THE PRESS, FURLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. HTEER CERTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollars FER ANNUE, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. TWO DOL-ARS FOR THREE MONTHS—invariably in advance for the lines constitute a square.

Malled to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars FRE ANNUE, in advance. YARNS, BATTING, & WADDING.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

No. 433 MARKET.

No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

Has in store the largest stock in this City of BATTING. WADDING YARNSYARNS BATTING WADDING

YARNS,

Cotton Batting, Wadding, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Twines, Wicking, Ropes, &c.

BATTING.

WADDING.

Goods Sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

€83 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street, Calls the attention of dealers to his IMMENSE STOCK

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

> BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, BRUSHES, BASKETS, BROOMS, LOOKING-GLASSES, TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS. WINDOW-SHADES. CLOCKS,

FANOY BASKETS, &C. A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

CLOTHES WRINGERS. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER.

"PUTNAM "SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER' Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER.

Ast. At is a relief to the hardest part of washing day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less 3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by 4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry then WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

First. The rolls, being of vulcanized rubber, will sar hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.

Shoond. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to hrink, swell, split, ac., so unavolushed, and the liability to hrink, swell, split, ac., so unavolushed, wooden machines, is proyented.

THERD. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, see well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive intorm pressure.

FOUNTH, The patent fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

FIFTH, It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-calf to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without he least alteration. RETAIL PRICE:

Agents wanted in every county.

Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt with. For sale at the "WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"

A. H. FRANCISCUS,
No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St.,
116-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania.

PAPER HANGINGS PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS Ofer 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. fel5-2m

WALL PAPERS—
Attention is invited to our new stock of Wall Pacers 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.

FURNITURE, &c. PURNITURE.

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

1209 CHESTNUT STREET. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION.

In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOGRE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

ARMY CLOTHING, &c. OPPENHEIMER, CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF ARMY CLOTHING Of Every Description.

CAMP BLANKETS. BED TICKINGS FOR HOSPITALS.

KNAPSACKS, and MATERIAL BOUGHT FOR CONTRACTOR all goods made will be guarantied regulation in size M. B. Orders of any size filled with despatch. ja7-3m

PIANO FORTES.
920 CHESTNUT STREET. 920 A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THOSE JUSTLY CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, (Successor to Lighte & Bradburys,)

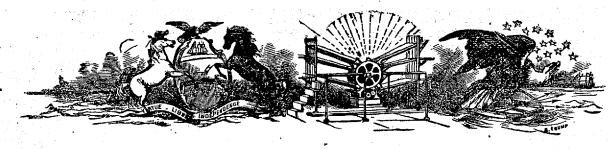
MAY BE FOUND AT THE NEW AND ELEGANT
WARBROOM,

920 CHESTNUT STREET. 920 Those desirous of obtaining a superior instrument, should call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. The established reputation of these instruments for nearly thirty years, renders their superiority "familiar as household words." THEY SING THEIR OWN PRAISES. In the arrangement of our new scale, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Plane Forte; and we dondeately assert that, for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy, and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and colldity necessary to DURABLENESS, these instruments are unequalled.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

E. H. OSBORN, Agent. mh19-3m

KERR'S FURNISHING, CHINA AND GLASS ESTABLISH-CHINA HALL, 529 CHESTNUT STREET. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.
Hotels, sestaurants, and shipping supplied. China
and glass packed in a proper manner.
N. B.—China decorated to order; also, initials and
crests elegantly engraved on table glass.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. mh17-lm



VOL. 6.-NO. 203.

COMMISSION HOUSES. CHUFF & WERNWAG, IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 943 AND 244 CHESTNUT STREET, SILKS AND CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, MANTILLA GOODS, GROS DE RHINES, VELVET RIBBONS.

FRENCH CORSETS, &c. OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR-

80,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IM-PORTATION. THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. GRIGG & HARMSTEAD, WO. 21 STRAWBERRY STREET, Offer for sale, by the Package RIPKA'S COTTONADES, SUFFOLK BLUE DRILLS, STANDARD BROWN DRILLS,

STANDARD BROWN SHEETINGS, LONSDALE NANKEENS, &c., &c. mh3 TOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

PHILADEL PHIA "BAG" MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORN, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c.

ALSO, SEAMLESS BAGS. Of standard makes, ALL SIZES, for sale cheap, for ne tash on delivery.

GEO. GRIGG. No. 219 and 221 CHURCH ALLEY. TRIMMINGS, &c.

ADIES' DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS. Embroidering Braids, Bugle Gimps. Bead and Bugle Ornaments, Silk Gimps, Soutache Trimming. Cotton and Silk Zona

Alpaca Braids. Silk Ribbons, (Braids Silk and Union Beltings, Guipure Laces, Also, a full assortment of BERLIN ZEPHYR WORSTED AND

SMALL WARES. The goods being all our own manufacture and imp ation, we can offer particular advantages in prices, and nvite the attention of the trade. WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS Manufactory and Store. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts., Philadelphia CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

RCH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE JOS. BLACKWOOD, 532 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELDW NINTH (South Side), FOR SPRING TRADE. ich and extensive assortment of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
Of the best makes, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

From 47 South FOURTH Street, to his

NEW STORE,

CARPETINGS,

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut, mbS-3m

M'CALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

509 CHESTNUT STREET,

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

TUST RECEIVED, 3,000 ROLLS

CANTON MATTINGS, To which we invite the attention of the trade M'CALLUM & CO. NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,

M O V A L Also, a full assortment o MERRIMACK AND COCHEGO PRINTS. J. T. DELACROIX,

STOCK OF CARPETINGS, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Where he offers to his old customers, and purchasen generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF Importers and Jobbers of SILKS

of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS; MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. FANCY DRY GOODS, NOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS., Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK SPRING GOODS,

> GLOVES, &c. BROIDERIES, AND LACES. The attention of the trade is requested.

