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, TWO 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.

The Press.

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THE WAR PRESS.
THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at.....$3.00
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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, Zonave, Burton, Greene Mfg. Co.'s A, A₂, B, A₂, C, A₂, and other styles.
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Burnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville, Mechanics' and Farmers'.
CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester.
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CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam.
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WOOLENS.
ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLANNELS.
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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. [te26-3m

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
mh28-6m

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,
(OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)
Have now open
FRESH IMPORTATIONS
WHITE,
RED CHECKED,
And FANCY COLORED
CANTON MATTINGS.
ALSO,
500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
FROM 87½ TO $1 PR. YD.,
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
my2-tf&s

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 Threeply 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,
ap16 626 CHESTNUT.

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, 3-4 and 4-4 wide.
COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LOW FOR CASH.
J. T. DELACROIX,
mh8-4m 47 South FOURTH Street.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW ELEVENTH. PHILADELPHIA.
my6-1m fp

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, Cable oil, 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., Denarcotized Opium, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's Ext. Cincha, 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,
fa18-tf PHILADELPHIA.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A large quantity of Medals and Coins for sale; also, one set of Napoleon's Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, 139 WILLIAM Street, New York, Dealer in Medals, Coins, and Paintings. ap21-1m

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:
One set 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 Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The attention of the trade respectfully solicited.
D. W. CLARK'S
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
ap1-2m 602 CHESTNUT Street.

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. ap23-2m

MILITARY GOODS.
ARMY GOODS
ON HAND
DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS.
STANDARD 6-4 AND 3-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED BLUE FLANNELS.
INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES.
COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE.
FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO.,
ap26-2m 225 CHESTNUT STREET.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the City at the LOWEST PRICES.
STORE SHADES LETTERED.
Repairing promptly attended to. ap3-3m

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,
ja18 PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES,
628 CHESTNUT STREET,
mh11-3m PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
J. W. FENTON AND BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mh20-tf

CABINET FURNITURE.
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. se26-6m

CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. FAIRBANKS' SCALES are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
General Agents.
ap10-tf MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST.

BRUSHES AND
BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS,
KEMBLE & VAN HORN,
mh20-3m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada

BIOTINA ROOFING,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
UNITED STATES BIOTINA ROOFING COMPANY,
No. 9 GORE BLOCK,
Corner GREEN and FITTS Streets, Boston, Mass.
This Portable Roofing is the only article ever offered to the public which is ready prepared to go on the roof without any finishing operation. It is light, handsome, and easily applied, and can be safely and cheaply transported to any part of the world. It will not taint or discolor water running over, or lying on it, and is, in all respects, a very desirable article. Its non-conducting properties adapt it especially to covering manufactories of various kinds; and it is confidently offered to the public after a test of four years in all varieties of climate and temperature, for covering all kinds of roofs, flat or pitched, together with cars, steamboats, &c.
It is both cheap and durable. Agents wanted, to whom liberal inducements are offered. Send for sample, circular, &c., with particulars, to "U. S. ROOFING CO., No. 9 GORE BLOCK, Boston." ap24-3m

LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.
CLOTHES-SAVING MACHINE.
TIME-SAVING MACHINE.
Haley, Morse, & Boyden's Clothes Wringer saves labor, time, and clothes, and is an improvement which will most certainly be generally adopted. It is self-adjusting, simple, and durable, and is far superior to every other device for the purpose intended. Over five hundred have been sold within the last thirty days in this city. No family should be without one. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
For sale by D. S. BROWN, at the Office of JOY, COE, & CO., northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT streets. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
mv10-1m

OLIVE OIL.—A fresh lot of Olive Oil, in large and small bottles, for sale, to arrive per ship Ocean Skimmer, by CHAS. S. CARSTAIRS, my14 No. 126 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE St.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,
WHITE GOODS, AND
EMBROIDERIES.
THOS. MELLOR & Co.,
mh19-3m 40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

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

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.

