President Liucoln, by which, through sid extended by the General Government to such slave States as may initiate measures for the emancipation of their slaves, we may hope, at some future and not distant day, to be delivered forever from the cursa of slavery.

Unless the country can rely upon the establishment of these principles in the administration of the Government, the defeat of the rebellion will give us neither indemnity for the past nor security for the future. We

demnity for the past nor security for the future. We oppose, therefore, any peace which shall leave in doubt the power of the General Government to maintain its rightful authority, and to quell any rebellion, however rightful authority, and to quell any rebellion, however great, and which shall leave the material ability of this treason but partially broken and subdiged. And when the end of material operations shall come, we opthis treason but partially broken and subdued. And when the end of material operations shall come, wo oppose any terms of peace which shall recognize any division of the Union, any concession to the political demands of the slaveholding interest, or any acknowledgment of their claims upon the General Governingen, accept such as are distinctly conterred or admitted by the terms of the Constitution. When the war is closed, we demand freedom of speech and of the press in every State and in every section of the common Union. We demand that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. And while we proclaim anew our solemn purpose to stand by the Constitution of the United States, and to respect all its provisions and all its guarantees, we demand such a construction of those provisions as shall into an instrument for the aggrandizement and perpetuation of the twent devery accept it from its cateful are into an instrument for the aggrandizement and perpetua-tion of human slavery, pervert it from its original pur-pose to "forma more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common deinsure domestic transituity, provide to the common de-fonce, promots the general welfare, and secure the bless-ings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We can see but one way of attaining these results, and ings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We can see but one way of attaining these results, and that is, by sustaining the present National Administration in its efforts to reach them. The Administration of President Lincoln has thus far been characterized by wisdom, integrity, and success. Compelled to encounter dangers and difficulties of the most formidable character, it has met them with firmness and prudence. It has averted the perils of foreign war without any sacrifice of the national honor, and has contempted against treason, corruption, and secret conspiractes at home, without any permanent or serious infringement of personal rights. Yet, in everything it has hitherto done, and in everything it proposes to do, for the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the power and authority of the Uniquitation, it excounters the seatled hostility or men who claim to be Democracts, and who seek, by the perversion of the name of Democracy, and by the control of the organized machinery of that party, to defeat its policy and destroy its influence. We have no sympathy for such a pringers. Nor will we act with any party or set of mon who will pursue such an object, either by organized or individual action under whatever guise, or with whatever pretext, or by whatever means, direct or indirect, that action may be taken.

As good citizens, we feel bound to resist and defeat all such purposes, and we are unwilling to weaken our power for such an effort by any act which shall divide our strength, or distract our counsels, or separate in the coming election those who agree in the principles and policy we have thus set forth.

We cannot recordie ourselves to the belief that the coming election those who agree in the principles and policy we have thus set forth.

We cannot reconcile curselves to the belief that the time has yet come to revive the feuds and distinctions which once divided and embittered toward each other loyal men; "nor can we regard that man as a safe counseitor of the Goyernment whose thoughts should be mainly benenced upon how the Countitation and liberties of the country may be best perpetuated and preserved, but upon the restoration of distinctions and prejudices, the feuds and corruptions of an era that has gone nover to return."

There are higher and holier duties that now demand

There are higher and holier duties that now demand all our energies. We are now fighting the great battle of the nineteenth century—the battle of freedom, progress, and constitutional right against oppression, tyranny, and wreng. The stake is nothing less than the success or failure of popular government and free institutions. In detence of these great principles, our friends and comrades, our sons and our brothers, have gone forth to the battle-field, and are now offering up their lives. Thousands have already gone to the soldier's years, and this of thousands nore will live structived upon the bloody plain before this contest shall be closed. They fall, not in defence of their own homes or firesides, but in vindication of the rights of man—in support of that great theory of free government which has found its home upon our Western shore.

