THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

HIR TROOPS LANDED ON JOHN'S ISLAND.

Skirmishing Commenced.

HE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

STIRRING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.—Yester

day's Richmond Dispatch says that Pensa-

cola was fired by the Union soldiers about

the 23d ult., and most of the town destroy-

ed. The soldiers are going to reinforce

The enemy have landed in force on Sea-

prook's or John's Island. Three gunboats

and several transports are lying off the

place between ours and the enemy's pick-

ets. Our pickets are driven in, and the

General Hagood has ordered all the wo-

nen and children and non-combatants re-

moved from Adams' run, which is twenty

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of Rebel Cavalrymen—Movements of the Ememy—Col. Moseby not Wounded

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

April 4.—One of the most severe wind storms ever

experienced in this vicinity has prevailed during to-

Intelligence received to-day represents that all was

days ago at Catlett's Station. Hampton and Fitz Hugh Lee are said, by a de-

Hampton and Fitz Hugh Lee are said, by a deserter, to be at Culpeper with an estimated force of 2,500. Lee is to picket the Bull Run Mountains. There are no rebel forces between this and the Rappahannock, excepting those of Moseby and

Captain Jones, alias Farver. Moseby was not

unded, as reported, but lost seven men in the re-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April

5.—The snow storm of last night was very severe, and has made the roads in a terrible condition.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Driving out the Guerillas-Erection and

Designation of New Districts—Gen. Her-ron and His Army—Gen. Prentiss at Work —Report of a Cherokee Scont, &c.

GUERILLA COMBATS IN MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

o-day from a scout in Carroll's county, Arkansas

fter four skirmishes with the rebels, where he kill

ed twenty-two and took seven prisoners.

Captains Smith and McFarland were killed, and

Captain Walker is a prisoner. Our loss was one man wounded—not dangerously.

S. R. QURTIS,

A band of guerillas took the steamer Ham Gatty,

and murdered several soldiers and nine contrabands.

General Sloan telegraphs that Colonel King, who

is in pursuit, had two fights yesterday with the gue

illas, totally routing them, and mortally wounding

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF MISSOURI,

ST. Louis, March 30, 1863.

I. The District of Kansas, Major General Blunt ommanding, is hereby modified as follows: To exact the control of the control of

commanding, is hereby modified as follows: To ex-tend south to the Arkansas river; the eastern boundary line south of the Missouri river to be east line of the western tier-of counties in Missouri, and such line prolonged to the southern boundary. Other districts are modified, and commanders will report secordingly.

report accordingly.

II. Major General F. J. Herron will assume command of the Army of the Frontier.

III. The District of Southwest Missouri is extended southward to the Arkansas river, and Brigadier General J. M. Schofield is assigned to the com-

THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER AND ITS LEADER.

General Orders, No. 24.]

S. R. CURTIS,

Major General Commanding

Major General Comman Mojor General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief:

day, and is still raging to-night, accompanie

rfectly quiet in front of our lines yesterday

A rebel scout of twelve men were capture

sland. Skirmishing has already taken

General Banks.

Federals are advancing.

miles from Seabrook Island.

-Severe Storm.

sident the necessity of a transfer an attitude of hostility refusing his approval, assume an attitude of hostility to General Burnside. The publication of the order was accordingly clearyed for the time.

General Burnside came to Washington and laid General Burnside came to Washington and laid the order before the President, with the distinct the order before the President for the Potomac; proper command over the Army of the Potomac; proper command over the Army of the Potomac; and he asked the President to sanction the order, or and he asked the President to sanction the order, or and he resident acknowledged that General Burnside was President acknowledged that General Burnside was President acknowledged that General Burnside with rome of his advisers. To this General Burnside replied that, if the President took time for considerepiled that, if the President took time for considerepiled that, if the President took time for considered atonce. This the President declined to do. accepted atonce. This the President declined to do. accepted atonce. This the President declined to approve his order No. 8, but had concluded to relieve him from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and to appoint Gen. Hooker in his place. Thereupon General Burnside again Insisted that his resignation be accepted. This the President declined to do, and, after some urging, General Burnside consented to take a leave of absence for thirty days, with the understanding that at the end of that time he should be assigned to duty, as he deemed it improper to hold a commission as major general, and receive his pay, without rendering service therefor. General Burnside objected to the wording of the order which relieved him from his command, and which stated that it was at his own request, as being unjust to him, and unfounded in fact; but, upon the representation that any other order would do injury to the cause, he consented to let it remain as it then read.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION. Let no men be placed or kept in command of such men who have not the ability to command and the will to do; thus the errors and mistakes of the past will be avoided in the future, the fond hopes and anticipations of a true and loyal people realized, the Government vindicated, and rebellion speedily and forever crushed.

We know that this contest has cost us and will cost us treasures and blood—the best blood ever shed by any people in maintenance of their government and in defence of free mstitutions—the blood of the flower of our land. Let us not make their lives a vian offering, by for a moment entertaining the idea of a partition of our territory, which would forever involve us in anarchy and border wars, or by any involve us in anarchy and border wars, or by any base compromise with rebels.