SPRING. JOHNES, BERRY, & CO.,

CARPETINGS. ccessors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co. 1 IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF the attention of cash and short-time buyers. fel5-3n SILK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET JOHN C. ARRISON,

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.) IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS SMAWLS, &c.,

N. B. - Particular attention given to the making of Shirts FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con stantly receiving, NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO.,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Please call and examine goods. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES TAX STAMPS. Wo. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestaut. 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.

TUCKER'S JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT,

CADETS HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WEST CHESTER. DRY GOODS.

No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FOR THE BENEFIT The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large OF THE STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Among which are choice brands of Sheet ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines Ginghams, Lawns, and PARQUETTEIL. NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS. giving a GRAND DRILL ROOM, ALSO, MEN'S WEAR thoroughly drilled Corps TICKETS 25 CENTS. Reserved Scale 50 Cents, For ale at J. E. GOULD'S, mh25-6t SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO mh25-6t CASH BUYERS.

STEEL & SON, JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS. styles of 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK,

Embracing the most desirable styles of SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. IN ANY MARKET,

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

SPRING

DRY GOODS.

1863.

Stock of

MODERATE PRICES. mh7-tap26 DAVID ROGERS.

No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Importer and Jobber of MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, LADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c. CPRING STOCK

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS A. W. LITTLE & CO. mh3-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET.

SPRING.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS,

PHILADELPHIA. erchants visiting this city to purchase DRY and admirably assorted; and at Low Figures. In certain classes

No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

nirchasers Philadelphia TAMES, KENT,

SANTEE, & CO.; IMPORTERS AND, JOBBERS DRY GOODS, Nos. 939 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. mong which will be found a more than usually attra-LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the special attention of cash buyers fell-2m YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.,

COMPRISING

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

527 MARKET, and 524 COMMERCE Street

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

DRESS GOODS. WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES CASH BUYERS ire particularly invited to examine our Stock. fell-t SEWING MACHINES. SEWING MACHINES.

THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, RESSER FOOT, NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY Streets, mh6-tf SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES, For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purpose 810 CHESTNUT STREET. THE WILCOX & GIBBS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for
sale by
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
seZS-tf
715 CHESTNUT Street. BOWEN & CO.'S LITHOGRAPHIC Southwest Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts. NO. 515 MINOR STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADRIPHIA.
Every description of
LITHOGRAPHY, PLATE PRINTING, and COLORING
EXECUTED IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.
mhl0-tf PATENT SPRING BED,
PATENTS DULY 3, 1855.
Universally acknowledged for Nestness, Comfort, and
Durability to be the Standard Spring Bed.
The above are manufactured and for sale by
HIRAM TUCKER,
mb24-3m No. 2 REVERE Block, Boston, Mass,

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 31st, 1863,

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS. The Directors of the Academy of Music have consente BALL-ROOM FLOOR LAID DOWN OVER THE which will enable the Cadets to go through their Evolu-tions, Skirmish Drill, and other movements incident to a

RETAIL DRY GOODS. NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH St., ABOVE COATES,

WHITE AND BLACK. WHITE AND PURPLE, PLAID SILKS,

BLACK GRENADINES, OF NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES. We have now open a splendid assortment, embraci all the NOVELTIES that can be found in the New York and Philadelphia markets of

GRAY GRENADINES.

LIGHT SHAWLS, Suitable for Spring and Summer. SPRING CLOAKS. BLACK WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, BROWN WATER-PROOF CLOAKS BLACK HABIT-CLOTH CLOAKS.

Also, a large assortment of LIGHT CLOTH CLOAKS, Of very pretty light colors, suitable for Spring or Sum ed very early in the season, and some of them son. We are able to sell our Cloaks at lower s than we can buy the material that is in them.

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

OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Black and Fancy Silks,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Taffeta d'Annessey,
French Lawns and Organdies,
French Chintzes and Percales,
Brilliants and Piques,
Spring Shawls, new colorings, Counterpanes and
Furniture Dimities,
WHITE GOODS,
Soft Cambries and Nainsooks,
Spring Shawls, new colorings, Gounterpanes and
Furniture Dimities,
Soft Cambries and Nainsooks,
Soft Cambries and Nainsooks,
Gloves, Hoslery,
Gloves, Hoslery,
And a general assortment of BRY GOODS in destrable And a general assortment of DRY GOODS in desirabl

1024 CHESTNUTASTREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE t prices generally below present cost of importation. LACES. do LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do VEILS, &c., &c. And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET "SPRING TRADE." 1863. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES

Has just received, and offers at moderate prices, 10 printed LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, choice styles an extra quality; also 26 pieces Printed Linens for boys JUST OPENED. 100 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, at 12½ cents. E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 100 pleces WHITE PIQUES, 50c to \$1.00.

100 "BUFF and FIGURED, 50c to \$1.00.

The above are now much in demand for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, and are offered at very moderate prices. TUST RECEIVED, A new lot of Lace Trimmed and Muslin BOWS, latest styles and very moderate prices.

E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. ceived 100 THREAD VEILS, from \$3 to \$12 each, ods are offered at prices much below present ates. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH

SECOND Street, have now open,
retyles of Fancy Silks.
lain Silks, of the new shades.
Neat Check Silks.
Spun Silk Plaids.
Printed Pongees and Foulards.
Elack and colored Corded Silks.
Black Taffetas and Gros de Rhines, &c. WIDE SHEETINGS.