We own it to ourselves—we own it to the memory of these brave men—we own it to the friends of free government throughout the world—that the sacrifices of these marryrs to the cause of liberty shall not have been in vain, and that the fruits of this dire struggle shall not be lost to the coming millions who shall read its record or emulate its example.

We had thus set forth, fellow-citizons, as briefly as possible, the motives which have controlled us hitherto, and the leading principles and purposes by which our action will be guided hereafter. We felly with condition of party, will concur in the sentiments we believe the great mass of people of this State, without distinction of party, will concur in the sentiments. We believe the great mass of people of this State, without distinction of party, will concur in the sentiments we have thus set forth, and will co-operate in measures essential to give them reflect. And as one of these measures sesential to give them reflect. And as one of these measures is harmony of political action and them are the services and the services are not of political cottines. set forth, and will co-operate in measures essential to give them rifect. And as one of these measures is har-mony of political action, and unity of political cothesis, smong all such in the elections of the coming fall, we appeal to those whom we address, Bepublicans, Union Democrats, and all other loyal men who support the Ad-ministration and assent to the principles and arranges of ministration and assent to the principles and purposes of this address, and the resolutions by which it is accom-panied, to waive all questions of mere form and usage in political action, and to elect delegates from each Assem-oly district of this State, to meet in convention at a time and place to be hereafter designated, for the nomination of State officers, and for such other business as may be of State officers, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

Resolved, That the present rebellion had its origin in the determination of Southern politicians to control, by political strategy or by force, the p.lioy, foreign and domestic, of the General Government, and that they found their pretext for a resort to arms in the election of Abraham Lincoln to be President of the United States, which demonstrated their permanent and hopeless defeat, so far as legitimate and peaceful measures are congerging!

Resolved, Their we recognize as an imperative duty that all patriots and friends of their country should cheerfully and cordially co-operate with each other in rallying to the support of the Government, and in rendering such aid and assistance to the Administration as may be in their power, and that we pledge our support to the Government in whatever lawful measures of punishment or repression it may find it necessary to apply to persons arrayed, or property employed, in rebellion may as put down, that the Constitution may be violated, and that the war in which we are engaged may be brought to an honorable, a speedy, and successful issue.

Resolved, That while we carnestly desire an early and honorable adjustment of our national difficultier, that we are opposed to any hollow truck, or any considerable distribution in their full force and vigor, be fully re-established in overy State and Territory of the Union; and that we are unsiterably opposed to any division of the conflict until armed rebellion shall be effectually put down, and the authority of the Government and the Union; or to any permanent suspension of the local sovereignty of the several States which compose it.

Resolvet, That we approve of the action of the local sovereignty of the several States which compose it.

Resolvet, That we approve of the action of the local sovereignty of the saveral States which compose it.

Resolvet, That we approve of the action of the local sovereignty of the saveral States w

signed were elected to be members at the present Lunguages. There. They met at Allony and election to the country, the Constitution, and the Union. They have acted together as Upion men, ignoring past differences and discarding all political distinctions. They be a seen to the country and the Union. They have acted together as Upion men, ignoring past differences and discarding all political distinctions. They organized the Amends upon this when characterized by larmonious co-peration in efforts to reform public abuses, to retern needees expenditures, to check and crush ordinary problems of the third of the control problems of the hands of the Government in the context with rebellion. The wiscom of this course in this State and throughout the country, is now apparent. The heart-hurnings and bifkerings of party have been all the context of the problems of the country and the hands of their banks, and the credit of the Government has been austained, and confidence in its stability and integrity has been restored. Thanks to the courses and the office of the problems of the public good, but they have been three back upon the rebellion, its armies defeated, its atrongholds captured, as an example of the great lody of the people, the did of war has been turned back upon the rebellion, its armies defeated, its atrongholds captured, as an exame the patroid cervision of the public good, but they have surreadered, for the public good, but they have surreadered for the public have a surreadered for the public have a surreadered for the public have a surreadered for the moment, with crual and their fortunes, freely and without satinf, for the public the President to the national Congress, offering pecuniary aid to such of the slave States as will emancipate their

