The Press.

VOL. 5.—NO. 232. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY,

OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,

TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

MILLINERY GOODS.

1862. SPRING 1862

WOOD & CARY,

(Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,)

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have now in Store a complete stock

OF

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

SILK BONNETS,

STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrons of the house and the trade generally.

mar12-2m

SPRING. 1862.

M. BERNHEIM,

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest styles in

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

AND OTHER

MILLINERY GOODS.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of the TRADE.

PRICES LOW.

mh24-2m

SPRING. 1862.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY, AND STRAW GOODS.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co.,

NO. 431 MARKET STREET,

Have now open—and to which daily additions are made—their

USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY OF

RIBBONS,

BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,

STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, PLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and 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.

mh15-2m

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,

718 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth,

A Choice Stock of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

mh12-3m] AT LOW PRICES.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE,

626 CHESTNUT STREET,

BELOW SEVENTH.

We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe, some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, comprising

FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets.

ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets.

CROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets.

" Tapestry Brussels.

" Brussels Carpeting.

Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

From 87½c. to $1 Per Yd.

Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a general 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,

626 CHESTNUT.

ap16

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

509 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers. mh7-3m

FOURTH-STREET

CARPET STORE,

No. 47 ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47.

J. T. DELACROIX

Invites attention to his Spring Importation of

CARPETINGS,

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

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

SCOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.

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

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH.

J. T. DELACROIX,

mh5-4m 47 South FOURTH Street.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street,

In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the 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. fe26-6m

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

ap29-2m

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.—Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar of Lead, Copperas, Oil of Vitriol, Calomel, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid, Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart, Sub. Carb. Soda, White Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Nitric, Sulphate Quinine, Corrs. Sublim., Dunarcotized Opium, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's Ext. Cinchona, Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime, Crude Borax, Refined Borax, Camphor, Resin Copavia.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street,

ja18-tf PHILADELPHIA.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

220 CHESTNUT STREET,

Agents for the following makes of goods:

PRINTS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO. .... GREENE MFG. CO.

LAWNS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centredale, Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester, Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouave, Burton, Greene Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS.

Burnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville, Mechanics' and Farmers'.

COTTON JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester.

DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam.

SILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

WOOLENS.

ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLANNELS.

BROAD CLOTHS.—Plunkotts', Glenham Co., &c.

CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c.

SATINETS.—Bass River, Conversville, Lower Valley, Hope, Stafordville, Cocheco and Hyde, Converse Bros. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co.

KENTUCKY JEANS.—Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal.

DOMET FLANNELS.—WILLIAMS'S Angola, Saxony, Merino, and other styles:

LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Cambrics.

PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe26-3m

RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

&c., &c.,

OFFER THEIR VERY LARGE STOCK AT CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also, just received,

A LARGE INVOICE OF

SAXONY DAMASKS,

Which will be sold

VERY LOW,

And to which we call attention of buyers.

No. 206 CHESTNUT STREET.

ap5-1m

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

mh28. 6m

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

PARASOLS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

AND

RAIN UMBRELLAS,

AT

WM. H. RICHARDSON'S,

S. W. COR. FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FANCY AND PLAIN PARASOLS, lined and unlined, 50c to $1.50.

CHECK AND FLOUNCED do, do, $1.50 to $2.50.

BEST QUALITY DOUBLE-RUFFLE, very latest, 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 and upwards.

RAIN UMBRELLAS, 40 to 75c.

EXTRA SCOTCH GINGHAM do, $1 to $2.50.

SILK RAIN UMBRELLAS, $3 to $4.

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY do $4 to $5 50.

my1-3t

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS,

492 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,

WICK YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK, COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOE THREADS, GILLING AND SEINE TWINES,

BED CORDS,

WASH AND PLOUGH LINES,

COTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE.

Also, a full assortment of

FLY NETS,

Which he offers at Manufacturers

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS.

492 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Always on hand, a full Stock of

TUBS, BUCKETS, CHURNS, MEASURES, BROOMS, WHISKS,

FANCY BASKETS,

WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mats, Rockers, Flour Buckets, Soap Boxes, WASH BOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS.

FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

All Goods sold at

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

mh12-3m

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. ap3-3m

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET,

mh11-3m PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

OIL PAINTINGS,

FINE ENGRAVINGS,

PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES,

816 CHESTNUT STREET,

ja15 PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

mh20-tf

IF YOU WANT GOOD POUND BUTTER, go to S. Z. GOTTWALS', No. 512 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (PAY STRICTLY IN ADVANCE) at.....$2.00

Three Copies 5.00

Five " " " 8.00

Ten " " " 12.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost $24; 50 copies will cost $60; and 100 copies $120.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

Rebellious Runaways!

