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IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES. N. B.-Particular attention given to the making of Shirts Collars, Drawers, &c. TIME SHIRT MANUFACTORY. d notive the edition of the residence of the control of the contro Which be makes a specialty in his business, Also, con NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

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Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to private families and hotels, by the day,

Machine stitching done at short notice, in any quantity.

Machines repaired and operators taught,

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes. 810 CHESTNUT STREET. THE WILCOX & GIBBS

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Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS

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New York.





VOL. 6.-NO. 177.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS. CILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

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Together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS. IN DESIRABLE STYLES AND QUALITIES AT MODERATE PRICES.

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DRY GOODS, Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-tive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of

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

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO., Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY DRY GOODS, NOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS., Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK SPRING GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-

JOHNES, BERRY, & CO.,

No. 527 MARKET, and 524 COMMERCE Stree

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY DRY GOODS, Have now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

DRESS GOODS, Adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES. CASH BUYERS Are particularly invited to examine our Stock. fell-tf RETAIL DRY GOODS.

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Rich, neat Figures.
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Poll de Chevres, Ristoris.
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Chintzes, Lawns, Organdies.
Plain Silks, New Poulards,
Plain Silks, New Foulards,
SHARLESS BROTHERS.
SHARLESS BROTHERS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK AT

AND UNDER COST PRICES.—
Saxony Plaids and Poil De Chevres, at 20 cts.
Eset American Dalaines at 25 cts.
All imported Dress Goods at cost prices.
All imported Dress Goods at cost prices.
These goods are all really cheaper than Calicoes.
Plain Silks, rich colors.
Plain Silks, rich colors.
Plain silks, rich colors.
Plain and figured Hack Silks, solid colors.
Plain and figured Hack Silks.
Very heavy Gro Grain Black Silks.
All of these goods are at last fall's prices.
Pretty styles Fancy Silks, 68, 65, 75 cts.
Plain Black Alpacas.
Single and double-width Black All-wool Delaines,
Plain Black Merinoss, Cashmeres, and Reps.
All at last fall's prices.
English, Merrimac, Cocheco, Sprague, and all the
best makes of Prints in the market.
Pillow Case, Sheeting, and Shirting Muslins, Wililams ville and other approved makes.

3-8 Waltham and Pocasset, 5-4 Leyman, unbleached,
all at less than the agent's case prices.

K2

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH street. CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK AT

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, Asks the special attention of the Ladies to his LARGE STOCK of WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. A greater part of his goods have been purchased previous to the recent GREAT ADVANCE, and are now being RETAILED at LESS than wholesate prices. He has JUST OPENED:

100 dozen broad Hematitched Hdkfs., at 30c., 100 dozen proparate.

300 dozen corded-bordered all-Linen Hdkfs., 201
at 18c., worth 25 cents.

50 pieces plain, buff, and white Piqué, for

50 pieces plain, buff, and write rique, for Children's wear.
20 pieces printed and fig'd Piqué, for Children's NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BOWS-Emb'd Muslin, lace trimmed, &c., received every morning, from 60c. to \$5. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.—
All the best makes of Calicose.
All the best makes of Muslims.
All the best makes of Muslims.
All the best makes of Muslims.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Napkins.
Together with Towels. Crash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird
Bye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Shawls, Merinose, closing out,
Balmoral Skirts, all prices.
Silk and Linen Hakfs, nice assortment. At
JOHN H. STOKES',
ja 21
702 ARCH Street.

CDWIN HALL & BRO., 26 South SECOND Street,
Have reduced the pricessof
Fancy Silke,
Rich Printed Dress Goods,
Choice Shades of Merinoes,
Beautiful Colors of Reps or Poplins,
All-Wool De Laines,
All kinds of dark dress goods reduced.
Fine Long Broche Shawis,
Open Centre Long Cashmere Shawis,
Rich new styles of Blanket Shawis,
44 Lyons Silk velvets, pure Silk.

WILLIAMSVILLES, WAMSUTTAS. York Premiums, Forestdales, Edward Harris, Bay Mill, and Other good makes Shirtings, 10-4 Utica, Waltham, and Pepperell Sheetings Harry and FINE LINEAR At nearly old prices.

At nearly old prices.
Gheap Damask Gloths, Power-Loom Linens,
Good Napkins, Fine Towels and Doylles.
Fine Colored Alpacas,
Frints, Delaines, Cheap Reps.
All-wool Reps at Cost.
Balmorals—Good Skirts, full size, \$3.
Glosing out Winter Cloaks and Shawls.
Closing out Boys' Winter Clothing.
COOPER & COMARD,
Ja24-tf S. E. vorner NINTH and MARKET Streets.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1863.

