PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollars Per Annum. Four Dollars for Six Months, Two Dol-LARS FOR THREE MONTHS-invariably in advance for the ents inserted at the usual rates. Si-Advertisem lines constitute a square THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, ER ANNUM, in advance.

THE PRESS.

CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN'S "OAK HALL" CLOTHING, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET streets.

mh13-tie30 GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 606. AROH STREET. 606

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER EMPORIUM. Fall Assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY. SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT MODERATE PRICES.

ssor to W. W. KNIGHT 606 ARCH STREET. 606. THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, HOS. I AND I NORTH SIXTH STREET. JOHN C. ARRISON, (FORMERLY J. BURK MOORE,)

G. A. HOFFMANN,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES. N. B.-Particular attention given to the making of Shirts. Collars, Drawers, &c. ja24-tap4 TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, CENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental

MILLINERY GOODS. 1863 SPRING 1863 WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS. FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c To which they respectfully invite the attention of Mer-CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examin-ing this stock before purchasing. fe28-2m

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. GLEN ECHO MILLS,

M'CALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS. IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS, 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

(Opposite Independence Hall,) OARPETINGS,

We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPETthe attention of cash and short-time buyers. fel4-3m PAPER HANGINGS.

PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORT-MENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. N. B. -Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA-PERS of every grade. fel3-2m

SEWING MACHINES. STILL THERE!

AT THE OLD STAND, Second floor, opposite Jayne's Hall. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The undersigned has not removed, but is ready at his old Office to supply customers, at the lowest prices, with every style and quality of WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

Machines to hire; also, with first-class operators, to private families and hotels, by the day.
Machine stitching done at altert notice, in any quantity.
Machines repaired and operators taught,
de25-3m SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,

WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY Streets.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes.

810 OHESTNUT STREET. THE WILCOX & GIBBS

have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for
sale by
FARBANKS & EWING,
827-tt
715 CHESTNUT Street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

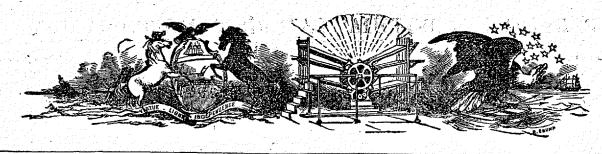
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATER FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at wh3-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

A GENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES TAX STAMPS, No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut. A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit. A liberal discount allowed on amounts of \$50 and up-Orders by Mail promptly attended to. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P.M. JACOB E. RIDGWAY,

No. 57 South THIRD Street.



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. COMMISSION HOUSES NEW GOODS. PANCY CASSIMERES. SILK-MIXED, ALL WOOL, AND COTTON WARP, THOMAS W. EVANS & CO. BATES' COTTONADES, TWEEDS AND FLANNELS. CHOICE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS, TAFFETA D'ETE,

VOL. 6.—NO. 190.

POPLIN DE PARIS. BRILLIANTINE, PLAIN MOHAIRS AND ALPACAS. LL QUALITIES & BEAUTIFUL SHADES. PLAIN PONGEES.

ORGANDIES, JACONETS, &c., OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION. Also, a full and handsome assortment of NEW SILKS. Nos. 18 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

WEW MOURNING STORE. Now opening, a large and WELL-SELECTED STOCK SPRING AND SUMMER MOURNING GOODS, BONNETS OF THE LATEST STYLES.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

AT RETAIL." JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET,

Saa Chreenup Si...

OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Fancy Silks, Linen Sheetings and Shirt-Colored Alpa-ings, Damasks, Napkins, and s Fantasie.

d'Anuessey.

d'Anuessey.

Lawns and Organ
Chinizes and Perints and Piques.

Its and Piques.

Soft Cambrics and AinShawis any solos. cales;
Brilliants and Piques,
Spring Shawls, new colorings,
Black Thibet and Morino,
Shawls,
Square and Long Shawls.

Gloves, Hosiery,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Gloves, Hosiery,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS in desira 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE t prices generally below present cost of impor-

WHITE GOODS, all descriptions. EMBROIDERIES, do B LACES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do VEILS, &c., &c. And respectfully invites an inspection of history. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

H STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 AND 715 North TENTH Street, above Coates,
Have now lopen all their stock of LIGHT DRESS
GOODS, carried over from last Summer, which they are
selling at very low prices. We have now open a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Dress Goods of this season's importation, which we bought early in January; consequently we are able to sell them much lower than the present retail or whole-SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

Fancy Silks, at last season's prices,
Fancy Silks, at last season's prices,
Fancy Silks, at last season's prices,
Also, a large sesoriment of
FIGURED BLACK SILKS.
Neat Figured Black Silks.
Medium Figured Black Silks.
Large Figured Black Silks,
Figured Black Corded Silks,
Alarge assortment of arge assortment of
PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
AT PRICES THAT CAN'T BE MATCHED,
linch Gros de Lyons, very rich,
linch Gros de Lyons, very rich,
ain Black Corded Silks,
any Monaying Silks,
any Monaying Silks, ary Mourning Silks.
ary Black Taffeta Silks.
ary Black Taffeta Silks.
black Moire Antiques.
ary Black Moire Antiques.
of the best assortments of fancy colored plain.

lke in this city.
Plain Rive Corded Silks, small figure.
Plain Rive Corded Silks, small figure.
Plain Green Corded Silks, small figure.
Plain Propile Corded Silks, small figure.
Plain Propile Corded Silks, small figure.
Plain Brown Corded Silks, small figure.
PLAIN POIT DE SOITS.
The New and Rich Shade of Blue.
The New and Rich Shade of Green.
The New and Rich Shade of Purple.
The Rich Shade of Gold Brown.
These are all choice and desirable cotors.
Last ones, a choice sassurfment of Just open, a choice assortment of NEW AND RICH STYLES OF SILK GRENADINES. Of this season's importation.

Persons wishing Silks, this season, will do well to exmine our stock, as we have one of the best assortments a the city, and we are solling them far below

THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION, mb8-tf

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

26 South SECOND Street, will open this day some
of the nost heavifel PRINTED CAMBRICS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
PRINTED PERCALLES, and
ENGLISH CHINTZES Eyer offered in this city.