Good Shirting Muslins by the piece,
Fine and low-priced Flannels.
Table Damasks and Napkins.
Spring Prints and Delaines.
COOPER & CONARD,
mh3 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. MARSEILLES! MARSEILLES!-A MARSILLES, for Basques, Children's Wear, &c.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
mh4
1008 CHESTNUT Street. PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. , DEALERS IN OIL PAINTINGS. ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE, and

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to off-r them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is desired. FAIRBANKS & EWING,

aplo-tf Masonic Hall, 715 Chestnut St. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1863 Our Periodical Literature. There are at least three first-class American periodicals on which the stamp of the American mind is deeply impressed—these are the National Quarterly Review, edited by Edward I. Sears, A. M.; the Atlantic Monthly, edited by Professor J. R. Lowell; and Harper's Magazine, which, without any avowed literary head, is admirably conducted. These three periodicals stand in the first rank. The two first are wholly original; the last is chiefly so. There are not more than three first-rate periodicals in Engand. There is actually no Review in Eng. land equal to Mr. Sears' National Quarterly; no Magazine as good as Harper's or the Atlantic Monthly. Now and then, to be sure, some very brilliant or very learned article does appear in an English quarterly or monthly, which sets the world talking or thinking—for half an hour. It fizzes and goes round, like a Catharine wheel, or ascends like a rocket, but then is the end of it. The articles in our magazines are better. on the whole, than any that their British rivals now publish Even Temple Bar and the Cornhill, which promised so well at first, have settled down into dull respectabilities. The Edinburgh has declined since Macaulay ceased to write in it. The Quarterly has been slow since the death of Lockhart. Fraser's changed its very nature when Ma ginn and Mahony left it. Blackwood has never fairly held up its head since "glorious John" Wilson ceased to feed it from the fountain of his wonderful and prolific genius. The star of literature, like that of empire, is

NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW. A new number of the National Quarterly Review is just been published. It appears, we must say, with remarkable punctuality. It completes the sixth half-yearly volume, to which it gives title-page and index. We are disposed to consider this the best number yet issued,—more varied in subject, more able in treatment, more lucid in criticism, and not less fearless in truth-speaking. Its principa subjects are critical, scientific, and philosophica But there is also an infusion of the practical, which, no doubt, will interest business men and those who have an interest in "the almighty dollar" and its smallest fractions. Last September this Review contained an article on Quackery of Insurance Companies, which "fluttered the Volsci at Corolli," for it drew forth the indignation of the tribe of petty purpals which live upon insurance advertise the money expended for which is literally plundered rom the funds of the respective offices, inasmuch as hey are not read by the public in class-publications of small circulation and little reputation. Advertising is an excellent thing, but it is better to pay five dollars for an announcement in a journal circu lating 30,000 per diem, than to pay two dollars in one of which only 5,000 are sold. Of the propriety public department, whereby people's money may be any Philadelphia journalist had written, boldly but uly, only nine months ago, on the then suspected and indeed known-to-many, condition of the United (corner of Third and Chestnut streets), he might of the National Quarterly, the question of Insurance Quackery is again taken up, treated from its origin, and holdly laid bare; at the same time, justice is done to the Insurance Companies which are above censure, and of those beneath, not even the titles

culminating in the West.

in fiction, declares "the greater the truth, the greater the libel." The article cannot fail to be of use, if it only leads to this-before any one insures roperty or life let him carefully examin tain the character of the office to which he trusts his Works and Influence of Schiller, which really is a lography as well as a fine piece of analytical criticism; Lucian and his Times, which will introduce o many the earliest and severest as well as the be empered of keen satirists; Charlemagne and his Times, a fine historical study; and a rapid notice of J. Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist. Akin to this subject, too, is a lucid yet subtle essay on Orators and Eloquence, from which we give two brief ex-. "All eloquence, therefore, is the fruit of earnest ness. The orator's soul must be in his accents; must modulate his tones, control his speech, and inspire his utterance. It must speak with all its tongues and voices—as Cæsar's wounds were orators neither dumb nor mute in the Senate house of Rome.

neither dumb nor mute in the Senate house of Rome. If must be read in the eye, heard on the tongue, and legible in every feature. In deep and earnest feeling alone is the magic that shall touch the heart. The intellect alone in vain essays this strange power; she may, indeed, atrike the chords of the mystic lyre, but, no music will respond; no song be sung; no anthem of grandeur roll its rich measures along; no choral strains bring down an answering gift from heaven. The heart must speak; and then not even Memnen's lips shall murmur such sweet music, though more than an earthly sun send his royal though more than an earthly sun send his royal beams of light and warmth upon him.

"Simulated feeling will not do; the tears must be real; they must not only fill the eyes, but flow from the heart. Curran, intellectually, was quite inferior to Duyle, but he was the gray the senter for the the heart. Curran, intellectually, was quite interior to Burke, but he was the greater orator, for he sooner reached the sympathies of the masses; swayed them as forest trees are swayed by resistless tempests and storms; and that power which he in so remarkable a degree possessed and exercised, gave him a decided advantage over that wonderful statesman, philosopher, and orator—that man whose name is but another for genius and learning.

And were men not cramped by artificial rules, we should see natural, and hence expressive, grace of action in all.

"In the instances already named is found some share of that grace and ease discovered only among the cultivated and the polished. But every man who rises to eminence as an orator learns by experience to solve this problem for himself, and discards all institutes and mechanical formulas as unnatural restraints upon the freedom of nature, destructive alike to grace, beauty, and power of expression, and adopts from choice, what nature, wisest mother of us all, suggests and feaches. Every great orator, therefore, has a manner of his own; he paints his own great picture, having found his own pigments and mixed his colors, and laid them on the canvas of his own genius and inspiration. He copies no one; or if he copies, he still retains his individuality; the work is his and not another's the beauties and glories of the composition attest his claim to their authorship. His oratory is as peculiar to him as the cast of his countenance. His manner is the result of the emotion he feels, and is peculiar to him as the cast of his countenance. His manner is the result of the emotion he feels, and is peculiar to the color and tone of his thought and expression. Nor is he troubled by the theory of action; he thinks not of his hands nor his feet; he has no solicitude about his gestures; he is oblivious to everything mechanical and constrained; he trusts to himself and nature; he is received into her family; he becomes her child; he is crowned her son and rightful heir! A happy manner is a great accomplishment; but if the orator have it not, he thinks not of it, but gives himself up to his theme and to the inspiration it enjoins, nor wastes his time in grasping shadows. He cannot afford to waste the thunder of reason, nor the lighting of conviction; nor the penetrating fires of argument, for the sake of obtaining the outward graces of the schools. Think, if you can, of Chalmers, the great Scotch orator and divine, This is finely because truly written, and the whole article abounds in thoughtful passages like this. The remaining papers treat of Astronomical Theories, Electro-Magnetism and Kindred Sciences Reviewer partly bases his remarks on "The Philocophy of the Human Voice," by our townsman Dr. James Rush-a work of great acumen and merit. Forty pages of general criticism upon the recent