EUROPE.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Work-

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE WORKING-MEN OF MANCHESTER. The following letter and analogues were received on the 10th inst, by the Mayor of Manchester (Abel Heywood, Esq. :) LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Feb. 9, 1863, SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, by the hands of Mr. Moran, the assistant secretary of this legation, a letter of the President of the United

States, addressed to you, as chairman of the meeting of workingmen held at Manchester on the 31st of nber, and in acknowledgment of the address which I had the pleasure to forward from that mee ing. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. A. HEYWOOD, Esq., Chairman, &c., Manchester EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 19, 1863, To the Workingmen of Manchester: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent to me on the eve of the new year. When I came, on the 4th day of March, 1861,

through a free and constitutional election, to preside in the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of civil war. Whatey might have been the cause, or whosesoever the fault, one duty, paramount to all others, was before meamely, to maintain and preserve at once the Constitution and integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to perform this duty is the key to all the measures of administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of government, and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results which follow the policies that they may deem it necessary, for the public safety, from time to time to adopt. I have understood well that the duty of selfeservation rests solely with the American people. But I have, at the same time, been aware that favor

or disfavor of foreign nations might have a materia influence in enlarging and prolonging the struggle with disloyal men in which the country is engaged A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influences of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial towards mankind. I have, therefore, reckoned upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstances, to some of which you kindly allude, induce me especially to expect that if justice and good faith hould be practised by the United States, they would counter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity towards this country may prevail in the councils of your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country only more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of the Atlantic. I know, and deeply deplore, the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to over-

numan slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to a severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under these circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or n any country. It is indeed an energetic and reinspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity, and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand. I hav no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings

misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the t ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE GEORGE GRISWOLD AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9, 1863.—This vessel, which has been for some days eagerly looked for, arrived this afternoon in the Mersey, at half-past four o'clock. On rounding the Rock Lighthouse she was saluted by a discharge of artillery from the Rock Fort, and also from the North Fort, on the Liverpool side. The Griswold was decorated with flags, and was towed up by the steamtug Resolute, which had the American flag (stars and stripes) flying at the peak. Mr. Brassey's yacht, with all her bunting out, went to meet the ship outside, and accompanied her up the river. Most of the American vessels in port also displayed their national and general colors.—As the vessel has arrived so late no demonstrations on the part of the authorities will take place to-day; but so soon as arrangements can be completed the captain and officers will be invited to St. George's Hall, where addresses will be presented. The Mayor also intends giving a banquet at the Town Hall. The Chamber of Commerce have already adopted an address intended to embody the sentiments of the mercantile community of Liverpool.

The cargo of the George Griswold comprises 12,336 barrels of four, 315 boxes of bread, 50 barrels of pork, 187 bags of corn, 175 barrels of bread, 102 boxes of bacon, 3 tierces of rice, 2 bags of rice. The contributions on board from the New York Produce Exchange are 1,500 barrels of four, 500 barrels of corn, and 50 barrels of pork. THE GEORGE GRISWOLD AT LIVERPOOL

augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever

TOM SAYERS AT HOME.

TOM SAYERS AT HOME.

[From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 7]

At the Clerkenwell police court yesterday, Charlotte Sayers, aged thirty, residing at No. 10 Bellevue cottages, Camden street, Camden Town, described as of no occupation, was charged with wilfully breaking twenty panes of glass, value ten shillings, the property of Thomas Sayers, ex-champion of England and circus proprietor. The charge sheet was not signed with the name of the complainant, but only with a cross, and upon Tom being asked if that was his answered in the affirmative. Tom Sayers then said that the defendant had been away from home for two nights, and on her return she ill used him. On Thursday, at about twelve o'clock, she went to his house and made a great disturbance, and then went out and threw stones through the windows. She broke twenty windows, and the damages amounted to about ten shillings. He wanted the defendant to keep away and not annoy or molest him any more, as he was tired of it. She caused a large mob of persons to assemble around his house, and this annoyed him and their neighbors.

The defendant said she was a married woman, and

The defendant said she was a married woman, and when her husband left her, eight years ago, Tom took his place, and had cohabited with her ever since. He and his children came, and she looked after them. She stated that the complainant on Wcdnesday returned home under the influence of liquor, broke up her furniture, threw it into the street, and then kicked her out. He told her, after she had taken some of her goods to a little room she had engaged, that if she would come on the following day she could have the rest, and when she went quietly for them he refused to give them to her. He had now got a watch and chain, some brooches and other property belonging to her in his possession.

Tom Sayers said there was nothing of the sort in the house, but if there was anything belonging to her there she was at liberty to have it, and more if she required it, as he did not wish to have anything more to do with her.

Mr. D'Eymocurt ordered her to be bound over in the sum of £10 to keep the peace towards Tom Sayers and all her Majesty's subjects for six calendar months.

When Tom left the court he was followed by a troop of boys.

When Tom left the court he was followed by a troop of boys.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE INTERCEPTED DESPATCHES.

We find in the Moniteur the following answer to certain remarks upon the French Government, which were based upon a part of the correspondence contained in the intercepted rebel despatches recently published:

The London Times makes much of an incident which had excited the Government of the Confederate States, and in which French agents were compromised. One of the despatches from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell, which has been intercepted and published by the Federal Government, represented the reason for the expulsion of M. Theron, the Consular Agent of France and Vice Consul of Spain at Galveston, to be an ill-judged step, taken in virtue of secret instructions emanating either from the Department of Foreign Affairs or from the Emperor's Minister in Mexico. We have reason to believe that the Richmond Government soon corrected an erroneous impression, but the English journal persists, notwithstanding, in exaggerating the importance of this incident, by reproducing, if not as wellfounded, at all events as plausible, certain suppositions, the improbability of which it would have recognized if it had been better informed of the real position of the incriminated agent.