Also, new style Printed Percalle Robes.

Buff and Pink Percalles.

mhl0 Buff and White Pique or Marsetlles.

PDWIN HALL & CO.,

26 South SECOND Street, will open this day
New styles of Paney Silks.
Cuir or Leather-colored Silks, fig'd and plain.
Neat styles of Check Silks.
Shopherd's Plaid Silks.
Eleather colors, Modes, Greens, Brown, and Blue Silks.
Black and colored Corded Silks.

mh10 EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have a fine assortment of Spring Silks Moire Antiques, Check Silks, Plain Poult-de-Soies, &c. &c., &c.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, are now offering New Spring Dress Goods, comprising all the novelties of the season; also the Rock Spun Silk Shawis, also the Lama Shawis. mh? EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND MARSEILLES! MARSEILLES! A MARSEILLES, or Basques, Children's Wear, &c.

MARSEILLES, for Basques, Children's Wear, &c.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
mh4

1008 CHESTNUT Street.

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERED TRIMMINGS, &c.—The subscribers have a large assortment of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladies' Wear; also of Embrodiered Jaconet, Cambric, and Swiss Trimmings—the choicest goods in the market.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, mh4

1008 CHESTNUT Street. BLACK SILKS.

Gros du Rhines.
Lustrings, Marcelines.
Lustrings, Marcelines.
Mourning Po de Soles.
Gros Grains.
Bonnet Taffetas.
Moire Antiques.
Double-faced Brocades,
Rich, neat Figures.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Poil de Chevres, Ristoris.
Adriennes, Worsted Crepes.
Fil de Chevres, Mohairs.
Chintzes, Lawus, Organdies.
Fil de Chevres, Lawus, Organdies.
Filain filks, New Fonlards.
Hain filks, New Fonlards.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS.
GESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND.

All the best makes of Calicoes.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Muslins.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best makes of Sheetings.
All the best make a of Napkins.
Together with Towels, Grash, Diaper Huckaback, Bird
Eye, Burlap, &c. &c.
White Cambric and Jaconet, fall line.
Nainsooks and Plaid Muslins, full line.
Winter Goods closing out.
Ehawls, Merinoss, closing out,
Balmoral Skirts, all prices. Shawis, Merimosall prices. Esimoral Skirts, all prices. Silk and Linen Hdkis, nice assortment. At JOHN H. STOKES', 703 ARCH Street EURNITURE, &c.

FURNITURE. A LARGE ASSORTMENT, W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER,

mh2-3m 1209 CHESTNUT STREET CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, n 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 MORES CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. Which are prenounced 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. GAS FIXTURES, &c.

517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS

AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Please call and examine goods.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS. TAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO. IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS. 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAMBRICS AND SILESIAS. Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their POESEINS AND COATINGS FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK, VESTINGS, STUFF GOODS, &c., Embracing the most desirable styles of for sale by the package, by

> ALFRED H. LOVE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 212 CHESTNUT STREET.

> > Philadelphia

TAMES, KENT,

SANTEE, & CO.;

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS;

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

PHILADELPHIA,

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Among which will be found a more than usually attrac

LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILKS

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK

COMPRISING

GLOVES, &c.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-

SPRING.

JOHNES, BERRY, & CO.,

No. 527 MARKET, and 524 COMMERCE Street

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK

FANCY DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c.,

Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES.

are particularly invited to examine our Stock. fell-tf

ARCH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE.

JOS. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side),

FOR SPRING TRADE,

A rich and extensive assortment of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
Of the best makes,
Embracing all the new styles, which are offered
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

mhil-2m.

3,0,00 ROLLS

CANTON MATTINGS,

NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET

E M O V A L

J. T. DELACROIX,

STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

NEW STORE,

No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Where he offers to his old customers, and purchase generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

CARPETINGS,

of all grades, and best known makes.

OIL CROTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES.

WALL PAPERS.

Attention is invited to our now stock of Wall Papers now being daily received from factory; all new designs for spring, which will be sold at right prices.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

No. 12 North THIRD Street.

Rooms Papered by efficient workmen fe28-1m\*

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Bayen's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions for tents, Awnings. Trunk, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers Drief Felts, from 1 to feet wide. Tarpaulin, Bolting, Sail Twine, Sc.

102 JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.

PICTURE, and

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

From 47 South FOURTH Street, to his

has removed his

M'CALLUM & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

To which we invite the attention of the trade.

JUST RECEIVED,

CASH BUYERS

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

Adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in

· BROIDERIES, AND LACES.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS,

SPRING GOODS,

fe28-smw10t Philadelphia THUFF & WERNWAG IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 242 AND 244 CHESTNUT STREET. SILKS AND CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, MANTILLA GOODS. GROS DE RHINES, VELVET RIBBONS. FRENCH CORSETS, &c.

LTEMUS & COZENS, 241 CHESTNUT STREET, ISOLE AGENTS FOR

GREEN & DANIELS' CELEBRATED IVORY FINISH SPOOL COTTON, WARRANTED 200 YARDS.

nced one of the best makes in the market, fel4-Im OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR BANGED.

80,000 DOZEN OSIERY AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IM-PORTATION.

THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET, ja30-3m PHILADELPHIA. TOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET.

ja27-6m PHILADELPHIA "BAG" MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c

SEAMLESS BAGS, If standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for ne GEO. GRIGG. jalo-tf No. 219 and 221 CHURCH ALLEY.

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

FINANCIAL. TOHN C. CAPP & SON, STOCK AND NOTE BROKERS Directly opposite the Mechanics' Bank. STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS. MONEY INVESTED NOTES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED

mh12-3m ON THE BEST TERMS. OANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 5-20 SIX PER CENT. BUNDS.

78-10 NOTES, ALL SIZES, FOR SALE. CERTIFICATES INDEBTEDNESS. CERTIFICATES INDEBTEDNESS DUE IN MARCH AND APRIL.