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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FOREIGN NEWS. ENGLAND. INTERNATIONAL EXI INTERNATIONAL PARIENTING — The official colors states that the guaranters and others invited to be present at the ceremony of opening the International Exhibition, on the first of May, have the option of appearing in uniform, official or court dress, or in private murning dress, and that ladies will appear in morning dress, and will not be separated from the gentlemen by whom they are accompanied. TWENTY-PIVE THOUSAND MEN are to be reviewed at The production of crinoline is going on at a flourishing rate in Shesheld. One firm alone sends out no less than twenty tons weekly of the delicate material, while the total weakly usakle "of the cullery capital amounts to no less than 150 tons.

EMIGRATION OF MORMONS. - On Friday morning eighty live Mormons—women and children being in-cluded in that number—left London by the Northwestern Railway for Liverpool, where a vessel has usen chartured manway for hispopoli, where a russel has used near here to convey them to Boston, on route for Utah. Besides the families from the metropolis, parties are also going by the same vessel from Rotherham, Masbrough, and other places. It was stated at the recent Mormon Conference, held at St. George's Hall, Lambeth, that two hundred and fifty persons were on the books ready to leave the London district this season, and that the numbers were increasing every day. bers were increasing every day.

Mr. MACREADY writes to a friend, in reply to a request that he would give a reading in behalf of the Bath "P(ople's Hall!" 4! feur I shall shake he able to read in public again. I have now no tobies left to answer the emotions that seek for expression through the voice. If I should recover therpower, or part of it, that I once possessed, I will dedicate it to your cause."

The accounts received of the appearance of the growing crops throughout France continue to be favorable with few exceptions.
Accounts from Mulhouse s'ate that the low prices at which hundracturers are offering their goods, in order to give employment to their hands, have induced come or-ders. This cannot be called a revival of trade; but conumers appear to feel more confidence, and some thou-and pieces of calico were sold last week. OAPT. LAGE, of the steam servette Dhapkal, just arrived at Toulon from Mexico, has been summoned to Paris by telegraph. It is supposed that the Government is desirous of having precise information on the state of affairs in that country, previous to giving orders for the prosecution of the war with increased vigor. THE Herald's Paris correspondent is informed, on good authority, that it is very doubtful whether the Emperor will visit London this year, and that should had oso, it will be strictly incognito, and neither the Empress nor the Prince Imperial will accommany him. THE publishers of the Monde Illustre, an illustrated weekly paper, were desirous of taking advantage of the publication of M. Victor lingo's new work, Les Misèrables, to adorn their pages with a portrait of that celebrated writes. The Homa Dapartmeet Las, nongreput its veto on the speculation, and the publishers have put its veto on the speculation, and the publishers have been forbidden to present to the public who read and admire his productions the features of the poet. Even in calle, Victor Hugo must be features of the poet. Even intensely by the Minister of the Interior. The party who probably suffers most is the publisher of the Monde Illustrie, for I hear he had to change the whole impression of about 6,000 copies for another without the obnoxious frontispieces.

Phograms of the British Navy —The Duke of Schieffer, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by his private secretary, Captain J. Moore, C. B., and Rear Admiral R. Spencer Robinson, Comptoller of the Navy, paid an official visit to Chatham dockyard yesterday. paid an official visit to Chatham dockyard yesterday. Their object was to inspect the iron shigs new under construction at Chatham, in order to ascertain the progress made with them. On arriving at the deckyard the luke of Semerset was met by Captain Fanshawe, superintendent; Mr. Lang, master shipbuilder; Commander Pepe, master steadant, and the other principal officials of the establishment, who accompanied him to the dock n which the Achilles, 50, is building, where he spent a considerable time in the inspection of the works. considerable time in the inspection of the works.