M. Theron, who quitted Europe twenty years ago to settle in Texas, is not a consul—not even a paid consular agent of France at Galveston. The gratuitous functions with which he was invested in 1869 make him simply a deputy of the consul at New Orleans, and in this capacity he has never corresponded except with his immediate chief. The only instructions he has received request him to maintain the greatest reserve, and to carefully abstain from every kind of interference in the political affairs of the country. All the consuls of France in the United States have, moreover, been requested to

of the country. All the consuls of France in the United States have, moreover, been requested to transmit similar recommendations to the agents transmit similar recommendations to the agents placed under their orders.

As to the other agent, M. Tabuelle, whose name has also been mixed up in the discovery of pretended diplomatic maneuvres, he is neither consul nor vice consul, but simply chancellor of the consulate of France at Richmond. Mr. Jefferson Davis sufficiently proved, by revoking within twenty-four hours the order he had given him to quit Virginia, that the futile incident which, in consequence of an entirely accidental concordance, had excited the suspicions of a Senator of the Confederate States, did not seem to him to deserve serious attention.

ve serious attention. Hon. Simon Cameron's Resignation of the Russian Mission. On Monday last General Cameron addressed the following letter to the President, resigning the post of American minister at the Court of St. Peeraburg: WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1863.

To kis Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States: United States:

Sm: I herewith tender to you my resignation as American minister to the Court of St. Petersburg.

When I undertook this responsible trust you will remember that the end of the rebellion was supposed to be near at hand. Our military preparations were so stupendous—the spirit of the people was so high, and they were apparently so united, and the determination to prosecute the war in every department of the Government was so manifest, that the public enemy and foreign nations seemed to concur in this general opinion. enemy and foreign matters seemed to concur in our segmental opinion.

I was not indifferent to the subsequent change in our domestic affairs. This fact painfully impressed me in a distant land; and when I wrote to you that the rigors of the climate-had seriously affected the health of my family, and that I would be compelled to return, I was also actuated by a strong desire once more to mingle with my countrymen, and to assist the Government, to the extent of my ability, in

PHILADELPHIA, FREBRUARY 27, 1863.

Storm-Snow Fourteen Inches

ashington's Birthday—The Ger-liers' Rebuke of the Peace Men-

ADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

fearful storm the Army of the Potomac

nd the air was so balmy on Saturday

hat we all supposed the unfavorable

the past six weeks ended. About two

imes during the day yesterday, in or-

e ill-clad rebels on the opposite side of

t adopted for the purpose of putting lion, and, as just in themselves, we

ires as evidences of that energy and

ly as ever to fight, suffer, and die for

st have nearly perished from the exces

s of Court-Martial.

he channel open.

every measure essential to the overthrow spiracy which had assumed such form threatening proportions. This purpose strengthened by observation and experi my return to the United States, and I no I ought to remain at home, because there MY OF THE POTOMAC. to ought to remain at home, because there to discharge, in the present and the future patriotic citizen can conscientiously avoid parriotic citizen can conscientiously avoid
Insidious and open efforts are everywhe
reckless and treasonable leaders to divide of the free States. Misrepresentations of a legislation and of the acts of the Executive, to be false by many who com them, are circulation to deceive the people; and thouse credence to statements which the slightest citon would prove to their own minds to be unfounded. reperienced began on Saturday evening, sed all day yesterday. The sun shone so tion would prove to their own minus to be wunfounded.

The hope of the rebels is in-want of han among the people of the loyal States. I am dent that, moving in my humble sphere as a pritizen, I can do sometiming at least to dienois prejudice, and by appealing to the friends have beneved and swetching to the friends have beneved and swetching to the create to the cause and to the Government, than by living forcign land a not indifferent but still an idle tator of the exciting scene at my own home.

This is a period when men should forget past ty relations, when they should remember only it y relations, when they should remember only it y relations, when they should remember only it public, and when the first duty should be to down the rebellion—laying aside the antagonian other days, to be revived, if necessary, when p the afternoon, however, the weather com-wing colder, and, by midnight, the wind the tarlous saw storm. The man this fully Eurteen inches deep. The shock army must have suffered very much, expectedly, as the storm did, upon a lug. General Hooker ran up the Potomac

It is in this spirit, Mr. President, that I conti

Union.

It is in this spirit, Mr. President, that I conting guns were fired by several of the comton sustain your Administration: and I am happy ociock. Had the weather been favorable, that I would not now recall one suggestions were to have paraded, and other eremine made during my connection with your Cabing and the reservent of the complete that every means should be resort onor of the illustrious dead, performed to to crush this conspiracy, and I am confident thins in 'Carl Schurz's division spoke in every day's experience will bring thousands of other caree to the Democratic traitors in the to this judgment. It is now a fact to which no log celebration of Washington's birthday, no peace that is not a conquered peace, and that may be determined to the President towe do not destroy the foe in his strongholds, he will undoubledly attack us in ours. I have a faith, fill and unabated, which survives every defeat, and grows stronger with every pulsation of my hear supremacy of the Federal Constitution.