books of the season complete this number. The

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL. The illustrated articles this month are "Annew volume of African adventure, which we no ticed lately; "A Few Days in Moscow," by J. Ross Browne; four new chapters of "Romola, by Miss Evans. There are numerous novelettes—viz, The Widow Thorne's First Marriage, by N. G. Shepherd; My Thanksgiving, by Rose Terry; For Better, for Worse, by Caroline Chesebro; The Grand Idea, (really a practical as well as a clever sketch,) by J. W. Watson; and Kitten, by Louise Chandler Moulton. Here we must interject the remark that, in two of these tales, the incidents are almost identical. In "My Thanksgiving," and

reverest personal character ever put in print. It makes one anxions to read the book itself, and an able review of it in another part of the number; (by Mr. Guernsey, we suspect,) adds to that desire. We would suggest, however, that it is scarcely fair to sneer at Louis Navoleon for having "carried a club" would suggest, however, that it is scarcely fair to sneer at Louis Napoleon for having "carried a club as a special policeman" in London in 1848. A Charist demonstration was expected and dreaded. All ranks, all ages volunteered to act for the defence of ublic order. The Earls of Eglinton, Chesterfield, and Wilton, the Duke of Beaufort, and other noblemen, volunteered to act as special constables, and Napo leon, their intimate, who had been protected in his xile by British law, did the same. Is firis a thing to taunt him with? "A Queen's Day," by J. H. Siddons, is curious as containing a guess-work account of the manner in which Queen Victoria passes

her day. He describes the "Gentlemen-at-Arms as a corps, each of whom pays £1,300 for his comnission, the fact being that, for some time past, this purchase-gystem has been abolished and the compissions are given to deserving military and haval veterans. He says, "I once held one of these commissions; and after, by selling the commission which I had bought, I had relinquished the weary rivilege of standing bolt upright for four hours i he presence of the Sovereign and the Court. I held small appointment in the royal housel We affirm that J. H. Siddons, (neither in that alias nor in his real name,) ever did hold one of these ons; and as for residing in a royal palace; as one of the royal household, the only dwelling elonging to the Queen in which he could have re sided (and did, if we recollect rightly) was the Queen's Bench, on the Surrey Side of Lor

rendered useless by the abolition of imprisonment statements about himself is not very reliable authority respecting other people. The Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer are very good this month: In the May number will be commenced a series of Papers, by B. J. Lossing, entitled "Scenes in the War of 1812," from original drawings by Chapin; Wolf, Zweeker, Perkins, Stephens, Voight; Hoppin, Jewett, and McClenan. We have received larper from J. B. Lippincott & Co. and from Peter

son & Brothers. STATES IN REBELLION.

Reported Injury to some of Admiral Farra-gut's Vessels-Rumored Failure of the Union Troops on the Sunflower River-Operations in Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida-Scarcity of Provisions—The Rebel Authorities Impressing Corn and Cat HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 28. March 28.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th notes the exeution, by hanging, of Captain M. De Hart, of Aransas, who was sent out by Gen. Herron, of the
J.S. Army, to clear the White River district of
ngram's guerilla band. Ingram's guerilla band.
Captain H. Webster has been tried by court-martial in Richmond, and sentenced to be hung on the third of April, for the murder, in Fauquier county, of Captain Simpson, Confederate army.
The railroad bridge over Holston river at Zollicoffer, Tennessee, which was destroyed by the Union army, has been repaired, and the trains are now running over it. At Lynchburg, on Wednesday, the fine grades of tobacco sold for \$3.50 per pound, and smoking tobacco ranged from \$1.25@1.75. The demand was greater than the supply. REBEL REPORTS OF THE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI—RUMORED DISAS-TERS TO THE FEDERAL FLEET. VICKSBURG, March 25.—Two of the enemy's gunoats attempted to pass down the river this morning. poars attempted to pass down the river this morning.

Our batteries opened upon them with effect. One of
the vessels was annk when opposite the batteries,
and the other was badly riddled.

She now lies opposite the canal batteries, and it is
expected that she also will be sunk. She was set on
fire, but the fiames appear to have been extinguished.

The firing of our batteries was splendid. Almost
every shot took effect.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

JACKSON, Miss., March 25.

To General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:
The following was received this morning from General Stevenson:
Four boats came to the turn at sunrise. Two attempted to pass, but oneawas sunk with all on board, and the other lies at the mouth of the canal, and is apparently disabled. OFFICIAL DESPATCH. I. C. PEMBERTON, Lieutenant General Commandin REPORTED FAILURE OF THE SUNFLOWER RIVER EXPEDITION. MIOBILE, March 24, via Vieksburg.—On Saturday morning Col. Ferguson, commanding the batteries at the junction of Deep creek and Sunflower river, thirty-five miles above its junction with the Yazoo, repulsed the enemy, and destroyed, it is said, three gunboats, driving the balance back.

Col. Ferguson has sufficient strength to hold the enemy in check, and recommended that reinforcements be sent in the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat. This movement on the part of the enemy was to flank our batteries on Hayne's Bluff, on the Yazoo. ADVANCE ON FORT PEMBERTON. MOBILE, March 26.—The Appeal of the 24th has a following despatch, dated Fort Pemberton, the the following despatch, dated Fort Pemberton, the 21st:

"The occasional booming of cannon up the river tells us that our boys are after the Yankees.

"The Chillicothe is almost awreck. The quarter-gunner's body has been found. He appears to have been killed by a shot from our heavy guns, which passed through the boat's iron mail.