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
SPRING STOCK
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
A. W. LITTLE & Co.,
mh15-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

MILLINERY GOODS.
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
THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,
729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.
A Choice Stock of
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,
mh13-3m] AT LOW PRICES.

SPRING MILLINERY.
D. FERRIS, 1037 CHESTNUT Street, has just received a choice assortment of STRAW GOODS, comprising all the latest and most fashionable styles of Bonnets, Misses' Walking and Riding Hats, Boys' Hats and Caps, together with a full line of Goods suitable for Friends' Wear mv10-12t

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

ILLUMINATING OILS.
"LUCIFER" OIL WORKS.
100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand. We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without cornating the wick, and but slowly. Bbls. lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL.
fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.
CARBON OIL.—100 bbls. Natrona Oil in store and for sale by
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
mh13-tf 208 MARKET Street

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS
ARE THE BEST IN
THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & Co.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And curers of the celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
Nos. 142 and 144 NORTH FRONT Street,
Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.
The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co., (in a style peculiar to themselves,) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. ap1-3m

GARDEN VASES.—Ornamental Terra Cotta Garden Vases, warranted to stand the weather in any climate. These vases are made in beautiful designs, and all sizes, from 1 foot to 3 feet high, with a variety of pedestals, round and square, from 1 foot to 4 feet high. No decorations add so much to the natural beauties of a Garden, and at so little cost, as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail on application.
S. A. HARRISON,
ap18-tf 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—An invoice for sale, to arrive per ship Wm. Frothingham, by
CHAS. S. CARSTAIRS,
my14 No. 126 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE St.

The Press.
THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Recognition of the South—Liverpool Cotton Brokers and Manchester Cotton Spinners—Distress of the Laborers—Enormous Poor-rates—Credibility of London Journals—Recognition a Canard: Reasons for this Belief—Relations of Palmerston and Napoleon—Loyalty of Russia—O'Meagher, Paris Correspondent of "The Times:" His Position, Salary, Resources, and Facilities for Obtaining Information—Russell's Anti-Stanton Diatribes: Their Hostile Influence on the English Public—Victor Emmanuel to Visit Paris—New Italian Treaty with France—Sardinia to be Ceded?—The Ex-King of Naples—Marshal Pelissier—International Exhibition: An Architectural Failure: American Sculpture Again Wins the Palm—Distinguished Visitors: Prince of Prussia: Queen Christina, of Spain, and her Husband, Munoz—The Japanese Embassy.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

LONDON, April 30, 1862.

It would not surprise me to learn that some apprehension will arise, on your side of the water, from rumored plans of foreign intervention in American affairs. No doubt, the cotton-lords would do any and every thing, short of risking their precious lives or opening their purses, to obtain cotton. Lancashire is in a miserable condition. The Liverpool cotton-brokers, who used to be so flush with their money, are nearly penniless—few earning any thing, many living on the savings of former years, many compelled to reduce their establishments, and raise the wind by pawning their watches, furniture, and other valuables. The commercial interest of Liverpool is almost as much depressed, for a considerable portion of its foreign trade was with the United States. No cotton from America, no trade with America—Liverpool suffers greatly.

Still more do and will suffer the cotton-spinners, and calico-weavers, and calico-printers of Manchester, and the towns of which it is the centre. These people were terribly purse-proud—ostentatious, expensive, demonstrative, but most frequently very ignorant. They patronized literature by ordering so many feet of bookshelves crowded with volumes in gay bindings, and they showed their taste for the fine arts by purchasing pictures at so much a square foot. They took the library on the judgment of the bookseller, and the painted canvas on the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Aguew, the picture-dealer in St. Ann's Square. Their country-seats vied in magnificence with the ancestral mansions of the old nobility—save for the air of newness about everything, which gave a Brummagem aspect to the whole. The cotton-lord's equipages and horses were superb—his harness glittering with his crest, in silver, stuck on wherever there was room for it, and as he took his books and his pictures on the taste of those who sold them, so did he trust to his coachmaker to supply him with armorial bearings. I have known one of them change his crest thrice, before he finally settled down to it. There is no use in mentioning names, as the man is alive, but the case ran thus: Say that his name was Smith. His first crest, assumed accidentally, might be that of the old Derbyshire family; his second, that of Smyth, the Shropshire baronet; his last, and most ambitious, the elephant's head of Lord Carrington, the only Smith in the peerage.