In terminating my relations with the Russianble' in no more appropriate manner Court. I may be permitted to say that I trust my successor will be one who will go there filled with successor will be one who will go there filled with the constitution of the curious and the present strife, however others overeign the manner of the contemplates of the integrity of the Union, authority. That great and wise prince contemplates not that the tumost solicitude, and fervent ly trusts that we may emerge from it with an union with the dependence of the integrity of the Union, authority. That great and wise prince contemplates not that the house solicitude, and fervent ly trusts that we may emerge from it with an union with the dependence of the integrity of the Union, authority. That great and wise prince contemplates not that day, have never ceased to anious sentiments; so that, in the future, which lies beyond the present strife, however other sovereign ties may regard or oppose us, we will recognize in the loyal States to

A Card from General C. M. Clay. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1863. To the Editors of the New York Times: GENTLEMEN: In the Times of yesterday you have an article styled "Russia Made Happy," to which I esire to say a word in reply. I have nothing to say about the spirit of that editorial towards me-it is the same as the rest you have written in reference to me, while at home and abroad. I do not hold myself above just or even unfriendly criticism, as a public servant. In that I shall attempt to defend myself, not by words, but by life-acts. But when you venture the insinuation that [1] "He can serve the Government consistently with his private sennts" only in a foreign mission, you misrepresent my "sentiments" and injure the cause of the country. I told President Lincoln that I could not, and would not, enter the field unless the policy of liberating the slaves of rebels was adopted. As soon as the President issued his proclamation of the 22d of September, I offered my services, at once, to General Halleck. I was received in such manner that Secretary Chase, who was present, and had urged me by the most pressing arguments to take a command, was satisfied, as well as myself, that I could not

was satisfied, as well as myself, that I could not serve the country or my own reputation by entering the service. Justice to the country and to my own character for frankness demands of me to say that I regard General Halleck as too pro-slavery to do justice to any man of my views of the great political issues pending. I have done what I could, and shall do what I can, to induce the President to put General Benjamin F. Butler in his place. I believe that such a change would save the Republic millions of men and money. Nothing short of that can give the vigor and effect to our arms which the crisis and the public sentiment demand. How far "Russia shall be made happy" will appear when your friend William H. Seward shall place more of my correspondence, and less of his own, before the public.

I am your obedient servant, which from a final and complete triumph of our The pane conscription bill through the The Battle of Fredericksburg.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Vs., Feb. 22, 1863.
To the Editor of The Press: SIR: In The Press of the 19th instent Leating statement in an article relative to the presenting statement in an article relative to the internal state of ignate, so division, the officers and men of the 1st officers and men of the 1st officers and men of the 1st officers. The ignater of the internal in the internal int which does great injustice to the commander of the division, and, without wishing to reflect in any way upon the conduct of General Tyler, I must ask, what smmon justice requires, that the statement may be common justice requires, that the statement may be corrected.

It is stated in the article referred to, that the testimonial is to be presented "in recognition of General Tyler's gallant conduct in leading the forlorn hope in the memorable charge on the 13th of December, 1882;

On the 13th of December, 1882, about four o'clock P. M., the 2d brigade, 3d division, composed of Pennsylvania troops, and commanded by Colonel P. H. Allabach, of Harrisburg, was formed under the personal supervision of Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, commanding the 3d division, and when the order to charge was given General Humphreys led the brigade, accompanied by Colonel Allabach. This charge of the 2d brigade being checked, orders were sent to the 1st brigade to form and charge in their turn. Before the brigade had formed General Humphreys returned from the front line, assisted in completing the formation, and when the charge was sounded le, accompanied by his son, Lieutenant H. H. Humphreys, his only remaining mounted staff ofcer, rode at the head of the brigade, leading and cheering the men into the fight.

This short statement will show to whom the credit of "leading the forlorn hope of that memorable charge" belongs, and the injustice of attributing solely to General Tyler the management of the Pennsylvania troops of this division.

It is made, not with the intention of reflecting in any manner upon General Tyler, or detracting in the least from his merits, but solely that justice may be done to one who, by his skill, coolness, and gallantry, has added largely to the laurels already won by the troops from Pennsylvania.

I am, sir, respectively, your obedient servant, C. McCLLELLAN, Capt. and As. Adj. Gen., 3d Div., 5th Army Corps.

The Hon. Horace Maynard. To the Editor of The Press: having intimated that on a certain occasion he was wanting in a spirit of bravery. In the course of his remarks Mr. McClure retorts by saying that Mr. Maynard has been very successful in making his escape, but that he gave no proof of bravery while

in East Tennessee. Permit me to say that I dis-tinctly recollect an occasion when Mr. Maynard showed in a personal combat, and against superior odds, that he is no coward. If many of the East Tennesseans have acquired a certain celebrity from the successful manner in which they have made their escape, there are not a few who, before they left, acted in a manner which showed that they were lett, acted in a manner which showed that they were not afraid to encounter personal danger whenever the occasion called for it. Let me say in conclusion that while my time is fully occupied in the discharge of my duties, I yet shall feel that I have not gone out of my way in addressing you, if these lines should be instrumental, in the least degree, in bringing about a good understanding between two generatemen who, at the uroner time, would no doubt be tlemen who, at the proper time, would no doubt be found ready, side by side, to fight and to die for the I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant, EAST TENNESSEE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1863. The Board convened at 10 o'clock A. M. Amended returns were received from several counties, and referred to the Committee on Tabular

Resolved. That the clerks be authorized to prepare a tabular statement of the taxes paid in the several counties, per taxable inhabitant, according to the returns of 1860, with the present population and area of the several counties. Agreed to. Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer, presented a statement, from which we gather the amount of tax assessed and received from each county since

Snyder...... Somerset.....