After leaving the Achitles he proceeded to the end of the building-sheds to inspect the Armo end of the building-sheds to inspect the armor-plated trigate Koyat Oak, 50, which is now waiting to receive her shield-plates. Instructions were given for every exertion to be used in completing this vessel, which, provided no delay arises in plating her, will be launched in August agai, about a mouth before the period formarly calculated upon. The works adjoining the Royal Oak shed, in which the machinery required to be used in preparing the armor plates is to be erected, were then inspected, after which a visit was paid to the Bulwark, 91, and the Belvidero, 51, ordered to be converted into armor-plated shield ships.

The Black Prince iron frigate was undocked, vesterday, at Portsmouth, and berthed alongside the Duke of Wellington, at harbor moorings. This morning, weather permitting, the Black Prince will leave the harbor and test her staring quadities with has temperated. She is not to be reflited, but it is believed that she will be shortly iron-plated, for which purpose she is admirably adapted. The iron steamer Resistance, 18, 600 horse power, got up steam in Chatham harbor yesterday morning, and at eleven o'clock was taken in tow by the paddle wheel steamers Adder, Mr. Blakey master commander, and the African, Mr. Harvey master commander, and the proceeded to sheerness under the charge of Mr. W. Hemsley, master of the Vellesley, 72, and a party of riggers and laborers from the dockyard assisting in navigating her. After getting clear of the harbor, the Resistance proceeding under her own steam, and was found to answer her beim very satisfactorily. No time is to be first division of the steam reserve.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth dockyard, from the Admiralty, to suspend all further work on safts for shigs-ot her the Bartish Curol. A Silip — The tender of Messra. Samuda Brothers, of the Isle of Dogs, for the trigate Royal Oak, 50, which is now waiting to rece Others have been received at pressmouth obergard, from the Admiralty, to suspend all further work on ratis for ships of the Admiralty, to suspend all further work on ratis for ships of the Line — London Timés, April 18.

Contract for a British Cupola Ship — The tender of Mesers. Samuda Brothers, of the Isle of Dogs, for the construction of Capt. Coles' cupola vessel having been found to be the lowest, it was on Monday last accepted by the Admiralty. Mesers Samuda have bothel themsalesh under a penalty of 1,000 (which will be rigidly enforced in the event of any lackes on their part) to launch the ship on the 10th of February, 1863. The price at which the contract—viz. A41 lbs.—is taken is regarded as very low, 2nd the gentlemen who have undertaken it will, if they succeed in complying with its terms, doserve great praise for their enterprise and energy. The ship, for which L180,000 has been taken in the estimates, is to be 28t feet long, nearly 2,600 tons, will draw about 20 feet, and will have engines of 500 horse power, Bhy will, 90 conding to present arrangements, have stimates, is to be constructed at x-rangements, have six appoint, cache armed with two 100-pounder Armstrong guns.—London Army and Navy Gazette, April 12

The Iron-Plated Elect of France.—Three iron-plated floating batteries are about to be constructed at Nance. Each of these batteries is to be provided with an engine of 150 horse power, and to be armed with fourteen guns. Their names are the Arrogante, the Implacable, and the Opiniatre.

Victors have been received at Lorient to hasten the completion of the iron-cased frigate Sofferino, of fifty-two guns, with it is said, be shortly launched.

As soon as the Sofferino is off the stocks shi iron-cased frigate, carrying an equal mumber of guns, and to be called the Prince Imperial, is to be commenced, together with two floating batteries.—Parts (April 15) Correspondence of London Times.

The Movement in Austral.—Historian Considera-

A USTRIA.

THE MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA—INFORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN THE CABINET.—A Cabinet letter, April 10, enanating from the Emperor Francis Joseph, institutes, at Vienna, a special committee to study the question of the navy. This committee, presided over by Count Bechberg, Minister of Fortigh Affairs, has to give its opinion on the following points:

1. Does Austria require a navy!

2. What ought to be the strength of such a navy!

3. Could any other means be found to repulse an attack upon her coasts!

to protect them?