The cotton-spinners, despite their great ostentation and expense, live very much from hand to mouth. The sons, setting up for gentlemen, go to Oxford or Cambridge, to become lawyers or clergymen, and eclipse the young nobility in expensive living, or enter the army, by purchasing their commissions. One or two, perhaps, may remain at home, to carry on the business. The daughters spend little fortunes on costly dress and jewels, ere they subside into matrimony. When the mills stop working, which means when the money ceases to roll in, these families are sometimes put to very serious inconvenience. No cotton, no work,—and armies of laborers are thrown into idleness and poverty. When their employers send them to the wall, they fall back on the parish. The poor-law then steps in and those who have means are heavily taxed to maintain those who have not. So, the cotton-lords not only lose all profits, by the stoppage of their mills, from want of cotton, but have to pay heavily for the support of men, women, and children whom they are unable to employ. Cotton-workers these people have been, almost from the time they could walk alone, and cotton-workers, or idlers, they will be to the end. Their maintenance is a heavy tax on the cotton-lords, who blame the Northern States of America for wholly keeping back the accustomed supply of cotton. At this moment, in the various towns of Lancashire, one-third of the population live wholly on the compulsory charity exacted by the Poor Law. Let this continue, and the poor rate will soon draw fifty per cent. from the income of every one who is not himself a pauper. I have stated these facts thus minutely, to show the *vital importance of Cotton* to the county of Lancaster, densely crowded as it is with a population of about two millions in its manufacturing district.

The report of intervention in American affairs, by France and England, came, a week ago, in the Paris correspondence of the *Morning Herald*, a daily paper which, among its London contemporaries, ranks lower, for ability and influence, than any other, except the *Morning Advertiser*. The gist of the statement from Paris was—that Lord Palmerston had communicated to the Emperor Napoleon a proposal for putting an end to the civil-war in America, by recognizing the Confederate States; which would be followed, at once, by the breaking of the blockade, in order to enter the closed Southern ports for cotton, tobacco, and other produce. The *Morning Herald*, from the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's rule, has been violently in favor of the Confederate States; has been the organ of the rebel leaders in Europe, and the consistent and persistent slanderer of the Union cause and people. That previous "special correspondent," Samuel Phillips Day, who was Mr. Jefferson Davis' guest, at Richmond, all last summer and autumn, and has lately collected his lying letters into two volumes, was an employé of the *Morning Herald*, which endeavors to be considered as Lord Derby's particular organ, but is not acknowledged by him in any way.

The *Daily News*, however, is a paper of character, ability, and standing, and, except in the Trent affair, when it went in, with the crowd, for "the honor of the British flag," has generally been remarkably fair, and even friendly, to the Unionists. I have no doubt that the intervention announcement in the *Morning Herald* had been supplied or suggested by Mr. Slidell, who devotes some of his leisure in Paris in writing for the newspapers. When the same intimation appeared, a couple of days later, in the *Daily News*—as sent on by its own correspondent—the general impression in London was that there was something in it. There is a great difference in the form of the news. The *Herald's* version was that Palmerston had made the proposal to Napoleon, whereas the *News'* correspondent says that it was Napoleon who put the matter to Palmerston, and that the thing has been negotiating between them all through this month of April. The Brussels paper (*L'Independance Belge*), still later than the two London papers, repeats this intervention news. But the Brussels paper is famous for the bold inaccuracy of its particular news.