"The Appear says, the repulse of the enemy in their attempts to enter the Sunflower river has been definitely ascertained. The fleet was driven back, and a large number of their barges captured.

"The enemy are reported to have made another advance against Fort Pemberton with increased strength.

importance of holding the position seems to be appreciated by our authorities." THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOGA, Tenn., March 25.—All is quiet. No fighting has taken place since Morgan's engagements at Liberty.

The Federal forces still occupy Murfreesboro.

Our scouts are in Lebanon, and operating along the banks of the Cumberland, from Lebanon to Stone's river.

Accounts from the north bank of the Cumberland report that the Yankees are destroying all the farming implements they can find, and foraging the whole country. The inhabitants are compelled to hide their provisions. provisions.

A force of five thousand Yankee infantry occupy Gallatin, and the Louisville road is strongly guarded. It is reported that the Yankees have destroyed the Stone-river railroad and sturnpike bridges between Murfreesboro and Nashville. Millengeville, Ga., March 25.—The General Assembly convened in extra session and was organzed to-day. Governor Brown sent in a message, in which he recommended the restriction of cotton planting to a quarter of an acre to each hand, under a heavy penalty. He argues the necessity of the cause for his action by presenting the possible scarcity of He recommends that further restrictions be put upon the distillation of spirits, so as to prevent the use of potatoes, peas and dried peaches for that Confederate States by Georgia, as calculated to impair the confidence of capitalists and to injure the credit of the State both at home and abroad, while it can do the Confederacy no good.

He recommends that Congress be requested to levy a tax to repay the interest on the whole debt and create a sinking fund to extinguish the whole debt gradually. He argues in favor of a cordial support being given to the Confederate Government and Administration. and Administration.

He recommends an increase of the salaries of the State officers, and desires the Legislature to devise the best plan of furnishing laborers for the coast defences. He also recommends that the State cars be used to carry corn to the destitute portion of the State. An amendment of the militia laws of the State is also recommended. REPORTED EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA. MOBILE, March 25.—Official intelligence has been received of the evacuation of Pensacola by the ene-The garrison of the town and all the other troops that could be spared have been sent to General FROM SAVANNAH. FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—Two captains and six privates of the 48th New York Regiment were captured by our men yesterday while en route from Port Pulaski to Ossaboro. A large lot of letters and a paper mail were also captured.

The Yankees came three miles out of Jacksonville yesterday, burned the State House, and tore up several miles of railroad track. We opened fire upon them, and they hurried off. They are coming out again to day, and a considerable fight is expected. SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.

(From the Richmond Scatinel, March 24.]

There is abundance of food in the South, the difficulty being in its distribution. Richmond has at this moment a good if not a full supply of flour, bacon, rice, sugar, molasses, coffee, &c., in the hands of merchants, and more than the usual supply of these articles, or of some of them, in the hands of wealthy and independent heads of families, who, apprehending a scarcity, have laid in largely for the future. There is as much or more grain than usual in most of the country that trades with Richmond. For want of labor and of means of transportation in many instances, the crops of several years are still on the farms that produced them. Besides, the farmers are to some extent hoarding provisions of all kinds, for fear of a future scarcity. Thus in town and country the fear of future scarcity is begetting present inconvenience. As the time for new crops of vegetables and grain approaches, this fear will pass away, and much that is hoarded will be ting present inconvenience. As the time for new crops of vegetables and grain approaches, this fear will pass away, and much that is hoarded will be sent to market. Besides, for months past the state of the weather and the roads has prevented the tending of provisions by wagons or carts, in a great measure, either to towns our allroad depots. In a very short time this evil will cease, and large quantities of provisions, now held up for good weather and better roads, will be sent to market.

So farsa the currency question bears upon the weather and better roads, will be sent to market. So far as the currency question bears upon the supplies of food, we leave it with hope and confidence to the wisdom of our rulers. To hammer at it in the papers is to foment foolish panics, but we feel it our duty to assure our readers that there is not the slightest cause to apprehend famine. PRESENT TO GEN. LEE. We have seen the beautiful gold spurs sent to General Robert E. Lee by some of his friends and admirers in Prince George s county, Maryland. They were very neatly ornamented and suitably inscribed. By all the rules of chivalry General Lee has won his spurs as a true knight, and so the ladies and generatemen of Prince George's have emphatically pronounced, and bestowed them accordingly. Long may be wear them.

IMPRESSMENTS OF PROVISIONS. IN TEXAS.
The Confederate News, published at Jefferson,
Texas, has a long article upon "Impressments in WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN PORTION AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURES OF
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURES OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers suppled at Yeary Low PRICES FOR CASH.

The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Press, in as a long article upon "Impressment in The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Press, in as a long article upon "Impressment in The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Press, in as a long article upon "Impressment in The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Press, in as a long article upon "Impressment in The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Press, in as a long article upon "Impressment in The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Press, in as a long article upon "Impressment in The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Press, in the 2st of March. The steamer Cluyd Conviction of Press, and a long in the wast of the 2st of March. The steamer Cluyd Conviction of Press, and a long article upon "Interest Times of the 2st of March. The steamer Cluyd Conviction of Press, and a long article upon "It says:

But as hort time since, the people of this State was treamed the Press, and a military despot, clothed with unlimited and undefined powers, established in each county and freemen, like since, seen and a military despot, clothed with unlimited and undefined powers, established in each county and freemen, like since, were compelled to procure and of the short with the size of the pressure of the stream of the pressure of the stream of the pressure of the stream of the stream of the pressure of the stream of the pressure of the stream of the pressure of the stream of the stream of the pressure of the stream of the pressure of the stream of the pressure of the stream of the pre

THREE CENTS.

IN GEORGIA. The leading editorial of the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 8th instant is a prolonged remonstrance against the remorseless selectre and impressment of property by the rebel Government new taking place all over the South. It pronounces such impressment "an arbitrary, high-handed measure for which there can be no pullation," and says that, "if persisted in, it will drive the people from the production of all articles of prime necessity, except what may be sufficient for the necessities of their families, thus sapping the very foundations of the Confederate Covernment, and even of society, in the Confederate States." Government, and even of society, in the Confederate States."