COUPONS 7 3-10 NOTES, DUE APRIL 1. GOLD AND SILVER WANTED. DREXEL & CO.. mh5-10t 34 South THIRD Stree

THE HIGHEST MARKET VALUE GOLD AND SILVER, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER, Manufacturing Jewellers, SANSOM-STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA, fe25-1m

FIVE-TWENTIES, TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT
AFTER FIVE YEARS. I am instructed by the SECRETARY OF THE TREA-

LOAN AT PAR. TION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present PERMIUM ON GOLD, these Bonds yield about

BIGHT per cent. per annum. A full supply always on hand. JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL-TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan. must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, DEALERS IN OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGE, 114 South THIRD Street. Philada. mh4-tjyl PORTRAIT, ARMY CLOTHING, &c. 2 A. OPPENHEIMER, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 231 CHURCH Alley, Philadelphia, CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF dell-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. WALL PAPERS ARMY CLOTHING

ALSO. TENTS,
HAVERSACKS, PONCHOS. CAMP BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, and BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS. MATERIAL BOUGHT FOR CONTRACTORS. Il goods made will be guarantied regulation in size. M. B. Orders of any size filled with despatch. ja7-3m

Of Every Description.

g physical color

will the universe. The pro SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, IN ANY MARKET, MODERATE PRICES. PRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO., mb3-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET

ally in townships, counties, States, Terminal at present. RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN, ries, and countries. They would less at present. They have extended themselves about the eastern IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS rtion of Pennsylvania, and have affected mate-DRY GOODS,

No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

this city to purchase DRY truth is the ferret that finds it out. Goods will find our Stock large THE AFFECTED LOCALITIES of Goods we offer inducements to unequalled by any other house is

no matter what the chance of decreased supply and creased demand, the risk of poverty or wealth, or even the jeopardy of life and limb, never will the extortions of an illiterate mob be more complied with by a brave and honest man than the usury and on of a so-called aristocracy. The history of the mining difficulties is both complex in generality and minute in detail. An entire stranger to the region would better comprehend them by a visit to the districts which embarrassment

A VIEW OF THE VALLEY. The mining basin where operators, miners, and la-borers first took breathing room for their quarrels, is in Heckscherville and the immediate vicinity. A good look at this vicinity prepares the way for the result of a good look at the late occurrences there. Looking from near the middle of the basin encompassed by Broad Mountain, Minehill, Peaked Wountain and the easterly surroundings of Ashland, one may see, at a single glance, that these regions are incentive to both use and beauty. Upon the north side, east of Mount Pleasant, are two collieries, in the hands of the Forest Improvement Company—one on the south dip of the Daniels, or Mammoth vein, known as the Broad Mountain Colliery; the other on the north dip of the Crosby vein, known as the Glendower Colliery. Proceed ing toward the east, next comes the Glen Carbon Colliery (a slope), operated upon by Mr. William NOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS., Richardson. The Hammit tract (a shaft) inter-

out," the axis on which the mining difficulties have revolved is thus situated, and presents the principal spot which the observer would probably take first Heckscherville is on the south side of Broad Mounbad grammarians. Their messages, left at dead of tain, on the Jugular, Mammoth, Crosby, and Leler veins. Still, on the lands of the Forest Improve-

Have now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK From east to west the length of this basin may be north to south, as one mile. Five miles west o whose interests are, of course, connected with this coal basin, commences in Minehill Gap, winds along the north base of Minehill, passes the point of the ascends Broad Mountain Ridge to the North Sun mit, where stationary engines lower and elevate the cars on inclined planes. A communication with the Ashland collieries, north of Heckscherville, and eight miles off, is thus effected.

THE ASSIGNED CAUSES OF THE LATE DIFFICULTIES. The precise and accurate terms which apply to colliery are in themselves suggestive. The region-is, very naturally, a suggestion of itself. Cast-steel striking-hammers for rock-work, hook-spikes, mul-picks, blasting-paper, barrels, fuse and powder, slope and trace-chains—these, and other technical pithets, instantly occur to him who is versed in mining branches of business. The valuable and superior coal lands, the favorable locations, the deparcels, are constantly being explored, and as constantly advertised. The inducements for driving a tunnel, for sinking shafts, for exploring coal disricts, entice some to fortune and some to failure Such arguments have induced men of the best stand-

of all such explanations

In and around Heckscherville, the quarrel seems to have originated and progressed. In the outbreak about Heckscherville colliery, which may be said to be one of the largest in Schuylkill county, and capa ble of yielding over one hundred thousand tons of coal annually, the disturbances appear to have budded and blossomed—to have gathered and come to a

the miners demanded an increase of ten cents a topped. Some of the proprietors, hearing of the mand, met their men. They agreed to give the laborers fifty cents advance through March, and fifty cents advance on the first of April; they likewise

12 Works This applies only to the gangway

ry. On Wednesday week last several shots were fired

drift from which the two men were discharged

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863. The Late Difficulties in Mining Districts.

A Special Report to The Press. ] Lud hauses control ceaution tillus uns Accudi ruth and error. Their influences entend over all oths and through every way, and govern with a which they evince themselves frequently confront each other and clash together. The seed of each pregnates the minds of all. Under these conditions, two communities of men, diverse in the qualities of birth and station, frequently meet. The interests of these two communities appear to dis. gree in their mode of action. In city and in town, in State and in country, through islands and through ifinents, over sea and over land, such causes of ifference will be found, such consequences of disgreement do exist. Humanity has been divided into two classes, the poor and the rich, the humble and the proud. The motives which operate upon he intellect, the sensibilities, and the will of these re distinct and different. The majority in each class displays, upon the average, correct notions of justice and the pleasant regards of good feeling. The occasional outbursts which variegate the view, dencies of opposing classes, and argue in the logic of interest. These remarks are applicable not to ation of a country, but also to more diately and with more power. They are felt

ally the condition of some of the mining districts To buck to their very source the difficulties which have thus resulted, would, it is likely, require no slight degree of discrimination. Tact, however subtle, delicacy, however unencroaching, would have to stand some chances of reaching a sure conclusion. se difficulties which have recently existed in some of the mining regions, the student would regard as a ort of ossa innominata; the working of it out would be to him the elimination of an unknown quantity Truth is said to lie at the bottom of a well. In this case it has seemed to lie at the bottom of a very deep well. The rope of investigation and the bucket of