That any such negotiation has been on foot I am unable to believe. My reasons are few and plain. England and France, in other words Palmerston and Napoleon, are not upon good terms. So little so, that not only has Napoleon refused to visit London, as a guest at Buckingham Palace, during the International Exhibition, but has actually prevented Prince Napoleon's attending its opening, though he is chairman of the French exhibitors, and had arranged to be present. Prince Napoleon, instead of now being in London, is in Naples, on a sudden visit to his father-in-law, the King of Italy. Napoleon has a grudge, also, for Palmerston's recent speech condemning the Italian policy of France, and predicting the downfall of the Pope's temporal power. Finally, Napoleon is angry because, in the Mexican affair, England, unwilling to be his cat's-paw, suddenly backed out, and recalled her troops.

It is worthy of note, also, that the reported agreement to recognize the South, put forward by the two English papers, and echoed back by some of the Paris journals, is strongly denied in the official paper of St. Petersburg. The Czar has been very firm in his friendship for the United States ever since the rebellion broke out, and this denial in his own newspaper is important.

There is yet another reason, stronger than any of the foregoing. Not a syllable about the rumored recognition of the South has appeared in the Paris correspondence of the *Times*. This is almost sufficient to ignore the whole, and place it as a more *canard*. Mr. O'Meagher, who supplies that celebrated correspondence, the spirit, boldness and accuracy of which are worthy of all praise, has modes of obtaining earlier and more reliable information than any other representative of the London press in Paris. His instructions are not to spare *any* cost to get such information, and, for this purpose, a large sum stands to his credit at Hottinguer's, the banker. Money, though it does more among official underlings in Paris than elsewhere—it can do *nothing* with them in England—is not always effective. The information which filters down through various channels until it reaches underlings, is not what the *Times* values—except as confirmatory.

Independent of a very handsome salary—estimated at £1,200 a year—the *Times* allows Mr. O'Meagher a fine house Rue Lepelletier, the corner of the Boulevert des Italiens, where his *bureau* and library are, where he lives, and where he entertains, with liberal hospitality—Ministers of State, Senators, Deputies, peers, bankers, foreign Ambassadors, and many persons in the highest fashionable circles attending his banquets and receptions. Speaking French, Spanish, Italian, and German, O'Meagher has singular advantages, and besides being a man of letters, is certainly a man of the world. More political secrets ooze out, in his saloons, than any where else, and if he got hold of a clue, however slight the thread, be sure that he follows it up. I repeat that the fact of the recognition rumor not having appeared in Paris correspondence of the *Times* makes me wholly discredit it.

England and France, all the world knows, would wish to renew their interrupted dealings with the South, but I doubt whether they *dare* so much break faith as to interfere, especially now that the Unionists are getting victories. If New Orleans, or any other cotton port, were once reopened to general commerce, all would be right. Though where the cotton is to come from is a question.

The Times is making a great point of Mr. Russell's return, and is out, this morning, with an impudent, able, and amusing article on "The attempt to make intelligence throughout the Federal States a close Government monopoly." It accuses the American Government of "*creating* a tremendous victory out of the *escape* at Pittsburg Landing," and shuddles over the killing off of General Beauregard in the fight. It says, "happy is the country which can thus create its own victories by a line of type; and still happier the belligerent who can destroy the most formidable of his enemies' generals by a stroke of the pen. While a salute of 100 guns, a Thanksgiving in all the churches, and a fiction disseminated through all the newspapers can work the effect of a real victory, what need of ruinous loans and exhaustive levies?" There can scarcely be any mistake in attributing this article to Mr. Russell, as that gentleman fancies that he has particular reasons for being discontented. Hence, an undercurrent of abuse glides through the article: "Mr. Stanton now sits, like the author of a three-volume novel, with life and death, fortune and ruin, happiness and misery, all at his own pen's point." Next, "Mr. Stanton has it in his own breast what we shall believe. Whatever happens, of course he will fire a hundred guns, and Mr. Lincoln will order a Thanksgiving, and, as it would be a work of supererogation to kill General Beauregard over again, he will perhaps take Mr. Jefferson Davis prisoner." Again, "The heroes who lived before Agamemnon are as if they had not lived, because they had no bard to sing their deeds. The happier heroes of these later days have a double advantage over their nameless predecessors, for, living under a strict monopoly of bardship, Mr. Stanton can not only have their triumphs loudly sung, but can also have their victories invented." All this may seem very petty on the part of "the leading journal of Europe," (as *The Times* modestly calls itself,) but ridicule goes farther with average minds than logical argument, and the English mind is becoming impressed, by these articles, with the idea that, since Russell's return, not the slightest reliance is to be placed upon the intelligence of Federal victories communicated by Northern papers. Were New Orleans and Savannah, Charleston and Richmond to fall before the Federal troops and vessels, without a blow, it would not be believed in England, without strong confirmation.