Warren..... Washington.....

Vayne.....

Wyoming..... York

Am't Assessed. . \$255,710 S9 . . 1,246,287 24 Am't Received \$255,083 44 1,166,128 36 117,846 63 66,385 57 134,323 S 52,150 78 137,887 4 1,674,118 1 119,588 1 148,154 19 446,595 5 441,076 93

hells here and fighting the tiger, and Gen. Hurlbut put a stop to it by closing up the concerns. here to join Grant. The following boats are employed to transport the troops: Catahoula, J. H. Dickey, Platte Valley, Continental, City of Lousiana, Ed Walsh, Champion, Robert Campbell, Gladiator, Mary Forsyth, Iatan, Arago, and the Superior. The latter boat is the flag-ship. General Logan accompanies General McPherson.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA. Her Engagement with the Hatterns=Additional Particulars of the Brilliant Affair
—Interesting Scenes and Incidents on
Board the Alabama–How Englishmen Received the Pirates at Port Royal and The surviving officers and crew of the gunboat Hatteras arrived at New York last Wednesday, and give an interesting narrative of the destruction of rguns were fired by several of the com-o'clock. Had the weather been favoratheir vessel as well as full particulars of their eleven

days' stay on board of the Alabama, and their experience while at Port Royal and Kingston, Jamaica, evious to their arrival at Key West. The main particulars of this contest have already been published; but, in justice to the gallantry of those who were in charge of the Hatteras, it will not be here out of place to again advert to them, as there are many incidents connected therewith which have not yet been made public.

It was on Sunday, January 11, that this encounter with this now famous rebel vessel took, place. On the afternoon of that day, about half past three o'clock, a signal was made from the flag-ship Brooklyn, then lying off Galveston, to the steamer Hatteras to sail to the northward and eastward. After sailing about an hour and a half, the lookout signalized a steamer bearing to the southward. The Hatteras at once put her best legs on and gave chase to the strange craft until darkness began to steal over the water. At seven o'clock the Hatterascame within one hundred yards of the stranger, when the former sang out, "What steamer is that?" The response immediately came, "Her Britannic Majesty's ship Visco. What are you?" The United States steamer Hatteras."

Oaptain Blake: "I will send a boat aboard of you."

Oaptain Blake: "I will send a boat aboard of you."

A boat was then piped away, and shout being A en published; but, in justice to the gallantry of

teamer Hatteras."
Captain Blake: "I will send a boat aboard of you."
A boat was then piped away, and about being
owered, when the words came from the rebel deek,
We are the Confederate steamer Alabama." Ac-

A boat was the Hop Hoperr, and thus to deliver the Republic
of her enemies. We cannot find
enough to express our abhorrence
are who carry on these treasonable
ken advantage of certain measures
adopted for the purpose of putting
lion, and, as just in themselves, we
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which alone can lead us to victory
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the field willing to reckoning the recall the field of battle, we
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to board the Alabama, in order to frustrate
this intention, sheered off. Alusket and pistol shots
were free

and excitement for the standard and excitement for the standard as servatined, not have any interest and interest and into the Alabama having reported a light bearing down upon them, it was supposed that one of the Union vessels was coming to their assistance. This report, however, having proven unfounded, the Alabama lowered her small boats, and proceeded to take the officers and crew of the Hatteras on her own decks, in order to save them from a watery grave. The wounded, of whom there were several, were all safely got on board, together with every soul on board of the Hatteras, which, in a few minutes after, went to the bottom, with the national colors fluttering from her mast-head. The following are the names of the killed and wounded in the action:

\*\*Killed\*\*—William C. Healy and John'C. Clarey, firement.\*\* and pe war may bring upon us we will endurthink of no peace but the peace our Columnities of the Resident Columnities of the Resident Columnities of the Resident Columnities of the Resident Resi

men. Wounded—E. McGowan, fireman, severely in thigh, recovering; John White, boy, leg, slightly; Patrick Kane, boy, arm, slightly; Christopher Steptowitch, back, slightly. Edward Matlock, carpenter's mate, hand, slightly. Several others received contusions of a slight nature.

All those receiving wounds have, however, since recovered. Senate is ion of much joy in the army. No one single part of the Government will, I am confide much toward reviving the spirits of the solar enactment and enforcement of this mean All those receiving wounds have, however, since recovered.

The fire poured into the Hatteras by the Alabama throughout the action, which lasted about seventeen minutes, is described as terrific. It was not until all mand for the firing of the lee gun. There were stout hearts and vigorous arms on board; but the heavy guns of the enemy tolled the death-knell of the staunch little craft.