Awfully scared,
And unprepared,
Were the folks at New Orleans;
Obliged to run,
Without firing a gun,
Avoiding such stirring scenes.

The Confederate flag
(Piratical rag)
Was hauled right speedily down,
Notwithstanding the boast
Of the rebel host,
That we never could take their town.

They scamper away,
In sore dismay,
Seeking some other place;
Beauregard howls,
Jeff Davis growls,
With dismally lengthened face.

Well, let them growl
And fearfully howl,
Those traitorous people all;
We'll shout and sing
Of that noble thing,
The Emporium—Great OAK HALL!

A PLAIN FACT.—OAK HALL has become popular because it has a large and well-assorted stock of first-rate Clothing always on hand, and people can be suited when they call there, and because all the goods are well gotten up and sold at really low prices *for the cash*. By this system of business extra profits do not have to be charged on one to pay the losses on others; but all buy alike at low rates.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
1t Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET.

JEWELRY, &c.

CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW GOODS,

NEW STYLES,

AND NEW PRICES.

For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the following articles:

Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.
" " " Dessert "
" " " Table "
" " " " Forks.
" " " Dessert "
Pair " " Knife and Fork.
" " " Napkin Rings.
" " " Butter Knives.
Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.
" " Butter Dish.
" " Molasses Pitcher.
" " Cream "
" " Castor.
" " Waiter.
" " Goblet.
" " Drinking Cup.
" " Sugar Sifter.
Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles.
" " Guard " "
" " Neck " "
" " Chatelaine, " "
" " Bracelet, " "
" " Medallion, " "
" " Armlets, " "
" " Breast Pin, " "
" " Ear Rings, " "
" " Pin and Drops, all styles.
" " Studs and Buttons, " "
" " Solitary Sleeve Button, all styles.
" " Bosom Studs, " "
" " Finger Rings, " "
" " Pencils, " "
" " Pen with Pencil Case.

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaies, Cabas, Bags, Purses, &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.

D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE,

602 CHESTNUT Street.

ap1-2m

PAPER HANGINGS.

PHILADELPHIA

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 ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the Finest Decorations.

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PAPERS of every grade. ap22-2m

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,

527 MARKET STREET,

Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

Also, a full assortment in

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the trade.

mh24-tjel

SPRING STOCK

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co.,

mh15-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY GOODS will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at LOW FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia. mh18-2m

JAMES, KENT,

SANTEE, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS.

Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Also, a full assortment of

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

and

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS,

To which they invite the *special* attention of buyers.

mh21-2m

1862. SPRING. 1862.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

Now in store,

POULT DE SOIE,

All Shades.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS,

In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES,

And desirable

PLAIN COLORS.

ap17

BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1453 BEACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS, my7-1y 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Press.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Imperial Visitors from France—Napoleon's Religious Liberality—Club Law in London—Blackballing Extraordinary—Albert Memorial Almost Played Out—Prince of Wales in Devonshire and Cornwall—"Sam Slick" in Parliament—His Failure, Ambitions, and Anti-Americanism—Dukedom of Northumberland—The Smithson-Percies: A Royal Retort—Literary Gossip—G. A. Sala—Pictorial Papers—London Daily Journals—George Stiff's Bankruptcy—Tait's Magazine—The Channings—Marian Evans' New Stories—Late Duke of Richmond—Anthony Trollope.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

LONDON, April 16, 1862.

Parliament having adjourned to the end of the month, and most of the politicians, in and out of office, having scattered themselves at their various country seats all over the country, there is no news. To-day, I shall only give you some gossip.

Prince Napoleon is expected here in a day or two, as head of the French Commission at the Great Exhibition. The Emperor may come,—but it is doubtful, for there are rumors that he is afraid of an attempt to assassinate him, by some of the exiled French Red Republicans, who have literally made Leicester Square a French *quartier*. If he does come, it will probably be with state, display, or formality, and unaccompanied by his wife. Just now, Napoleon is popular here, because of his having put a positive *veto* on the Archbishop of Toulouse's proposition of having a semi-religious jubilee to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. English Protestants are grateful for this wretched intolerance and bigotry being sternly condemned.