The Columbus (Gr.) Sun of March 13 has the following upon the same subject:

"Considerable excitement prevailed on the streets yesterday in consequence of the seizure of bacen in the hands of private parties by a person claiming to be an agent of the Confederate Government. The person who made the seizures is a young man, represents his name as Sperry, and claims to be acting under authority from the Secretary of War. He had made never is eizures when his authority was questioned, and himself arrested by the eivil authorities, and placed in the castedy of the sheriff to await his trick on Saturday morning next.

"Thus the matter stands. We presume the case will be disposed of on Saturday, when we will take pleasure in reporting the proceedings.

"Bacon was retailing before the seizures at 80" cents. We venture the prediction-that it will be up to \$1.25 in a few day—all the result of seizures." to \$1.25 in a few day.—all the result of seizures."

EUROPE. Advices by the "Asia" at New York to the 15th instant-Langiewicz Declared Dic-tator of Poland-He has an Army of Fifty Thousand Men-The Iron-clad Question— Lord Lyons on Recognition—Commercial Intelligence, &c. SANDY HOOR, March 28, 10 o'clock A. M.-The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th, has arrived off this point. The steamer Nova Scotian arrived at Liverpoo

Polish affairs are unchanged. Mr. Mason is still urging the recognition of the South, and claiming the nullity of the blockade. The Emancipation Society of Manchester has sen a protest to Earl Russell against the course of the Sovernment in allowing vessels for the rebels to be fitted out in England. Earl Russell replied that evidence, on oath, was required to enable proceedings to be taken.
The U.S. steamer Tuscarora was at Madeira on he 5th of March, and was to sail on the 7th for The pirate Alabama was spoken on the 23d of February, in latitude 30 N., longitude 44 W. She reported that she had destroyed thirty-four Federal rpentine. The diplomatic correspondence of the British lished.

Mr. Adams' letters refer principally to the affair of the Alabama. He complains of the course pursued by England in the matter.

The London Times, in its comments on this correspondence, says that the irritation which is so clearly displayed on both fides is a proof that England had not unduly inclined to either side of the controversy, but has maintained her neutrality. The Times rejiterates its argument against the charge that England is accountable for the proceedings of the Alabama.

A Confederate loan of three millions sterling was specied to be introduced in the Paris and London arkets during the week following the departure of the steamer Asia. the steamer Asia.

Messrs, Pilkington Brothers, American merchants at London and Liverpool, had suspended. Their liabilities amounted to £40,000 sterling.

The proceedings of the British Parliament are unto prevent the Admiralty from constructing any more wooden vessels with iron plating; but his resolution for that purpose was rejected.

It is reported that considerable irritation and discontent are springing up among the operatives of Langashire.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION. The accounts of the Polish insurrection continuous bevague. The insurgents are now computed a 0,000. Collisions between the Government forces and the insurgents are reported, with varying results, but no decisive fight has yet taken place.

Langiewicz, the new Polish dictator, was reported to be in a position for battle. to be in a position for battle.

There was much activity in diplomatic circles in Paris on the subject of the insurrection.

A great demonstration took place at Marseilles in favor of Poland, during which the residence of the Russian Consul was threatened with violence by the mob.

A deputation had an interview with Lord Palmerston, urging the interference of England in favor of Poland, even at the expense of war, which would be popular in such a cause. Lord Palmerston refused to commit himself. FRANCE. The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount from 5 to 4½. The cash on hand in the bank has increased to the extent of fifty-four millions of ITALY.

The new Italian loan has been officially promulgated by royal decree.

The rate of emission is 71. The contract is for seven hundred millions lire of the loan to be raised by national enterprise. by national subscription.

MASON AND EARL RUSSELL.

The Manchester Guardian of the 14th instant contains the text of the correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Mason, "Confederate" Commissioner, extending over the period between April, 1862, and the end of last month. Mr. Mason's letters urge the Government to recognize the Confederate States and to break the blockade. He goes into long arguments on international law; but most of Earl Russell's replies are merely courteous acknowledgments of having received his communications. On the 2d of August, however, Earl Russell writes:

"In the face of the fluctuating events of the war; the alternations of victory and defeat; the capture of New Orleans; the advance of the Federals to Corinth, to Memphis, and the banks of the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, contrasted, on the other hand, with the failure of the attack on Charleston and the retreat from before Richmond; placed, too, between allegations so contradictory on the part of the contending powers, her Majesty's Government are still determined to wait."

In the beginning of this year, Mr. Mason addressed to the Foreign Office a letter merely dated "January, 1863," in which he objects to the views of the English Government on the subject of blockades. In reply to this, Earl Russell writes:

"I have, in the first place, to assure you that her Majesty's Government would much regret if you should feel that any want of respect was intended by the circumstance of a mere acknowledgment of your letter having hitherto been addressed to you. With regard to the question contained in it, I have to say that her Majesty's Government see no reason to Lord Lyons of the 16th February last. It appears to her Majesty's Government to be sufficiently clear that the declaration of Paris could not be intended MASON AND EARL RUSSELL. to her Majesty's Government to be sufficiently clear that the declaration of Paris could not be intended to mean that a port must be so blockaded as really to prevent access in all winds, and independently of whether the communication which might be carried on in a dark night, or by means of small low steamers or coasting craft creeping along the shore; in short, that it was necessary that communication with a port under blockade should be utterly and absolutely impossible under any circumstances.