only can draw it up. Error is a rat, and The difficulties which, in various mining districts have lately occurred between employers and emyées appear to have been mainly included within Schuylkill county, and to have centralized themselves in Cass township. That a spot so pregnant with mineral wealth, so replete with the alwaysxchangeable furnishings of nature, should become and remain subject to lawlessness and riot, would be an event very deeply to be deplored, and very speedily to be rectified. No matter what the cost,

venes between this and the Forest Improvement Company's collieries. These proceed along the south side of Broad Mountain. Heckscherville

ment Company, and crossing over to the north side of Minehill, the traveller comes to Thomaston which has a tunnel and drift on the Daniels and tunnel cutting the Crosby and Daniels veins. The ins here are not yet all opened. The Greenbury Colliery, owned by Dundas, Richardson, & Co., and in view. It is on the south dip of the Daniels vein. Directly in the vicinity is Kear's Minehill Colliery a slope on the north side of the Daniels vein, with north of Daniels. The New Castle Colleries, lying at the foot of Minehill, are owned by Potts & Bannan, and worked by the Reppliers, of Philadelphia.

canal and railroad. A large number of collieries are All these places are clustered together in the val-

The prime origin of the difficulties which nov exist, and have for some time been existing, is very differently explained. By many it is laid to the account of combinations, rife with certain political are guided by a self-biased view of the path in which they conceive their own interests to lie; they feel heir way along, and sound the general feeling of ral districts in which they are most interest ed, in order to secure the suffrages of the miners and aborers who compose the influential mass. By others it is declared that the only reason for the present stoppage of works is, that the proprietor of a certain mining district had not paid his hands regularly, at a former time and place. On that account, the workmen at the colliery he but very lately purchased refused, it is said, to acknowledge him as its he disorder dates as far back as 1857, when the freaks of fortune entirely used up all business in-terests, prevented employers from paying, and employees from even expecting pay. It is then that the store-order system is said to have commenced the progressive stage of its initiation. Other parties

nost earnestly and honestly aver a total ignorance about a year and a half ago employed on one of the collieries. He respected the rights of the men-they respected his. He did his duty-his duty was to see that the men did theirs. He thus obtained an unbounded influence over them. This influence regulated not only the colliery with whose interests his own were interwoven, but also others. The regulations he made became fixed. They were the criterion and the standard. By an accident, this efficient superintendent was killed. His authority, according to the account, did not survive—his influence did not outlive him. No competent substitute was appointed by the proprietors. The ruling spirit of those localities having been withdrawn, the dwellers in those localities murmured and rebelled. It is further stated that the men asked for higher wages; that their request not being granted, they stopped the pumps; that their demand then being being acceded to, they claimed another advance in the spring and after the summer freshet; and that rom that time until the present, their demands have been increasing, and accompanied with violence and

head. At Forestville, the workmen stopped working last Wednesday morning week. The reason stated to have been assigned is, that the property at Heckscherville had been transferred to an ownership ob-

THREE CENTS.

"death" and a drawing of a coffin have been used at the head of a message. The proceedings of the men are certainly out of proportion to any injustices they may have received. The difference in the price of living beagreed to give the miners five cents advance on wagon work, and five cents on the first of April. This was acceded to by both parties. One of the tween this and last year has likewise caused a difference in their wages. At one colliery, where last March the laborers were receiving four dollars and

shots were fired through a blacksmith shop, which all the men had been compelled to vacate. Those who fired probably merely wished to show that they had ball and powder. ASHLAND AND ITS SURROUNDINGS. Ashland, itself, at last accounts was very quiet. It is completely environed by districts whose interests are in the mines. Locustdale lies half a mile to the west of Ashland, and is reached by Centre urnpike. Bull's Head is a mile to the north on the Catawissa road. Germantown is on Centre turnpike, half a mile to the northwest of Ashland, and the village of Oakland, half a mile to the east, is reached by the Girard road. By following up this oute, the traveller reaches the regions of

ville, and the lands owned by the city of Philadelphia. Ris Mine run lies north side of the Girard The task of the men who work in mines is both lifficult and dangerous-and dangerous because o its difficulty. Men and boys both are employed The boys are sometimes very young and slender, and a few men feeble and growing old. The workingmen comployed in mines are divided mainly into two classes, miners and laborers. The miners are these out the coal, the laborers those who load and haul. The boys drive the mules and sift the slate

THE SECRET AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS. The secret societies among the workmen, both casions of securing gain to them and loss to the proprietors. Inquiries as to what these secret societies are, whence they originate, and what are their prin ciples and mode of practice, would present difficulties even to the intellect of a logician. In such a se, to deduce from the premises furnished an acute and accurate conclusion, would infer some forethought. The sect existing among the workingmen of collieries, and known as the "Molly Maguires" has excited attention. At the trial which took place on Friday and Saturday last, at Pottsville, none of es seemed to know the precise characteristics of the Molly Maguire Club, as connected with the recent disturbances. The Molly Maguires, the Kilkennies, the Black-spot Militia, the Far Downs, and nobody knows how many more organizations

are spoken of, as though they had taken it into their eads to make their actions as public as possible, and their motives as private. Proprietors disagree with workmen. Separated ections are leagued together. The collieries of Heckscherville and Forestville have had common interests. At the former place the property has lately passed into other hands. The workingmen there say they will have anybody else but the present proprietor. They object to him because they say he did not pay the men in his employ at the

action as the cause; they look to their own present action as the inevitable effect. Not very long ago, as has just been stated, the collieries of Heckscherville and Forestville were in the hands of proprietors whose interests were cor therefore the workmen in these two communitie considered themselves as forming one community.