5. What would be the expense of either one of those missings.

The committee has already pronounced itself for the necessity of an Austrian fleet equal to the Italian fleet, and for the construction of iron-plated vessels.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telagraph says that the Emperor has appointed a committee to take into consideration the adaptability of the constitutional regime for the Empire of All the Bussias. ARRANGHMENTS are said to have been completed with Baying Brathers for the introduction of a finguina loss for £10,000,000 in a 4½ per cent. stock, at the premium of 85. Another report gives the amount at \$10,000,000. SPAIN.

It is stated that, provided Spain can obtain the satisfaction she requires from Mexico in a pacific manner, she will not interfere with the internal policy of the country.

The Pensamiento Espanol, of April 10, contains an article suggesting to the Covernment the propriety of immediately supposeding the construction of wooden vessels, and of building iron-plated ships as rapidly as possible.

Ggs. Tunn has been regent if the rank in the active army of Italy, by a decree of King Victor Emmanuel.

Gambald is announced by the Espero of Turin as general-in-chief of the National Guard of the Kingdom. His tour is raising him still higher than ever in the estimation of Kurope, and the full datalla of his stay at Cremona are very beautiful. We have already narrated his visit to the good bishop of that place. We now cite his advice to the young men of its educational institutions. It is seldom a man so pure and heroic has put into such words the spirit of his blameless life; if Youth should indulge no vices, for vice is the disease of the soul; youth should love instruction, because an uneducated man is no better than a monkey. He who acquires most knowledge rises nearest his Maker, from whom his soul springs. Instruction; sould be grounded on solid moral conceining, and on this the vocial editice should rest. Do you care for honor? Honor can only be acquired by virtue and instruction; in altons, like individuals, when weak, are insulted and enslaved. Bear with other people's weaknesses; submit to no insults; love instruction; instruction is bread and independence; it availed me in foreign lands to place me above want. Love instruction is a single family. Had Italy been better instructed ahe would before this have known that her boundary was not the wall of a tawn or the hadgs of a garden. Det the half have known town the set from ITALY.

AUSTRALIA.

The decline in the price of cattle in the colony of Yide toria has been very disastrous to the breeders. One 62s tensive firm has lately failed, with liabilities, it is said, exceeding £90,000, and it is feared others will follow. FURNISHING THE REBELS WITH CLOTHING AND FUNNISHING THE REDSLS WITH CLOTHING AND HAIS.—The New York Heralds says: "Two Secessionists, recently arrived here from the South, brought on a quantity of tobacco valued at and sold here for fifty thousand dollars, which sum they invested in army clothing and hats for the rebels. These goods were sent from this city, yesterday, to a small town south of Mashville, where they will be taken in charge by the rebels authorities. The becas containing them are marked with a diamond. If our authorities on the line of route exercise due vigilance, the goods may be intercepted. The linings of the hats, when purchased, had the portraits of Generals McClellan, Halleck, Burnside, and other prominent Union officers stamped upon them. These have been removed, and are now replaced with the portraits and names of Davis, Beauregard, Lee, and other rebel generals."

VIII. THOS. T. FLAGLER, Niagara,

Senators.—Wilkes Angel, C. M. Abbott, A. H. Bailey, James A. Beit, L. Farrar, Alman. Hutchinson, Benry R. Low, R. M. Little, C. O. Montgomery, Ralph Richards, J. H. Ramsoy, H. D. Robertson, Lyman Truman, Wm. H. Tobey.

Memikers of Asskelly.—Jornthan M. Achley, Samuel M. Alley, Thomas G. Alvord, Albert Andrus, Eli Avery, Thomas Barry, Tracy Beadle, Charles L. Benedict, Leroy E. Bowe, Benjamin F. Bowen, William H. Brand, Daniel B. Bryan, James H. Burr, Noah A. Childs, Cornelius A. Church, Issae Coles, A. J. Cornelii, E. Cornetil, A. E. Cruttenden, Nicholas E. Darrow, John D. Davis, Chauncey M. Depew, John B. Dutcher, Francis B. Fisher, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Thoser, John Fulton, R. Nelson Gere, Ezra P. Goslin, Grand R. G