Club-law is a terrible thing, when, in London Society, it gives the cut direct to persons in high station. The other day, at Brooke's Club, *the* Liberal club of London, above all others, out of the fifty which flourish there, Mr. Robert Lowe, a leading member of the Palmerston Ministry, as President of the Board of Health and Vice President of the Education Board, was solemnly blackballed, not by one ball, which excludes, but, it is said, by twenty. This is a heavy social blow at the *parvenu* Privy Councillor, and may be taken as expressive of his own friends' dislike to his recent attempts to cut down the incomes, increase the work, and lower the status of the school-teachers in the National Schools. Perhaps, too, it was feared or felt that Lowe was not "a clubable man," (which Dr. Johnson said Jemmy Boswell was,) or, more probably his connection with *The Times*, as one of its editors, may have caused his rejection. Club folks dislike chiels "amang them takin' notes," with a view to "prent them."

Still, though these causes may have kept Mr. Robert Lowe out of Brooke's, why on earth should its aristocratic Whigs also have blackballed Mr. Owen Stanley, M. P. for Beaumaris, and twin-brother of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, Postmaster-General, and a Cabinet Minister? Fat, good-humored, gentlemanly Owen Stanley is the last man one would pronounce ineligible for Brookes's. It is said that his position as a director of the Chester and Holyhead Railway has a touch of trade in it, which comes between the wind and the nobility of the club! If so, how has it happened that Frank Crossley, M. P. for West Yorkshire, who is only a carpet manufacturer at Halifax, *is* within the charmed circle of Brookes'? These incidents may seem trifling to you, but have caused much discussion, surprise, anger, and speculation here. Sure sign that we have not much of real importance to think or talk about.

The amount collected, in London, from all parts of the country, for the Albert Memorial, stands still at £43,000—a large sum, but not a fifth of what was expected. Strong means have been used everywhere, to gain subscriptions, even from the middle and working classes, but with little effect. The idea of setting up an Egyptian obelisk, in honor of a modern Christian gentleman, has been abandoned, notwithstanding Queen Victoria's desire for such a memorial. As *she* has not contributed one sixpence to the Fund, people have presumed to question her right to force her idea on the committee.

The city of Oxford has ordered a marble statue of Prince Albert, to be presented to the University, and placed on the library of the new Museum there.

In addition to his recently-purchased estate in Norfolk, the Prince of Wales has become proprietor of a shooting-box in Devonshire—that is, one-half the land is in that charming county, famous for pretty girls and clouted cream, sparkling cider and bright eyes, and the remainder is in Cornwall. The dwelling-house is in Devonshire, but within a mile or two of the borough of Launceston. Werrington Park, the name of this place, has been purchased from the Duke of Northumberland by the Duke of Newcastle, as successor, until next Lord Mayor's Day, to the late Prince Albert, in the Wardenship of the Duchy of Cornwall. In all probability, the Prince of Wales is yet ignorant (last advices leaving him near Jerusalem) of this purchase by his monetary guardian. The park is of considerable extent, and full of game, and the district around is a fine hunting tract. There are several fine angling rivers near and through the district—particularly the Tamar—and the sea is at hand. Moreover, even as a matter of policy, it is only proper for the Prince, as hereditary Duke of Cornwall, to have a residence in the region which yields him a private income of some £40,000 a year, and will place half a million sterling, hard cash, of saved rents in his hands, on the 9th of November next, when he will be twenty-one years old.

Six hundred years ago Werrington Park was formed. Two centuries later it was owned by the great Ordulph, Duke of Devonshire, (whoever *he* may be,) and, in Elizabeth's time, was owned by bold Sir Francis Drake, the great sea-captain Eventually, it was bought by the Northumberland family, and its closeness to the borough of Launceston, (whereof the Duke of Northumberland is Constable, by royal patent,) has given its late owner great influence there. You are aware that "Sam Slick," (Thomas Chandler Haliburton,) has been M. P. for Launceston since May, 1859. He was elected by the interest of the Duke of Northumberland, who owns nearly every house in the town, and has its six thousand inhabitants completely under his thumb. The Duke, a strong Tory, is adequately represented by Mr. Haliburton, who made a very anti-American speech in the House of Commons, a few months ago. Mr. Haliburton has not succeeded in Parliament. He was some years past sixty when he entered the House of Commons, and has evidently been working, by his votes and speeches, for the Governorship of Nova Scotia,—having already been a Judge in that Colony. He has several respectable relatives in Philadelphia, I understand, to whom his strong sympathy with the rebel South will scarcely recommend him, though it may do him service with the Derby party, should they resume office before he becomes superannuated. In Parliament, which he entered with the high *prestige* of successful authorship, he is now a mere nobody, without influence or connection.