The property at Heckscherville passing into other hands, any interests which may have heretofore been mutual to the miners and laborers in these two places would be thus entirely disunited. The power

of the rebellious would be cut down, and in this way THE THREATENING MESSAGES AND NOTICES. Forestville and Heckscherville lie very near t each other. The collieries there, as just before stated, have lately been owned by parties whose iterests were mutual. These mutual interests extended among the employees. Many of these, perhaps all, in each locality were members of the "Molly Maguire" secret association. Bosses and proprietors were dictated to; threatening mesworkmen; threatening notices were stuck up about the collieries; the propagators signed themselves the "Children of Molly," "The brave sons of Molly." They intimated, in very strong language that the strength of powder and ball was desperate They fired pistols and they perpetrated puns. They may have been very good shots, but they were very

sessive, and jumbled together prepositions and con-Three related to the colliery at Wolf's creek, and lately arrested and tried at Pottsville, were charged with having conspired together to molest the proprietors in the quiet and peaceable possession o their colliery. Threatening notices had been stuck up around the colliery, and soon torn down by the party in charge. Threatening messages were sen As a consequence three men were arrested, and the Friday last. The case was concluded on Saturday obliged to pay the costs of prosecution. THE COLLIERY STORES—THE STORE-OR-DER SYSTEM—PAY DAY. Very likely, a lawyer thinks that his client is in-capable of relating his own affairs truthfully. The

employer and the employee, in the position of a client, would be, in most cases, equally incapable. That the miners are improvident; that they do not lay up for the future; that they swallow in quantities of something which goes by the name of whisky, and which is often most nefariously composed and carried round and retailed in scores of poisonous rog-shops and rum-holes, is admitted to be true. morphosed into whisky-benders, reside not very far off, and take round their commodities by the wagon. They sell it out by the quart or by the keg. The grog shops where it is brought and bought, and whence it is retailed, are to be found by the score. Sellers, licensed and unlicensed, enjoy very good custom. The poison purchased at such places, if it does not originate the fire of dissatisfaction, tends, at least, to keep it in a constant flame.

lieries. As a rule, there is one store established by the mine owner at each colliery. Colliery stores small pieces fall into the rollers and are then divided were, it is likely, first established for the mutual pininto egg, stove, chestnut, and broken coal. The benefit of employers and employees, They are stocked with everything with which a country store wards; the lift at Heckscherville (a slope) two hungenerally is stocked, and a country store is, or hould be necessarily, a cornucopiac-a horn of are not dearer than the prices charged in the nearest town and village. They save the miner and the laborer time and trouble, and are a convenience to him when he desires credit. The extent of the store order system appears to have been magnified and exaggerated. In certain sections, and by mine owners who do not hold a first-class position in the busines world, it is not improbable that, in dull seasons, the

out a part or the whole of their wages in that way. In other sections where proprietors are honorable and of unexceptionable standing, store orders have never once been issued. The pay-day, as a rule, is in the second or third week of each month. In well-regulated collieries a certain day is fixed upon when the men can inform their employers of any changes which they want made. Sometimes, however, pay-day is a scene rather of warfare than of money earned varies. At Wolf's Creek the outside laborers have been receiving eight dollars and a quarter a week, and the inside nine dollars. Of the miners, those who work by the day have received by contract, by the wagon or yard, have earned as nuch as seventy or eighty dollars per month. The

average amount is about sixty-five dollars, though ome have made over ninety. THE NATIONALITY OF THE WORKMEN AND THEIR NUMBER. The nationality of the workmen is principally Irish, though there are many Welsh. The latter often have the advantage of thoroughly knowing their business before they come here: the forme have yet to learn it. At Wolf's Creek, there are over four hundred hands engaged, nearly one hundred of whom are boys. At Black Heath Colliery on the lands of the Forest Improvement Company, over three hundred hands are employed. nearly half of whom are boys. At the Forestville Colliery, there are nearly one hundred and fifty men and about forty boys. The Otto collieries, at New Mines, comprise the White Ash and Red Ash collieries. The White Ash only is now being worked. The Red Ash has been drowned five times by the stoppage of the pumps. At the White Ash colliery, about two hundred and fifty men and seventy-five boys are employed. THE CAPACITY OF THE COLLIERIES. The capacity of these collieries varies, and is considerably above what they produced last year. In consequence of the freshet, strikes, and disturbances, the Heckscherville colliery yielded in 1862 less than fifty thousand tons—less than half what it is capable of yielding. The White-ash and Red-ash (Otto) collieries yielded together less than se-

head. At Forestylle, the workmen stopped working last Wednesday morning week. The reason stated to have been assigned is, that the property at Heckscherville had been transferred to an ownership obnoxious to the workmen.

"TURN-OUTS" CONTAGIOUS.

Similar difficulties have spread to other places. At Ashland and its vicinities, like but less demonstrative conduct, was pursued. Ashland and its vicinities are in Schwylkill county. The collieries are the dead of night, and by a man with muffled countenance. The door has been allowed to be opened

nostly mentioned as the Locust-Run collieries. The oath, to look out for himself; that he will be shot rers had been getting seven dollars a week, and miners demanded an increase of ten cents a signed the "Children of Molly," the "Brave Sons" of Molly," and with similar epithets. The word

tors, however, had occasion to discharge two innerers and appearing account the others refused. ce with the miners. They now get nearly double what they got last year, per week, per yard, or per wagon. The price of meat, pork, In collieries where excitement has worked still beef, flour, potatoes, and so forth, is not so very higher, those disaffected with their duties have much higher than it was at the same time last year. driven the men away from their work, including Groceries and dry goods, and cotton goods particularly, have increased. But the corresponding ineven the mechanics engaged in putting up machineinto the house of a "boss," living near Big Mine run, rease in wages has furnished the means for the niners and laborers to live as comfortably as hereon the Girard road. At the same colliery many

WHAT THE WORKMEN PROVIDE FOR THEMSELVES. It is necessary, perhaps, to take into account the act that the workmen have to provide the articles which they use in working. Their tools, their oil, and powder, they furnish themselves. The cost of the oil averages, in some districts, a dollar and a quarter This expense is in the favor of the miner, rather than the laborer. The miner works from seven to eight hours daily, and the laborer, in making his trips, about ten hours. The laborer uses to powder, the miner does. When the latter works y contract, he always provides it; when he works by the day, it is provided.