What vessel could resist the three hundred and twenty-four pound broadside hurled at her? The Alabama, however, was struck seven times between wind and water, and above her water line thirteen times. The relative strength of both these vessels in regard to their batteries was as follows:

HATTERAS.—Four short thirty-two guns, 2,700 pounds; two thirty-pounder rifle guns; one twenty-pounder rifle gun; one twenty-pounder rifle gun; one twenty-pounder rifle gun; one twenty-pounder side control of the seventy-pounder rifle gun; one twenty-pounder side gun; one twelve-pound howitzer. this meas

The end of were districted yesterday and
the day pri

CAMP NELL DO Lieut. Henry GranGENERAL G. Avania Cavalry, having
ville, 16th Revive of duty and positive disbeen guilty of selle on outpost duty, on the
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obedicnce of diste on outpost duty, on the
soldie, and tone the pickets of the enemy, and
his reserves to a their horses—is hereby dismissed with dism the service of the United
States, subject proval of the President.

By commander General Hooker.

S. WILLIssistant Adjutant General.

Extract.]

wind and weather, and above her writer land thirteen Street, which provided the prevailable. By command themselved algorithm of the prevailable of the provided the prevailable of the provided the prov forced to jap ashore. They afterwards fired on the boat doingo damage.

MEMPHI Feb. 19, via CAIRO, Feb. 23.—The steamer Surior arrived this A. M. from the fleet, having on and Col. Reynolds, Gen. Grant's chief quartermar, Col. Markland, United States post agent, and her distinguished officials. Not a sigle shot hit the Indianola when she passed theatteries. She had seventeen thousand bushels of pal on board. On reaching the mouth of

the canal se did not stop, but proceeded onward. Her destintion is the Red river. She has coal, ammunition provisions, and every other thing neces-Late intlligence from General Grant's army does not indicae any improvement in the health of the troops. I great deal of rain has fallen lately, rendering this condition still more uncomfortable. Work of the bayous and rivers is being prosecuted wil vigor. A portion of the fleet are lying in the Mishisippi, off Yazoo Pass, ready to enter as soon as this cleared of obstructions. There are 6,000 troops at Cypress Bend, watching guerilla, who frequently visit that place and fire on Our forces had passed down Yazoo Pass to Coldwater river, and it is presumed they have already gone into the Yazoo.

A negro regiment arrived in the city to-day, fully armed and equipped, ready for service. There is nothing new from Vicksburg.

THREE CENTS. Several rebeis have been caught, belonging to Blyth's company, and put in prison here.

By order of Gen. Hurlbut all the fare banks in the city have been closed and the proprietors arrested. Officers and soldiers have been visiting the gambling hells here and fighting the tiger, and Gen. Hurlbut put a stop to it by closing up the concerns.

General McPherson's army corps is embarking here to join Grant. The following boats are embarking here to join Grant. The following boats are embarked. offers insult to those whom honorable mislortune has overtaken.

The officers and crew of the Hatteras were then landed at Port Royal, where they were obliged to accept, to a certain extent, the bounty of those people. Thence they were taken in small boats to Kingston. While there a number of the crew of the Alabama descried; among the rest Assistant Paymaster Young, who was captured and brought on board again, when he twice attempted to commit suicide. Capt. Semmes finally gave him his discharge, which is wont on abore and married a collected woman of ill repuls. 39 much for the character of the officers and crew of the Hatteras were then The officers and crew of the Hatteras were then

The officers and crew of the Hatterns were then ent to Key West, from which place they arrived at ork. following were the principal officers of the

nd Lieutenant—R. T. Armstrong. d Lieutenant—J. D. Wilson. Third Lieutenant—I. D. Wilson.
Fourth Lieutenant—I. Low.
Sailing Master—Arthur St. Clair.
Surgeon—F. M. Galt.
Assistant Surgeon—B. H. Lewellen.
Lieutenant of Marines—E. K. Howell.
Engineer—Michael Freeman.
Paymaster—C. T. Young (since discharged).
Midshipmen—Maffit (son of Captain Maffit, of the oreto), St. Clair, Bullock, and Anderson.

DEATHS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS. full and Reliable List Classified by States. The following is a classified list of National prioners who have died in Southern prisons: IOWA. \ Julius Ward, Co F, 12th Montgomery, Ala, April 30. At Macon, Ga. S Sackett, I, 12th May 19. W McNaley, I, 14th, Aug J Whitmore, I, 14th, May 13. McCallock F 12th A McCallock, F, 12th,

6.
T. Williams, I, 14th,
June 18.
Sergt H Widdows, H, 8th,
ret I W. Whitmore, I., June 25. May 27.
Sergt J W Whitmore, I,
14th, June 1.
Lieut L W Jackson, H,
Wm White, B, 12th, June
29. 12th, June 6. W Dean, I, 12th, June J E Nichols, K, 12th, Ju-W Dean, I, 12th, Jule | ly 9.
16.
Corp M Lathrop, K, 12th, J Pick, B, 12th, July 19.
C B Toney, F, 12th, July June 16.
Sam'l Talbot, G, 8th, July
26.
Walker, C, 7th, July
G Walker, C, 7th, July
N Richmond, E, 12th, Aug 17.
N Richmond, E, 12th, Sept 20.
H Collins, H, 12th, July 31.
J Hanna, K, 12th, Aug 13.
J Hanna, K, 12th, Aug 13.
Jerg A, Stevens, H, 6th, Nelson Nye, B, 7th, Sept 12. D Hanna, K., 22th, Aug 3.