We owe it to the noble dead who have shed their blood in founding and defending this, Goyernment; we owe it to ourselves; we owe it to the counties millions who are to come after us, to maintain this Government and the institutions we have inherited from our fathers—the richest legacy ever bequeathed by one generation to another—and to transmit them to our posterity, if not improved, certainly unimpaired.

to our posterity, if not improved, certainly unimpaired.

In conclusion, your committee will only say, that all the men who hold high positions in the army and navy, and have rendered valuable services to the country, with whom they have held intercourse, unite in the opinion that fighting, and only dighting, can end this rebellion; that every traitor in the land must and shall be made to acknowledge and yield absolute, unqualified, and unconditional obedience to the Constitution and laws.

And your committee believe this to be the sentiment, not only of the army and navy, but of every man in the country—traitors and cowards alone excepted.

B. F. WADE,

Z. CHANDLER,

On the part of the Senate.

W. GOOUH,

JOHN COVODE,

G. W. JULIAN.

M. F. ODELLI,

On the part of the House.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868.

Cotton and Gold. We have received an anonymous communication, which we print in another column. It is evident that the writer is in the drygoods business, and extremely indignant with our newspaper. It is not a custom with us to publish anonymous communications, but in the present case we do so, without even taking the liberty of making certain amendments in orthography and syntax, which will suggest themselves to the cool and natient reader. It seems that "B.A. & Co." (for our correspondent is evidently no ordinary writer, but, like Mrs. Malaprop's Cerberus, "three gentlemen in one,") is ambitious of editing this newspaper, or at least of reforming our opinions. Under our own humble management we regret to see that it is nothing but "tolerant and respectable," and unless we take the good advice of our multiplied correspondent we are to be made the subject of a "remonstrance." What a "remonstrance" means we do not exactly know, but we suppose it is something connected with the dry-goods business, and is terrible. We are unable to appreciate the claims of our correspondent upon THE PRESS, that he should take charge of us in such a summary manner. It is possible that "B. A. & Co." pays us three cents a day for THE PRESS, or it is probable we have charged him so much a line for introducing him to the trade as "a young man of steady habits who wishes to make himself generally useful as clerk, salesman, timekeeper, or any other kind of honest employment." We are still at "B. A. & Co.'s" service, and he will no doubt find the gentlemen of our counting-room as courteous and prompt as ever; but, on such subjects as those presented to us this morning, we must insist upon printing our own opinions at the risk of offending him, and those of his friends in the "wholesale and retail dry-goods business," who imagine that newspapers are to be managed by a "remonstrance," or to be intimidated by the impertinent threats of an anonymous correspondent.

In summing up the operations of each day's money market, we have frequently taken occasion to expose the designs of speculators in gold, and to assist Mr. Secretary Chase in his efforts to make it fall. In this we have merely followed the example of every loyal newspaper in the countryand the efforts of the Government, sustained by the loyal press, have been very successful. Gold has fallen very rapidly, and with it such staples as had been forced up to an unnatural and feverish price on account of the war. Cotton, which has been as much a subject of speculation as gold, and which has been advanced to an unjust and oppressive price by the efforts of men who see nothing in their country and its perils but an opportunity to make money, followed the example of the precious metal and also fell rapidly. "This decline," we said at the time, "must have an effect on all commodities, the prices of which must fall, and heavy dealers who have been decorating immense storerooms with various colored goods will pay dearly." "B. A. & Co." objects to this as something dishonest and false, or, to use his own inimitable phrase, is "a chimera in the fertile brain of your money correspondent," and goes on say that unless the "present difficulty abates speedily," there will be suffering and ruin. He mentions the names of some of our most respectable firms in this connection, and has the insolence to charge them with the contemplation of a course of action that will result in the suffering of thousands of poor operatives. We know enough of these firms to feel convinced that his assertions in relation to them are as unjust as those in relation to THE PRESS. No prudent business man will suffer from the fall in gold and cotton. There are dealers, however, who have purchased muslins and sheetings, and other dry goods, and stored them away in the hope of an advance. This has been done to an extraordinary extent; and it is the interest of all who have been doing this, to keep up the price of gold and the price of cotton, They thus become—thoughtlessly, it may be-enemies of the Government, and the allies of the South. They make it their interest to paralyze the Government's finances—take advantage of its necessities demoralize its credit—depreciate gold create distrust and enmity in foreign markets. Every defeat to our army is their gain every indication of disaster or intervention increases the value of their cotton; and if General GRANT were to be driven into the Mississippi and his army destroyed, it would give them thousands of dollars. These are the men who complain because The Press sustains the Government in its effort to maintain our credit, and prevent the oppression of the people. The loyal and safe man of business who buys from the best markets-keeps his stock in a reasonable state—sells at a just profit—and goes on from week to week balancing his ledgers, and depositing his small gains in the bank, is as anxious to see gold and cotton fall as we can possibly be. It increases his market, and does not decrease his profits. The speculator, however, is caught in the sterm and destroyed. We have no higher ambition than to serve

the business interests of Philadelphia and the day after the adjournment of the Fairfield Court. the cause of the Government. We are con- Mr. Olds wanted to give the Governor a taste of the vinced that these interests and those of the Government are similar, and that speculators and Secessionists are equally our enemies. If "B. A. & Co." can show us any line in this newspaper tending to weaken the interests of our fellow-citizens in whatever

lieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and also pronounced seatence of death upon eome dess tests who had been trid and convicted.