THE VIOLNITY OF THE COLLIERIES—THE

The collieries themselves and all their surro ings are interesting regions, and suggestive in the nterest they excite. The locality of Heckshorwille rectly adjacent, below, on the south side of Broad Top mountain, and, suggestive of a volcanic character, has been burning for the last twenty-five years, without, however, any Vesuvius or Ætna-like eruptions. Peaked mountain, to the west, looks alm as amooth as an inclined plane, and unencumbered as an isoscolos triangle. The breaker at Thomaston nishes an elevated and eligible point of view, graphic glance. New Castle and Glen Carbon, the Reed tract, the Hartman track whence the whole valley may be regarded in one (ount Pleasant), the shaft and slope leckscherville, and Thomaston, and Greenbury re all included immediately in and around the slley between Broad Mountain and Minehill. The ountry around is very pleasant to drive through. Porestville, is beautiful and pleasant in its aspect and location. Twenty years ago that neighborh was a "howling wilderness." Deer, and "coons," and pheasants, and pigeons, abounded, together with other animals of fiercer nature. Though there is a very large majority of Irish people at the collieries of Forestville, and also of Heckscherville, still the German nationality is noticeably evinced not very

far off. On the road from Woodside to Minersville. the traveller passes through a little place with the nretty name of Primrose, and which is mostly Irish. On the Westwood road, near to Minersville, where the issue of the late troubles is being freely discussed, lies the quarter christened "Germany," and variously known as Hessianstell, Yorktown, and eached-the Westwood road, which has been opened road, which has been used for double that time: the and the Middle road, which, in summer, is usually ous and pleasing level than the others. Very to be used as timber. Those which remain are fir. pine, beech, hemlock, with a sprinkling of sumac and a full undergrowth of laurel. The West Branch and the West West Branch of the Schuvlkill. in the

Sharp Mountain Ridge, diversify and add interest to All last year Heckscherville was quiet. The men there will not work, they say, as long as the colliery remains under its present proprietorship outrage in the manner in which, a short while ago, eated there. They say they object to him only hemerly owned, and that they fear the like result in the present property. These declarations are flatly contradicted and denied by the proprietor. He challenges any man whom he has not paid to prove if. Meanwhile the collieries remain idle. The whole place looks as though Sunday had come in the middle of the weck.

THE MINERS' AND LABORERS' MODE OF The mode of life of the men connected with collieries is worth noticing. The houses are mostly wooden and are built in blocks of four and six. They are erected mostly by the workmen. A "squat-He "conveys" his timber, and under the convoy of his own enterprising impudence, sets up an esta-blishment. In some cases the men legitimately own their houses and pay about a dollar a year rent. Their agricultural tastes are not as fully developed as they might be. Their produce is restricted most-ly to potatoes. They sometimes indulge in wheat and rye, and occasionally in oats. In a few cases heir fields are carefully enclosed by walls of stone, and the enclosures are orderly and nest. Schooliouses, durable in structure and tidy in aspect, are distributed through their territories. The children ire from nine to fifteen years of age. The teachers are young men or young women. Occasionally among them may be encountered some decrepted cro-

ny, with more body than brain, and more irresolu-At Heckscherville there is a neat brick-built Roman Catholic Church, raised by subscription, and largely attended. A less-unpretending wooden edilice is likewise well attended by varie testant denominations. The houses of the workingmen contain from two to four rooms. The floors are, for the most part, uncarpeted. With the means of living well, and in the enjoyment of every decent comfort—with the advantage of having their children educated, and themselves not overtasked. many of them squander their earnings in drink, and dissipate the savings which they may have laid up in times when they were more considerate. The country around is covered considerably with an undergrowth of bastard hazel bushes, but affords facilities to the constant cultivator.

A WORD ABOUT THE COLLIERIES. To a person who has never seen a colliery, it is not easy to convey a graphic idea by mere description. Words do not produce upon the brain what sunlight produces upon the camera; descriptions are not photographs. The principal parts of the struc-The miners and laborers seldom obtain credit elsewhere than in the stores connected with the columntation of the dumping-shute is where the coal dred and fifty. The classes of men employed include boss-miners, clerks, storekeepers, teamsters, woodhoppers, blacksmiths, carpenters, engineers, miners,

laborers, mule-drivers, etc. The pumping-engine has an engineer and carpenter for day-shift and night-shift. A WORD AT THE CLOSE. That these regions, so rich in natural resources, nould become at a critical season the scene of lawessness is a fact calculated to awaken deep interest, and suggest a speedy temedy. Some of the most valuable coal districts are lying entirely idle. The spasmodic efforts which have been made to suppress outbreaks seem to have been successfully scrupulously wasted, and because of weakness and acillation, in some cases, on the part of employers, and disorder and threatening on the part of emplovees, some of the wealthiest soil of the State is not allowed to yield the riches it contains.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. Graphic Account of the Recent Test of our Iron clads, and the Destruction of the "Nashville"—Effect of Torpedoes on the "Monitors"—Preparations for Another Great Expedition—The Hunter-Foster Dif-ficulty—General Naglee Relieved from Command, but Reinstated, Etc.

TRIAL OF THE IRON-CLADS. TRIAL OF THE IRON-CLADS.

For ten days it has been rumored that a concerted effort would soon be made by several of the Monitors in port to reduce Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river. The Montauk had already tried her metal on the rebel battery, but without any decided success. The attack was renewed on Friday last, but without any noteworthy incidents.

Early on Saturday morning, and with a slight fog resting on the surface of the river, the Nashville, which, during all the previous bombardments had been lying quietly moored alongside the river bank, above the obstructions, attempted to run the blockade by the Montauk Monitor, Captain Worden, commanding. But keen eyes werewatching her on that little craft, and when she came within range of the big guns, as unwelcome good-morning beliefed forth from their monster throats. The first shot from the oig guns, an unwelcome good-morning belched forth from their monster throats. The first shot from the afteen-inch failed to hit, so likewise the second and third, it being somewhat difficult to obtain the range at that early hour, but the fourth shell struck her and set her on fire; the fifth shell speedily followed, with the same result, and the sixth completed and with the same result, and the sixth completed and insured her final destruction.