Sergt A Stevens, H, 6th,
Aug 3.

D W Nichols, L, 3d, Aug
25.

H Roberts, H, 12th, Aug
28.

S Cleason, B, 12th, Aug 24.

H Richardson, K, 12th,
Sept 15.

W O Bird, E, 12th, Sept 25.

W Brown, A, 3d, Sept 24.

J Ansnoe, E, 12th, Sept 25.

Sergt T Shruner, K, 6th,
Aug 29.

Y Young, C, 5th, Aug 21.

J Ansnoe, E, 12th, Sept 25.

N Young, C, 5th, Aug 21.

J Aug 26.

N Young, C, 5th, Aug 21.

J Ansnoe, E, 12th, Aug
3.

W Johnson, E, 12th,
Sept 15.

Sept 15.

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Sept 17.

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Sept 18.

Sep Aug 26. R Lindsey, E, 14th, Aug Sept 11. J M Rowe, B, 12th, Sept C McOwne, G, 14th, 29.

Aug 9. Thos Dunn, Co F, Richmond, Va, Oct 16. MISSOURI.
S. Valentine, C. 25th, Montgomery, Ala., April 18. at Macon, Ga.

J H Templeman, G, 23d,
May 9.
WH Jones, B, 23d, May 13.
J J Smith, B, 15th, May 14.
J Wills, I, 18th, May 14.
Jas Lewis, K, 23d, May 17.
J Sumers, G, 23d, July 25.
J Summers, G, 23d, July 25.
Summers, G, 23d, Aug 19. U Mile, 1, 1, 23d, May 17. J J Britton, A, 23d, May 23. A J Heart, I, 18th, June 1. G Bean, D, 23d, Sept 10. P J Tunnel, A, 23d, Aug 1. G Pearson, F, 18th, Sept 28. J J Swoops, C, 23d, Aug 21. G Pearson, F, 18th, Sept 28. J J Casseldon, F, 18th, Aug 21. J L Bishop, G, 23d, Aug 24. J L Bishop, G, 23d, Aug 24. J L Bishop, G, 23d, Aug 24. J J C Darsey, K, 23d, Sept 21. J J C Darsey, K, 23d, Sept 21. W Newman, 10, 18th, Aug 28. J H Chasekill, G, 23d, Sept 24. W Newman, 10, 18th, Aug 28. S C Caskey, K, 23d, Sept 28. H Hurtts, E, 13th, June 17. S A Hurst, A, 23d, Sept 31. S A Hurst, A, 23d, Sept 13. A Kirk, C, 18th, June 13.

M Benedict, Co D, 48d—Montgomery, Ala, April 28.

At Macon, Ga.:
N Abbott, I, 9th, May 15.
Lieut Jno Meshel, C, 31st,
Lucey, B, 58th, May 17.
J Vanderbilk, K, 11th,
June 8.
W House, D, 31st, June 13.
T Mangan, D, 31st, June 13.
T Mangan, D, 31st, June 19.
J Mearshforn, G, 49th,
June 30.
F Punch, D, 68th, Aug 5.
H Barrum, B, 58th, Aug 3.
O Flanshin, K, 49th, Aug
39.
H Holliday, D, 61st, Aug 24.
Sergt L O Parker, F, 30th,
Sergt 1 L O Parker, F, 30th,
Sergt 1 L O Parker, F, 30th,
Sergt 1 Miller, E, 58th, Sept 20.
J Patterson, C, 58th, Sept 21.
J A Scott, H, 16th, Sept 21.
J A Scott, H, 16th, Sept 21.
H Clemens, C, 58th, Aug 29.
TENNSY LVANIA.

TENNSY LVANIA.

were French."
"We sail under many flags," responded the lieu-

were French."

"We sail under many flags," responded the lieutenant.

The officer was then invited down to the cabin, and returned in about ten minutes, leaving the ship, and again returning to her in ten minutes more. A number of other British residents also came on board and addressed the officers of the Alabama with the remark, "We are very much pleased to see you; our whole hearts are with you." Hand-shaking and congratulations were exchanged all around, and the Southern Confederacy and its representatives were exalted to the skies.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Greyhound was in port, and, as it was ascertained on board of the this vessel that the Alabama was there, the band struck up. "Dixie's Land," and the strains came floating over the water, saluting the ears of the rebels with musical acclaim. On hearing this tune played on board of a British war vessel, the rebel officers remarked to the Unionists. "Did you hear the salute to the lone wanderer of the seas! That is what we receive everywhere." Next morning the rebel colors were hoisted upon the Alabama, and the ship was besieged every day with visitors of all classes. British army and navy officers came on board in full uniform, and the officers of the Hatters were compelled to go on deck in order that these visitors should be entertained. At these social gatherings the most insulting language was used in speaking of the Federal Government by those British officers. An English colonel there remarked, "When the Yankees hear of this they will show you no mercy. They never have shown you any mercy. I will drink success to the Alabama." The latter toast was most frequently drunk on board by the visitors. No courtesy whatever was shown to the officers of the Hatteras. They were insulted in many instances by these people, and instead of T McCarthy, Dec 8.