This is a long letter about politics, but there is no other news of moment. Victor Emmanuel is expected in Paris next month, and the object of his visit, it is whispered, is to sign a new secret treaty with Napoleon. It is added that if he would give up Sardinia to France, the question of the Pope's temporal power would soon be settled with a strong hand. There are symptoms that Napoleon is less disposed than he has been, to make a reality of his promise to set Italy free. One of these is an instruction to General de Goyon, the French commander at Rome, to induce the ex-King of Naples to quit Italy, and accept an asylum in France.

Napoleon, carrying into the Empire the traditions of the old monarchy, is represented as about creating, in favor of old Marshal Pelissier, the ancient office of Marshal General of France. There have been only four titulars of this office—Turenne, Villars, Maurice de Saxe, and Soult.

To-morrow, the Great Exhibition will be formally opened, and with even more pomp, minus the presence of Queen Victoria and her family, than in 1851. The Queen goes to Scotland, this evening, to get out of the way. At present, the Exhibition building is in a terrible state of confusion, with shavings, straw, boxes, packages, (opened and unopened), but all is expected to be in ship-shape by noon to-morrow. It was recommended that, after the formal opening, it should be closed for a fortnight, to allow the exhibitors to arrange their goods, but this was negatived, and it will continue open, without interruption, until next October.

The value of the articles exhibited, not including the pictures, which cannot be priced, is estimated at Twenty Million dollars.

The show itself will be very good, but the exhibition building is inferior to, but larger than Paxton's Crystal Palace of 1851. It is an immense building, plain to ugliness, badly lighted, and with two pepper-castor domes, looking like a barn crowned at each end with an immense semicircle. It wants the light, novelty and elegance of Paxton's wondrous Art Palace. The principal show cases (particularly the British) are painted black, sometimes with light gilded beadings. In these, light goods will be well shown—but the general effect is heavy and funereal. Russia and Rome, to every one's surprise, show some very fine things. Of Russia, the *Times* says: "Her show of Bohemian glass, carved furniture, &c., will be exceedingly good. Especially worthy of notice, both for their beauty and cheapness, are vases and tazzas made of double glass, engraved and coated with quicksilver between, so as to resemble chased silver work. It has also the advantage of never tarnishing." Of the Roman Court, the same authority says: "Cardinal Antonelli has sent a most superb casket, in which the rarest of his fine collection of minerals and precious stones are kept when at Rome, and the Pope sends some noble mosaics from the Vatican. The Court also is filled with vases and columns in rosso-antico, Egyptian alabaster, lapis lazuli, pictures, carved wood work, and inlaid mosaic tables of the richest, most artistic, and most costly description. For pure works of art, no main portion of the building of the same size can at all compete with the contents of the Roman Court."

France will make a splendid appearance in this great show. I am told that the French Government has allowed a sum of 250,000f to the French exhibitors to meet their expenses. The principal pictures of French artists admitted to the exhibition are the "Battle of the Alma," by Pils, which was much noticed at the Paris exhibition held last year; "My Sister is not here," by Hamon; "The Arrival of the Queen of England at Cherbourg," by Gudin; "The Source," a new picture by Ingres; "Ploughing in the Nivernais," by Rosa Bonheur; "The Blessings of the Cornfields," and "Young Girls Weeding," by Breton; "Rembrandt," and "The Gladiator," by Gérôme; "The Wheel," by Glaize; Gustave Doré's original drawings illustrating Dante's "Inferno;" "A Forest," by Diaz; three pictures by Mdme. Henriette Brown; several Decamps; Camille Roqueplan's "Antiquary;" Paul Delaroche's last religious compositions; Ary Scheffer's "Saint Augustine and Saint Monica;" and, finally, a considerable number of Charlet's works. People also speak of a full-sized portrait of the Emperor, by Flandrin, upon which the celebrated artist is still occupied. What can have induced this pious and ultramontane M. Flandrin to devote his pencil to reproduce the features of him whom the clerical party regard as the author of all their misery, is not stated.