While she was under fire she ran aground, and a tug, coming down to tow her off, only reached her side in time to receive her luckless crew. She continued burning after the abandonment of her by the unueu ourning after the abandonment of her by the rebels for some time, when the fire reaching her after magazine she blew up, and the Nashville was no more. During the action, Fort McAllister fired with the utmost rapidity at the Montauk, but so perfect was the invulnerability of the vessel that no attention was paid to this remonstrance against the proceedings until the Nashville was a thing of the past.

venty thousand tons. Their capacity is calculated as one hundred and twenty thousand. The Forest-ville colliery yielded nearly twenty-five thousand, and is capable of just double that.

SOMETHING FURTHER IN REGARD TO THE "MESSAGES."

The notices which have been sent around the collieries of Heckscherville and Forestville, as has been remarked, are threatening in their language. In some cases they have been handed in through the door at the dead of night, and by a man with muffled countenance. The door has been allowed to be opened

THE WAR PRESS.

CPUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by ..... 32.00 Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the

The money must always accompany the order, and

in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as the afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an ax va copy of the Paper will be given. and during the engagement her turret was hit no less than thir ty-three times. Not a man was injured in any way turing the engagements on board of the Monitors, and they themselves came out of the con-

and as good as when they went in. A TORPEDO. While removing some obstructions, a rebel for pedo exploded under the Passaio's boilers, and its only effect was to raise her stern a foot from the water, and with a si de twist letting her down again without any harm, l'ardly starting a single rivet. No test could have hee' of more value. The rebels are the starting as informet with the could have been of more value. No test could have hee v of more value. The rebels have placed great reliante upon these infernal machines as a harbor defence, but here they faired under distinctions in around WAY favorable to sincers.

IFR DECK BO UNE PROOF.

A 16-inch shall thrown by a mortar, dropped as the deck of the Monitor, and in the light of an experiment nothing could have pleased the admiral or the officers of the ship better. It buried itself to the depth of four inches only, and bursting, did not harm; but what was a little singular, one piece of the exploded shell remained in the cavity, and by the force of the explosion, spun round in that indentation for five or ten minutes.

A LARGE FORCE PRESENT.

A LARGE FORCE PRESENT. The ground for a long distance around the fort was filled with rifle-pits, and in the distance, but plainly distinct, out of the way of bodily harm, were the tents of, apparently, four or five thousand men, and numerous pieces of artillery were seen wheeled up in the edge of the woods. THE RESULT. THE RESULT.

Two important results have followed from this bombardment: 1st. That the Monitors have far exceeded all anticipations of their invulnerability to shell or torpedoes, under the most accurate firing, and that full confidence can now be placed in them. That the officers and men have

20. That the officers and men have acquired invaluable (when we consider what use we are to make of these Monitors) practice and skill in handling bott guns and boats under such a fire, better than which will never be seen in this war. This itself is worth the taking of the fort, on which gun after gun was dismounted, owing its preservation simply to the UNITORTUNATE OCOURRENCE.

From the same paper. From Ole same paper.]

On Tuesday morning last, about daylight, a soldier ed permission to leave camp to visit. Mis where university is a soldier ed permission to leave camp to visit. Mis where university is night, but his request van refused. Notwithstanding, he managed to elude the guard, and spent the night at home. Next morning he was seen by a sentinel trying to get to his quarters; he was hailed; but would not stop, when the sentinel fired. The ball took effect in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal

Watbirk, urder the circumstances the senting cted hastily, but in a military point of view he usified. It is one of the peculiarities of these of ored soldiers that they are the most trusty sentinels ve have ever, seen.
Such military crimes as sleeping on posts, divulging the countersign, or negligence on many polity transfer. bich all new soldiers have to be carefully wat liers, appreciating their position and duty, let him ry to run the guard at Camp Saxton. PREPARATIONS FOR MOVEMENT—IMPORTANT ORDERS ISSUED BY GENERAL HUNTER.

HUNTER.

BEADOUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, POIT ROYAL, S. C., March 7, '63.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—The following instructions will govern commanding officers in disembarking their troops:

1. The transports of each brigade and division will, as far as possible, sail in company and be brought to anchor together.

A reliable non-commissioned officer will be detailed on each vessel to watch for and report the signals from division flag-ships.

II. These preliminary preparations will be carefully made. Commanding officers will personally see that these points are duly attended to, and that fully made.—Commanding officers will personalise that these points are duly attended to, and that the details herein designated are promptly arrange for in ample time, so that haste or confusion at the last moment may be obviated:

1. Secure the thole-pins by lanyards underneath Have beckets made to secure the oars when droppe loose. See that the painters are new and strong.

2. Proper means of exit from the transports must be recovered when recognition that the painters are newless that the state of a pine. der.
4. Two non-commissioned officers will be placed.
4. Two non-commissioned officers will be placed. Sc.

5. Every soldier will be provided with sixty rounds of ammunition, four days' cooked rations, a canteen filled with fresh water, and knapsack. The cartridge-box strap should be outside the belt, so as to be held up when getting out of the boat. Muskets will be loaded, but not capped, the bayonet in the scabbard; the muskets of the rowers along the thwarts; those of the sitters between their knees, upright. Knapsacks under the seats.

acks under the seats.

6. Commissioned officers will be seated in the stern
f the boats. of the boats.

7. Quartermaster and commissary sergeants, with not to exceed five men, (convalescents preferable,) will be left on the transports to take charge of remaining property, keep good order, and to assist in preventing accidents from vessels getting foul, &c.

III. 1. At the signal from the flag-ship of the Union Jack at the foremast, the boats will be cleared away, lowered, and the rowers and coxswains placed in them. away, lowered, and the rowers and coxswains placed in them.

2. When the American flag is hoisted underneath the Union Jack, the men will get into the boats and all be prepared to cast loose.

3. A third flag (red) underneath the two already described, will be the signal for casting loose.

4. If within easy rowing distance of the shore, the boats will make for it steadily, keeping in line with the color-boat (which will be under charge of a field officer), and as close together as may be possible, and, upon touching, the men will leap out promptly, leaving their knapsacks, and make for the beach, where they will be rapidly formed in line of battle, facing the land.