His patron, the Duke of Northumberland, succeeded his elder brother, the late Duke, who died in 1847. Before that, he was Lord Prudhoe "on his own hook," and not only a great traveller, but a man of literary and artistical tastes. Here he is, seventy years old, the richest and noblest bachelor of England, with an income so immense—from landed estates in Northumberland, Durham, Middlesex, and Cornwall—that its amount is probably understated at £500,000 a year. Every one who stops at Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar Square, that great (and expensive) American "house of call," sees the immense façade of Northumberland House fronting him on the Strand and Charing Cross. Every American knows Halleck's poem of Alnwick Castle, the subject of which is the principal country residence of the Northumberland family—whose family name, be it known, is only Percy by adoption, Sir Hugh Smithson, a Yorkshire baronet, having married the granddaughter of the 11th and last Earl of Northumberland, and assumed the surname and arms of Percy. Having the use of her vast wealth and influence, he played his cards so well as to be created Knight of the Garter by George II., and Earl Percy, and Duke of Northumberland, early in the reign of George III. The second Duke, who died in 1817, once pressed George III. to give him a vacant Garter, saying "I am the first Percy who ever asked for this honor, without obtaining it." The King, who shared his nobles' dislike to the pride and ostentation of this upstart Duke, sharply responded, "You are the first Smithson who ever was in a condition to ask for it."

A portrait of George Augustus Sala, editor of *Temple Bar*, and author, among a crowd of less ambitious books, of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," is promised as a supplement to the next number of the *Illustrated News of the World*. These engravings are really splendid, and would have sold at half a guinea a few years ago. Now they are given away with a sixpenny illustrated weekly, which has scarcely anything else to recommend it, as it is poorly edited, and all its wood engravings are old and long since used up. The *Illustrated Times*, also a pictorial weekly, and the best of its class in literary merit and really good wood engravings, is to be permanently enlarged and improved on and from the Saturday following the opening of the Great Exhibition. Its price will be raised to three of our pence—equivalent to six cents, and will still be a wonder of cheapness at that. The penny illustrated weeklies are doing very well.

The *Morning Chronicle*, of whose suspension I sent you an account, some weeks ago, has not so appeared. But, for the purpose of preserving the copyright in the name, a little *Morning Chronicle* appears, semi-occasionally, printed on a sheet of note-paper! This is a fact, I assure you.

The daily papers of London, morning and evening, now published, are *Morning Post*, established in 1772; *Morning Herald*, 1781; *Times*, 1788; *Sun*, 1792; *Morning Advertiser*, 1803; *Globe*, 1803; *Standard*, 1827; *Daily News*, 1846; *Daily Telegraph*, 1855; *Morning Star*, 1856. Of these, the *Standard*, *Telegraph*, and *News*, are penny (two-cent) papers.

George Stiff, under whose proprietorship the *Morning Chronicle* safely landed him in the Bankruptcy Court, has been duly examined there touching his affairs. He valued the London *Journal* as worth £52,000. He started it in 1845, without any capital, and sold it, in 1857, with its plant and machinery, for £30,500. Its circulation is now 330,000 a week, and one penny each number, and its net profits are £14,000 a year. The remission of the paper duty increased its profits, by diminishing its unremunerative outlay, to the extent of £7,000 a year.

Tait's Magazine, started in Edinburgh during the Reform excitement of 1831, but latterly published in London, has expired as a monthly, but will probably be revived as a weekly publication. In its palmy days, it had great circulation and influence.

Mudie, the librarian of Oxford, has subscribed for 1,040 copies of "The Channings," which Bentley will publish next week.

Before this I have expressed my opinion that the new story, or rather stories, called "Chronicles of Carlingford," now publishing in *Blackwood's Magazine*, were probably by Miss Marian Evans, author of "Adam Bede." I now state it, as a positive fact

The Life of the late Duke of Richmond, a Protectionist politician, good farmer, hospitable gentleman, and owner of Goodwood Park, which he annually gave up to the public for a week's horse-racing therein, did not promise much when I accidentally took it up, two days ago, but it is full of racy anecdotes of most of the leading British celebrities of the last forty years.

Anthony Trollope, the novelist, will speedily publish two volumes, called "North America," the fruit of his recent travels in the United States and Canada.

DEFENCE OF OUR OFFICERS AT THE SHILOH BATTLE.