T McCarthy, Dec 8.

T McCarthy, Dec 8.

At Madison, Gra.:

Wm Manley, May 8.

J P Maddze, May 14.

Geo Pencock, May 15.

Ja Hancock, May 15.

Ja Hancock, May 17.

Edward L Tate, May 17.

Samuel Bacon, May 20.

O F Stone, gunboat Sumpter, Macon, Ga, Aug 20.

Handle Bress Medical Director's Office, HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
RIGHMOND, VA., Feb. 11, 1883.

I certify that the above list is correct, and that the
men named were officially reported by the medical
officers of the Confederate States army as having
died at the time and places stated.

WM. A. CARRINGTON,

Surgeon P. A. C. S., Medical Director.

THE YAR FEET (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

.... 32.00 Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. A Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

A Startling Episode of the War.

THE MYSTERIOUS GIRL WHO TURNS OUT TO BE A MASTER MASON, AND SAVES HER BROTHER'S LIFE, WHO IS ABOUT TO BE SHOT. Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune 1.
HELENA, ARK., February 17.

Among the many scenes of the war which have passed under my observation, my recollection can cles me to give you an account of one of the most nysterious and strange adventures which I have pies me to give you an account which I have ever heard of.

During the month of August, in 1861, while our lowa regiment was stationed at Rolla, in Missouri, our company was detached from the regiment, and sent to guard the railroad bridge at the Mozeille mills, which it was rumored the guerillas of that neighborhood were preparing to destroy.

We had been upon the ground but a few days, when there almostliged in camp, early one morning, a very only accrepted mules, which the latest a few days, which the latest and the landshift charters from which it appeared he had recently been stolen by a guerilla and carried away, as a paos animal Upon approaching the mule, a letter was discovered secured to the throat-latch of the bridle, which, being addressed to the Captain, was immediately handed into his quarters. Upon opening the letter, its contents (written in the delicate hand-writing of a female) consisted of the following singular announcement: "The temple of Jerusalem was destroyed on the first Friday before the full moon." The Captain professed to understand it, and said, "The guerillas will attack the bridge tonight," and immediately ordered the company to be mustered, and informed them of the imminence of an attack, which might be looked for at any moment. Ammunition was ordered to be distributed, the guards were doubled, pickets thrown out, and every precaution taken to guard against surprise. At the close of the day a drizzling rain, set in which income the intensely dark.

There picket stations had been thrown out into

guards were doubled, pickets thrown out, and every precaution taken to guard against surprise. At the close of the day a drazzing rain set in which the country about half a mile from the opposite end of the bridge, where the main guard was posted behind a pile of railroad ties. It was our lot to be one of the six that composed the midnight guard at this station. We had been upon our post about an hour when one of the men observed: "I hear footsteps." We listened, and presently heard the footsteps. of several persons approaching us, apparently with great caution, through a dense undergrowth that skirted the opposite side of the road. The darkness of the night was so great that we could not see them even when they were within forty feet of us; but we could distinctly hear one of them observe in a petulent but suppressed tone, "Jim, hold up that gun of your's, that's twice you've stuck that bayonet in me." At this moment we opened upon them with all our guns. There was no gun fired in return, but we could distinctly hear them for some time rushing with receding steps through the thicket, in the direction of a corn-field, in which stood a log-cabin, occupied by a woman and two children, the husband and father of whom was a Union soldier in one of the Missouri regiments.

The firing of our guns, which overshot the enemy, had aroused the entire command and brought in the picket guard, when the log cabin alluded to was discovered to be on fire. Believing it to be the incendiary work of these guerillas, the captain immediately ordered a command of twenty men to double quick through to the house and endeavor to rescue the family if in danger. Upon reaching the vicinity of the opening that surrounded the cabin, we discovered that a quantity of hay had been placed against the door

OWIBL, 19th, May 14. To Grank, C. 204, July 25. Jas Lowis, K. 22d, May 27. Summers, G. 23d, Aug 19. Britton, A. 22d, May 27. Summers, G. 23d, Aug 19. Heroid, J., 19th, Aug 1. R. Moore, A. 23d, Sept 24. Swoops, G. 23d, Aug 19. Jerson, G. 23d, Aug 21. Genan, P. 23d, Sept 24. Jerson, G. 23d, Aug 21. Jerson, G. 23d, Aug 22. Jerson, G. 23d, Aug 23. Jerson, J. 23d, Aug 24. Jerson, J. 24d, May 25. Jerson, J. 25d, Aug 25d, Jerson, Jerson, J. 25d, Aug 25d, Jerson, J

in harries, it, seek, Asig al, George Scanland, S. 2781, J. 1981, A. 1982, A. 1983, A. 1984, A. 1984,

—General Hooker is the seventh commander of the Army of the Potomac. First, General Scott who was followed by McDlowell, who was in turn followed by McClellan; the latter gave way to Popewho established his headquarters in the saddle, after which he was succeeded by the general whom he ousted in the first place. Then comes Burnside, and now Hooker.

—The Houston Telegraph of the 16th of January acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars from General Houston and his lady, for the benefit of the wounded of the Galveston fight. The General's health that the day is the state of the s is stated to be improving.