5. If too far to row, a light steamer will be designated by the division-commander, to which, at the three-flag signal for cutting loose, the boats will nated by the division-commander, to which, at the three-flag signal for cutting loose, the boats will make and attach themselves in two lines as they arrive, each being made fast by its painer to the stern of its predecesor. At one whistle from the steamer it will start for the shore. At two whistles, prepare to cast loose, each coxswain will make ready to loosen the painter of the following boat. At three whistles, all cast off, head for the beach, and form as already described. whistles, all cast off, head for the beach, and form as already described.

IV. Two rowers and the coxswain will remain with each boat, and they will push them further up to the beach as they are lightened. They will also put out the knapsacks, well up on the beach, piled, and stand by their boats for further orders.

V. Upon the intelligent energy of regimental commanding officers depends mainly the good conduct of a disembarkation. As this may be undertaken in the face of some opposition, it will demand the best exertions of all to prevent confusion to form rapidly, and to be prepared to engage the enemy with the bayonet immediately after landing.

By command of Major General D. Hunter:

CHARLES G. HALPINE,
Assistant Adjutant General Tenth Army Corps, and Department of the South.

GENERAL NAGLEE RELIEVED OF COM-

GENERAL NAGLEE RELIEVED OF COM-MAND. GENERAL NAGLEE RELIEVED OF COMMAND.

St. Helena Island, March's, 1863.—Gen. Naglee's third protest against the separation of his command and the absorption by the Tenth Army Corps of the material with which he came from North Carolina, has not yet been replied to by Gen. Hunter, probably in consequence of the absence of General Truman Seymour, chief of General Hunter's staff. General Naglee's first protest having been disapproved at Washington, and the matter of relieving him placed at the option of Gen. Hunter—a power that officer did not deem it prudent to exercise—some little curiosity is manifested to learn what will be the consequence of this protest. But whatever it may be, at is certain that Gen. Naglee had acted strictly in accordance with the orders of Major General Halleck, as conveyed to him through Major, General Foster and Col. Townsend.

An investigation into all the circumstances attending the misunderstanding that has arisen between the generals will, without doubt, not only result in exonerating General Naglee, from any charge of interrupting the speedy action and triumphant success of the expedition that may be brought against him, but, according to him, the credit of having used his best efforts to maintain the expri de corps of his command, and to cover with signal honor every man engaged under him in the service of his country.

Among the most unpleasant things that will result from breaking up the organization of the detachment of the Eighteenth corps, as it stood on its arrival here from North Carolina, will be the separation and dispersion of Gen. Ledlie's fine artillery command. This is one the most efficient in the service. Most of it has been under fire, and in every instance won distinction.

GEN. FERRY IN COMMAND.

won distinction.
GEN. FERRY IN COMMAND. GEN. FERRY IN COMMAND.

I had written thus far when Capt. —, of Gen. Hunter's staff, boarded the Secor, Gen. Naglee's flagboat, and handed to Capt. George H. Johnston, Gen. Naglee's adjutant general, a sealed document, which proved to be an order from Gen. Hunter, relieving Gen. Naglee, and ordering him to repair to New York by the first steamer and report from that point to the Adjutant General in Washington. Gen. Hunter, it is reported, relieved Gen. Naglee on account of his third protest, which he deems more offensively, insubordinate than the first, which met the disapproval of the Washington authorities. The order relieving him is stated to be couched in very respectful language toward the retiring general, and regretting that in the solemn belief of the commanding general a change of the kind is necessary for the harmony of the command. Gen. Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut, succeeds Gen. Naglee in command of the detachment of the 18th army corps.

GEN. NAGLEE'S LEAVE OF HIS TROOPS. GEN. NAGLEE'S LEAVE OF HIS TROOPS.

GEN. NAGLEE'S LEAVE OF HIS TROOPS.

Immediately on receiving the order relieving him from his command, General Nagles issued the following order to his troops;

ITHADOULEE'S NAGLEE'S DIVISION.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.—Officers and Soldiers of my Division and my old Brigade: I have been relieved of my command over you, and am ordered elsewhere. Let me entreat you to render implicit obedience to every order.

Remember the sacred cause of our country, for which we have sacrificed our homes and exposed our lives. which we have sacrificed our homes and exposed our lives.

Go on, and add to the good name your gallant conduct has so justly woil, and, as before, again will we exclaim, "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

With an affectionate remembrance of the past, and a confidence in the future, I bid you farewell, and, with all my heart, God bless you!

By command of

Brigadier General HENRY M. NAGLEE.

Geo. H. Johnston, Capt. and Ass. Adj't General.
On the news becoming known in camp that General Naglee had been removed, recret was everywhere expressed, especially among the members of his old brigade, viz.—100th New York, 03th Pennsylvania, 52d do. Pennsylvania. 1th Maine, 56th New York, Sist New York, 58th New York, and the Independent New York. 58th New York, and the Independent New York buttaion—nearly all of whom had seen service under the general, and partaken of the dangers and privations of active war with him as their commander. Two or three partaken of the dangers and privations of active war with him as their commander. Two or three generals said, "they would not be far behind Gen. Naglee in their journey Northward."

Since the above order was issued it has been

countermanded, and Gen. Harry M. Naglee, of

Philadelphia, remains as before in command of the 18th army corps on St. Helens. Island, and ranks every general in the Department of the South, except Gen. David Hunter.—ED. PRESS.] The Anderson Troop. To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: You have published a roll of honor of the "Anderson Troop" who went into the fight. We, the undersigned, at that time were lying sick in the hospital at Carlisle, Pa., under charge of Dr. Stewart, and did not leave for Nashville until January, 1, 1863. Many of our friends here in Philadelphia, not knowing we were left sick, and not seeing, our names in the rolls, think we belong to the party that refused to fight. If you will publish the following list you will greatly oblige us.

Dr. W. G. STEWART (in charge),

OTHIMIEL SPANG,

EDWARD M. RAMISDEN,

W. BEIDLER,

EATON KINNEY,

W. DEITER,

D. I. OVER, (nurse.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1863. To the Editor of The Press:

PRIVATE letters from London speak with alarm of the fleet which is in progress of construction in England and Scotland for the rebels. Our Government is urged to demand in peremptory language that they be forbidden to sail on their errand of destruction to American commerce, a threat of open war being the opinion of the writers a sure and the only means of putting an end to these secret hostilities.