"In further illustration of this remark, I may say there is no doubt that a blockade would be in legal existence although a sudden storm or change of wind occasionally blew off the squadron. This is a change to which, in the nature of things, every blockade is liable. Such an accident does not suspend, much less break, a blockade. Whereas, on the contrary, the driving off a blockading force by a superior force does break, a blockade, which must be renewed de novo, in the usual form, to be binding upon neutrals. The declaration of Paris was, in truth, directed against what were once termed 'paper blockades'; that is, blockades not sustained by any actual force, or sustained by a notoriously inadequate naval force, such as the occasional appearance of a man-of-war in the offing, or the like. The adequacy of the force to maintain the blockade must, indeed, always, to a certain extent, be one of fact and evidence; but it does not appear that, in any of the numerous cases brought before the prize courts in America, the inadequacy of the force has been urged by those who would have been most interested in urging it against the legality of the seizure.

"The interpretation, therefore, placed by her Majesty's Government on the declaration of Paris was that a blockade, in order to be respected by neutrals, must be practically effective. At the time I wrote my despatch to Lord Lyons her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the blockade of the Southern ports could not be otherwise than so regarded; and certainly the manner

THE IRON-CLAD QUESTION. In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Mr. Linday called attention to the state of the navy, and "That it is not expedient to commence at the present time building wooden ships which were to be cased with iron armor plates."

He spoke at length in favor of iron ships over those built of wood and merely plated with iron.

A general debate enaued, most of the speakers agreeing with Mr. Lindsay's views, and condemning the policy of the Admiralty.

Lord Falmerston complained that a veryone-sided view of the question had been taken. In the course of his remarks, he said that the iron frigate Warrior fouled so much that she lost a knot an hour in speed every six weeks she was afloat. No vessel with an iron bottom could be sent to distant service for a length of time, and it was necessary to have armorplated vessels with bottoms of wood if England was to be on an equality with other nations who possessed such vessels. The French had seven, and the Admiralty proposed to add five to the fifteen ironplated ships now building. He besought the House to leave the question to the discretion of the Government.

Mr. Lindsay's motion was finally rejected by a Mr. Lindsay's motion was finally rejected by a vote of 164 to 81. vote of 184 to 81.

The Inman line has been reinforced by the addition of a steamer, called the City of Cork. The new steamer City of London is also nearly ready to take its place in this line.

Messrs. Guion & Co. are inaugurating a line of steamers to convey emigrants from Liverpool to New York. The steamer Louisiana was to sail on the 21st of March. The steamer City of Cork would also sail on the same day, as next weeds in the

THE WAR PRESS,

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 9.00 ...... 32.99

LORD LYONS ON "RECOGNITION." THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Langiewicz was, on the 12th inst., formally proclaimed Dictator of Poland by he Revolutionary party at Warsaw.

The Poles have defeated the Russians in battle The Paris Mondeur has positive information that he Archbishop of Warsaw is among the members of the Polish Council who have tendere signations.

The Spanish Government has refused to permit the holding of a meeting at Madrid in favor of the Commercial Intelligence. Breadstuffs are advancing. The Provision market is dull.

92%.
HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week, 7,000 bales. The market is firmer, with an advance. New Orleans tres ordinaire 280f, bas 265f. Stock in port, 49,000 bales. The Soldiers of Massachusetts.

IBefore Mr. Alderman Beitler. J

Lost or Stolen.

A woman, pretty well advanced in years, named Ann Budd, was arraigned before Mr. Alderman Beitler, on Saturday afternoon, on the suspicion of having stolen a sum of money amounting to between \$1,400 and \$1,600 in United States Treasury notes, belonging to Jesse R. West, an old man, for many years a farmer in New Jersey. From the evidence adduced at the hearing it seems that Mr. West had recently taken hous No. 611 South Second street, to live in for the remaining portion of his days. He engaged as his housekeeper Mrs. Ann Budd, who had kept house for him before. On Friday he purchased two or three chairs from a dealer at the corner of Second and Queen streets, and paid for them from a pocketbook containing all his money, which he replaced, or he thinks he did, in the inside breast pocket of abade. When he arrived he felt very tired, satdown, laid his shead into the lap of the housekeeper and soon fell asleep. After he awakened she took a walk to a neighbor's house. I uring her absence he felt for his money. It was gone. When she returned, he informed her of the loss, and said that nobody could have taken the money but herself. She stoutly denied the insinnation, and suggested that he may have lost it, that he might have misplaced the book under his vest, and in walking it dropped on the pavement. At her suggestion head vertised one bundred dollars reward for the recovery of the book and its contents He, would not charge her directly with purloining the money, but she might have done is.

The dealer from whom Mr. West purchased the chairs testified that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, after paying for the chairs, Mr. W. returned the book to might have done is.

The dealer from whom Mrs. Budd, I have but little to say; I really do not know anything about it; if he thinks I have his money, let him keep on thinking so; I know to have the supplied of the specker of the number of persons, not one of whom, as she avers, ever charged her with stealing anything THE POLICE.

Alleged Larceny.

Alleged Larceny.

A young man, known as John Price, alias Reddy, was arrested at the Continental, on Saturday evening, by Officer Russell, on the charge of stealing, a box of cigars from the store of Mr. Horn, Continental building, fronting on Ninth street. It seems the defendant went into the store and secreted a box of cigars beneath his coat, and then passage way leading to Chestuit street. A piece of the box lid being loose, fell of the or. Finding that he was thus discovered, he rain and threwing the box down, dodged around to the store and service of the box lid being loose, fell rain and threwing the box down, dodged around to make the second light of the store of the second light and the second light of the store of the second light of the second lin [Before Mr. Alderman Dougherty.]

[Before Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.]
Alleged Disorderly House.

EBefore Mr. Commissioner Heazlett.

Bound Over.

On Saturday afternoon the counsel in the case of the captain and the two mates of the ship Northampton, charged with cruelty to the seamen on-board of said ship, on the recent voyage-from Liverpool to this port, summed up the argument and submitted the cause to the decision of Mr. Commissioner Heazlett. Captain Morse was discharged. Thomas Payne and John C. Noonan were bound over to answer at the United States Court.

Supreme Court at Nişi Prius—Justice Wood-ward.