Camp Rumors—Their Baneful Effects—The Jealousy between Officers of the Army—Our Troops were not Surprised on Sunday—A Defence of General Sherman—How the New York Herald Correspondent Sent his Account of the Battle—General Grant's Conduct on the Field.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE, April 19, 1862.

For rumors, in all their glory, go to a camp. Never, in my life, did I encounter a state of society so rife with rumors of all kinds as a military camp. There are reasons enough for this, to be sure. Soldiers, whose lives are constantly imperilled, who may at any moment be called into a deadly conflict, living, as they are, in the constant presence of a watchful, relentless foe, are keenly susceptible to rumors of an attack or an advance; and the fact that they are all necessarily kept in profound ignorance, as far as possible, of the actual state of affairs, makes them all the more eager for reports, and all the more liable to believe in them. Prisoners and deserters who are taken are always furnished with an abundance of the wildest stories, and though their accounts are notoriously unreliable, they are caught up and magnified, and believed, until something else comes along to efface the old impression, and furnish a new basis for description and disappointment. Thus, in the face of a foe, our brave men are in a continual state of anxiety and alarm, which is much more harassing than an actual battle; and when, after all, a great battle does come, and two or three days of the wear and tear of fighting is superadded, what wonder that one-third of those who have escaped wounds and death are sick in the hospital, or unfit for duty? Those who hear of great battles, and admire from afar the heroism of our troops in the field, do not know one-half the story. The miserable, debilitating diarrhœa, the terrible ordeal of the chills and fever, which most of our soldiers experience, more or less, are enough to prostrate the energies of any man, and it is in the face of difficulties of this nature, more perplexing and persistent than our wily foe, that the battles of Donelson and Pittsburg were fought.

But the proneness of military men to accept and rely on rumors and camp gossip is even more conspicuous in matters which relate to their personal reputation, or that of their friends. The military are noted for sensitiveness, which, indeed, is a natural result of their legitimate ambition, and of the thousand chances by which so delicate a thing as a military reputation may be made or lost. This trait runs from the highest commissioned officers down to the lowest non-commissioned officers. There is not a promotion from corporal to brigadier general that does not dissatisfy somebody. The fortunate, or, as you please, unfortunate recipient of the honors is immediately assailed with all manner of abuse and slander. His less successful rivals seem to take a personal spite against him, and though the good-fellowship and the *esprit de corps* of military men is notorious, it is by no means so harmonious and unalloyed as we are apt to believe. The splendid efficiency of the armies of both the Napoleons to which ours bears a great resemblance, was often seriously endangered by the quarrels of the marshals of the empire; and their jealousy of each other is well known to be one of the most perplexing of the many incongruous elements which the present astute Emperor has to deal with.

In a despotic country like France, such things do but little harm, and have but little practical effect; but in our country, where we have a press, the freest of the free, one of its most unfortunate results is the publicity it gives to these wild and baseless rumors. Inexperienced newspaper reporters or penny-a-liners, anxious to fill up their sheets, seize with avidity upon everything likely to prove sensational, whether it be true or false, and send it off post haste to be printed. They swarm around the quarters of colonels and brigadier generals, hear all the camp gossip of their friends and retainers; even pick up the opinions and notions of subordinates, who necessarily know nothing of the state of affairs previous to the battle, and could have seen but little of the actual conflict, and swallow them entire, as though they were law and gospel. The result is that the newspapers are filled with the most ridiculous accounts of this battle of Pittsburg, and as they come back to us affect the soldiers with every variety of emotions, from laughter to profanity. I never quite understood, before I came with the army, how it could be that the more I used to read of a battle the less I understood it; but now I see very clearly. Added to this, in regard to the battle of Pittsburg, sundry newspapers seem to have had private griefs to avenge. As this is the greatest battle yet fought in the war, and as a great deal of misapprehension seems to exist in regard to it, perhaps it will not be out of the way for me to state the facts about some of the leading points.