In 1862, as in 1851, the finest statue is by an American artist. In 1851, Powers' Greek Slave had the place of honor and the praise of superiority. This year Mr. Story, an American sculptor, sends two noble groups from his studio in Rome: "one figure is that of Cleopatra, the other a Sybil. As yet nothing has come into the building which approaches them in originality of conception or power of execution. There is none of the conventional and voluptuous beauty about the Cleopatra. The form and features, though handsome, are of purely Egyptian type, and the expression of the face is one of thought and intellectual power. Both the face and figure of the Sybil are grandly suggestive of the moody abstraction of one really possessed of the powers of divination, looking gloomily forward in the long chapter of human woes."

The Exhibition building, on a rough guess, is about as long as from the City Hall, in New York, to Barnum's Museum or the Astor House. It is to cost £200,000 for rent and use; if the receipts exceed £400,000, the contractors get all above that up to £500,000, (viz.: £100,000 more,) in which case the central aisle is to be delivered over to the Society of Arts; and, on their receiving £30,000 more, the whole building becomes the property of the Commission. Judging from the success of the former undertaking, by which £230,000 profit was netted by the commission, and taking into account the probably great increase in the number of visitors to this one, it may be expected that the building will thus become permanent; then there will be but one regret—that its architectural construction is so far from being worthy of perennial existence. The number of visitors to the '51 Exhibition was about 6,000,000; at that period there were only 6,700 miles of railway in Great Britain, and it was calculated that the lines could bring to and take from London 40,000 persons daily. Now there are, throughout the Kingdom, 11,000 miles of railway, capable of bringing to London and taking therefrom 180,000 people every day.

Among the celebrities who will attend the opening to-morrow, will be Lord Canning, ex-Viceroy of India, who returned last Saturday, quite unexpectedly, without show or fuss. In any Ministerial changes, (and some seem inevitable,) Canning will probably be included, for he has shown great administrative ability in India. The Prince of Prussia arrived yesterday, at the special request of his mother-in-law, Queen Victoria. Queen Christina, of Spain, (mother of the reigning Queen,) also arrived yesterday, with her morganatic husband, and several of their children, and proceeded at once from Folkstone to Kensington, near the Great Exhibition, where a furnished mansion had been hired for them. She is a very portly dame, who has been handsome. She by no means looks her age, which is 56. Her husband, the Duc de Rianzares, was formerly a private soldier named Munoz, whom she fancied, married, ennobled, and educated. He is a strapping fellow, with a handsome but unmeaning face.

The Japanese Ambassadors are expected, from France, this afternoon. Claridge's Hotel, Brook street, Hanover Square, will receive them during their stay in London. They will assist in opening the Exhibition to-morrow. That ingenious youth, known to fame as Tommy, the lady-killer, is not in the suite of the present embassy. Perhaps he was too valuable to be spared!

I have said little about the Exhibition, as another correspondent, I understand, will write you several letters describing its opening, appearance, and so on. No doubt, it will be a splendid show. L.F.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Death of News—The Sanitary Commission—A Union Soldier's Heroism—A Faithful Minister—Female Secessionists, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

ST. LOUIS, May 9, 1862.

Since the departure of Gen Halleck from this city, there has been an unusual dearth of news and items of interest in our midst. From the time that Gen. H. went away to the present moment, nothing new or interesting has occurred here scarcely worth the mentioning.

Now and then there is an