The City of Philadelphia vs. The Lombard and South streets Passenger Railway Company. An application for a special injunction to restrain defendants from removing the cobble stones, on the streets of their proposed railway, until they have first secured the assent of City Councils therete. Before reported. The argument on this motion was concluded on Saturday by Benj. H. Brewster, Esq., for the Company, and Frederick C. Brewster, Esq., City, Soliettor for the City, and the Court held the desenandes advisement. ourt held the case under advisement The following decisions were rendered on Saturday: By Junes Thompsoy.—Oakley vs. De Grath. Injune By Juner Thomson.—Oakley vs. De Grath. Injunction granted.
Marion Reneficial Society. Charter granted.
In re David Campbell. Auditor's report confirmed.
J. Colman Drayton's estate. Petition for appointment of guardian. Petition not granted.
De Hartys Neager. Motion for sectivo; to bring suit.
Motion granted.
Bestate of Letitia White. Exceptions to auditor's report. Report confirmed.
Bx Jungh Lipston.—Gallagher vs. Vansyckle. Cortionari. Rule to quash writ discharged.
White vs. Martin. Rule for new trial discharged.
Conklin vs. Piper. Quo worranto. Judgment for defendant.

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the The money must always accompany the order, and Postmusters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, az extra copy of the Paper will be given. Polish rebellion; and though it is far from saying that Poland, if left to herself, will be eventually a vatch for the Russian power, yet it is fully established that it is a great national war of independence. So far from the rebellion being crushed, it seems not impossible that it will break down the Russian pow, w. for a time at least, far beyond the limits of the cc uventional kingdom of Poland. In the more rugged and woody parts of the country Russian authority is almost at an end.

The Timeself was fally expressed the sorrow and anger ne I) as filly expressed the sorrow and anger h which the English people behold the sufferings an unturate nation. The reply from St. ersburg, to a courteous letter of the Emperor of

of an unit that the period of the Emperor of the French, is said to be a refusal on the part of the French, is said to be a refusal on the part of the Czar to make any concessions to Poland, or listen to saything about of unconditional submission.

The Morning Professys the English Government do not propose to in terfere between the Czar and the Polish insurgents; they simply counsel moderation and justice, and a return to the observance of the letter of solemn treadies.

At produmation of the Revolutionary Committee A proclamation of the Revolutionary Committee was published at Wayner, denourcing those whom it terms the intermous men who would lay Poland, vantuished and dishondred, at the feet of the tyrant. The proclamation also states that the committee, in emancipating the peasants, is not led by the fartantic theories which elsewhere threaten to upset European society.

Six thousand muskets, which were to have been claudestinely zent from i Pruzzis through the Danulain Principalizes, had found their way into the hands of the Pokish insurjents had burned several the information the insurjents had burned several mue information the insurjents had burned neveral railway bridges in the rear of Scenovitz, to prevent the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

It is asserted that an official report has been adhered by twelve priests to the Arrhemandrite of Wilna, pointnigout that the peasan by of the districts of Wilna and Grodne are fa vorable to the insurrection, and only await success to return to the Roman Catholic religion.

The President transport and control of the religion. Athonic rengion.
The Russian troops and committed in seacres are Duernowice, in the district of Bläla. They also profaned and plundered the churches.

Among the diplomatic correspondence lately pub-shed is a letter from Lord Lyons, written just fiter the successes of the Democratic party in the lections, in which he states that several leaders of after the successes of the Democratic party: elections, in which he states that several lead that time was inopportune, and would weaken them and strengthen the war party. He remarks that be-fore the elections are inclination to a peace policy was so ill received that a strong declaration in favor clamoring for a more vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

Referring to the opinions of those who recommend
mediation as preliminary to the recognit on of the
Southern Government, Lord Lyons said:

"I do not clearly understand what advantage is
expected to result from a mere recognition, and I
presume the European Powers do not contemplate
breaking the blockade by, force of arms, or engaging
in hostilities with the United States in support of
the independence of the South."

With reference to the apprehensions of some who
feared an attack on Canada in the event of a reconstruction of the Union, Lord Lyons writes:

"If the reconstruction be still possible, I do not
think we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious
to Great Britain."

The Provision market is dull.
London.—Consols 92½ 92½.
Liverpool., Saturday evening.—Cotton—Sales
to-day, 12,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with
an advance of ½d.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady. Wheat firm and
active. Corn dull and declining. Provisions quiet,

Boston, March 28.—The Legislature of this State to-day adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution tendering the soldiers of Massachusetts the thanks of the Commonwealth for the services they have rendered in the war for the restoration of the Union, and pledging such reinforcements to their support as the national authority shall from time to time demand.

He Modifies his Evidence.

In the recent abduction case, heard before Mr. Alderan Beitler, one of the witnesses, calling himself Henry Roumertze, testified that the person whom, he saw in e tailor store under the Continental was the same as the interfered with the nurse at Seventh and Market reels. On Saturday Mr. Roumertze called upon the derman and desired to state that, after due reflection, e could not say positively that he was the same man, at he rather entertained the opinion that he was not be same individual. This counter statement makes a conderful difference, so far as the charge of conspiracy concerned.

[Before Mr. Alderman McMullin.]

A Man Stabbed in the Neck. A Man Stabbed in the Neck.

On Saturday, a woman named Catharine Buckley, residing on Bird's alley, near the Southwark Hall, was arraigned on the charge of stabbing a man named Sheerer in the neck, either with a pair of scissors or a small knife. Mr. Sheerer resides up town, and is said to be a married man. He was at the residence of Mrs. B. on Friday evening when he received the stab. The provocation for the use of the weapon has not been publicly stated. Mrs. B. was committed to await the result of the injuries to Mr. Sheerer.

On Saturday morning two young women, giving the names of Mary Oat and Ellen Boyd, were arraigned on the charge of Keeping a disreputable house in a small alley in the vicinity of Twenty-Rith and Wallace streets. The place had been complained of as the resort of drunken and vicious people. The defendants were required to enter hall in the sum of \$500 sech, to answer at court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Phompson and Ludlow.