In the first place, then, many minds are greatly "exercised" about the "surprise." There was no surprise. Both parties had been long occupied in massing troops near this point, the rebels by railroad, at Corinth, and we by water, at Pittsburg. They got the largest force here first, and that is all about it. Our flanks are and were protected by impassable creeks. The orders were explicit not to bring on a battle until our reinforcements had come up. Therefore, though we knew on Friday that the enemy was near us in force, our pickets were not thrown far out, as that would tend to provoke a battle, for which we were not ready. Now our front line was attacked. It was defended obstinately for several hours, until the whole force of the enemy was directed against our left wing, with the object of forcing their way to the landing. A half or quarter of a mile in front of the landing a stand was made, which was successful, and the position combined two advantages, for it gave a clear sweep for the artillery for a long distance, and contracted our lines. Our line at first was four miles long. Of course, 40,000 men were not going to defend such a line against 80,000. We must have fallen back anyhow. Our last stand was successful, and our position would have been secure for several days without reinforcements. This whole state of things was anticipated long before the battle, and some of the more timid of the division commanders proposed to fortify; but this was resolutely opposed by Generals Grant and Sherman, because of the bad moral effect it would have on the men and on the country; and then the experience of the world shows that when raw volunteer troops throw up entrenchments and the entrenchments are taken the spirit of the army is gone, and the whole are taken prisoners. Again, the result shows that the rebels were wrong in attacking us as they did. Our flanks being secure, they could only drive us to bay; and it is the opinion of many that, even if reinforcements had not come, we should, by attacking them the next morning, have been sure of victory. So much for the surprise. It is all bosh.

Then a few other papers devote themselves to abusing General Sherman, because of his unfortunate remark, some months ago, that it would take 200,000 men to conquer Kentucky. They accuse him of everything they can think of. It is sufficient to say that Gen. Sherman is highly esteemed in the highest quarters here, as a thorough soldier and a gallant man, and that his services have been fully and warmly acknowledged, both by General Halleck and General Grant. But some newspaper men got snubbed by him, and must vent their petty spleen in print, or heedlessly allow themselves to be used as the medium of the private malice of others. I don't suppose General Sherman cares a straw, but some of his friends are raving and tearing about it in the most insane manner.

General Grant, too, has his share of this annoying and unenviable notoriety. The long telegraphic despatch sent to the *Herald* immediately after the battle is probably supposed, by the newspapers, to have been connived at by General Grant, though any men of sense could have seen that it was full of wicked and absurd lies, which no military man would have allowed to go out. The enormous exaggeration of our loss, and the ridiculous *canard* about sending the body-guard to the front of five regiments, and charging along the whole line, were too much even for the *Herald*, and I understand the sprightly youth who invented that despatch has been recalled. But General Grant had nothing to do with it. The reporter slipped off to Fort Henry, the terminus, at that time, of the telegraph, and sent off the despatch in some surreptitious manner, known only to the tribe of James Gordon Bennett. When it appeared in the newspapers, General Grant and his whole staff were as much surprised as any one. Then another paper says General Grant was not on the field until 11 o'clock, "after all these disasters had happened." This is utterly false, as hundreds of gentlemen can testify. He was here soon after eight, having started from Savannah, whither he had gone to meet General Buell, as soon as he heard the firing. The report is extensively circulated, also, that General Grant was intoxicated on the day of the battle, and if it is not in print it soon will be. So baseless and malignant a slander ought to be met before it gains too much credence. It is utterly without foundation. I am enabled to state, on the authority of his friends and neighbors, and particularly of one gentleman, whose character is a guarantee to a large circle of acquaintances, both in civil and military life, of truth and honor—who has enjoyed the most intimate intercourse with General Grant for the past three months, having accompanied him in all his battles, journeys, and reconnoissances, and being perfectly competent to make the statement of his own knowledge—that General Grant is, and always has been, a strictly temperate man, and never has been known to drink half a dozen glasses of intoxicating liquor since the war commenced. I know that his appearance is that of a temperate and healthy man, and I also know that he is highly appreciated by General Halleck, both for his private character and his abilities as a soldier. Can it be believed that General Halleck would, in a department where he is almost supreme, allow great battles to be fought by a man who got drunk on any battle-field? This same slander was started at Fort Donelson, but it soon died out. Then it was invented by a quartermaster, whom Grant had disgraced for peculation. This time it arose from a newspaper correspondent, who knew he was lying.

Now, all these things are ephemeral, and of no practical importance, to be sure, but it is certainly very painful and annoying both to the men abused and their families, to have such services as they render in bloody battles, and a long harassing campaign, requited by misrepresentation and abuse. General Sherman is an able and brilliant military man, ambitious, I suppose, of course, but entirely worthy of whatever honors he may have obtained, or may hereafter obtain. Gen. Grant is a modest, unassuming man, who simply desires to do his duty, and who does what he is told to do with an energy and a promptness, which has not yet been paralleled in the army, and whose only desire is to see the war through, and then go back to Galena and sell hardware and leather. He has been successful, and "that's what's the matter." It is astonishing how difficult it is to please everybody. When McClellan did not move, and was going to conquer the enemy without a great battle, all the papers shouted for blood. Now