General Burnide states that he had become satisfied that it was absolutely necessary that some such examples should be made, in order to enable him to maintain the proper authority over the army under his command. The order was duly signed and issued, and only walted publication.

Two or three of his most frusted staff officera represented to General Burnside that should he then publish that order he would force upon the President the necessity of at once sanctioning it, or, by refusing his approval, assume an attitude of hostility to General Burnside. The publication of the order was accordingly delayed for the time. "B. A. & Co.," and at the risk of being inflicted with another communication like that we print this morning.

Promotion for Service.

Possibly as an acknowledgment for the nsolent manner in which the Marquis of HARTINGTON, eldest son of the Duke of DEvonshire, conducted himself in a Fifthavenue ball-room, at New York, some weeks ago, Lord PALMERSTON has made him a member of the British Government, by giving him the post of Junior Lord of the Admiralty. There are five such "Lords," each of whom receives \$5,000 a year, and it is happy for the Marquis that it is not in the least necessary that, in his new capacity, he should know a marling-spike from a yard, the tiller from the caboose, the windlass from the hatchway, the mainmast from the wheel. or the stem from the stern of a ship. The salary is of no importance to the heir of one of the highest titles and largest incomes in England, but the position introduces him into official life. The Marquis of HARTING-TON, who paraded in the New York ballroom with Confederate insignia attached to his button-hole, and was very soon compelled to remove the rebel badge or meet the personal consequences, had scarcely returned to England-where the tame of his 'noble" conduct had preceded him-when

he was selected, by "neutrality" PAL-MERSTON, to take office with him. Perhaps his polite behavior in New York recommended him for advancement. He is thirty years old, a major of militia, and has been M. P. for North Lancashire, where his father has large estates, since 1857. Hitherto. ne has contented himself with playing the humble part of "Orator Mum" in the House of Commons. No doubt, as "the most desartless man" among the young nobility, this "Most Noble the Marquis of HARTING-TON," (such is his designation,) will add dignity, if not ability, to Lord Palmerston's falling Ministry.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1863. The letter of Lord Lyons to Earl Russell. in which he so plainly stated the plan of the Secession conspirators, is still the subject of comment. The Democrats themselves are heartily ashamed of the part they are made to play before the diplomatic world. They find themselves quoted and recognized as the party against the country. They occupy towards the United States the position of the emigrés to the French Republic, and New York is now sneered at as the Coblentz of the Democratic party. I find this feeling to be more general among those Democrats that represent the adopted citizens of that party. I happened to be conversing recently with a gentleman whose enthusiasm for the Democracy was unbounded, and, having fled from the tyranny of England over the Irish race, was a fanatic in his love for freedom and his hatred of England ness, "what will my friends and companions and independent American thought, at the feet of an English minister? I became a Democrat as I loved bold and progressive ideas of freedom. I was taught to regard the party as Ireland's constant and impatient friend; its leaders denounced England's tyranny in the Senate and the House; and when the sacred hour of action arrived, the Democracy were to be our allies, to give us confidence and comfort, and to control public opinion in our behalf. Now I see them intriguing to place my adopted country at the feet of Ireland's tyrant, and the sword that oppressed me in the land of my birth is invoked for the downfall of the land of my adoption." The words of this true Irishman are generally felt and spoken, and the leaders of the Democracy feel humiliated and apologetic. They shrink from the act like incendiaries who find themselves discovered with the torch in their hand. I have the "leaders" themselves avow the inter-

not seen a single Democrat who endorses these leaders, and I have not heard one of view with Lord Lyons. Fernando Wood himself, the most extreme, and, if I can use the phrase, the most shameless of the New York "leaders," hurried into the newspapers to deny the suspicion of the New York Herald that he had been in collusion with the British Minister. When Fernando Wood finds a depth in political degradation that he shudders to tread, we can well imagine the feelings of the great mass of the party. It is not the deed these men dread, but the consequences of the deed. Like the bloodyminded Lady Macbeth, when she dreaded the failure of the assassination, the attempt, and not the deed, confounds them. If these men could have persuaded Lord Lyons

to throw the sword of England into the strife; if English men-of-war had broken our blockade, and English guns commanded New York harbor; if, in short, England had recognized the South, and sent her navy to enforce the recognition, do you think these men would have exhibited any sorrow? This was precisely what they hoped to attain: induce England to throw herself upon the North, and out of the struggle see a Southern Confederacy, whose northern boundary would be the Erie canal, or perhaps the lakes themselves, take its place among nations. You may think I am extravagant in making this supposition; but if you trace this conspiracy back step by step; if you compare dates and events and the temper of the people, you will find the coincidence startling. You, in Philadelphia, with your Union Leaguesyour fine system of organization—the cheerfulness that exists among loyal menand the confidence with which you lean upon one another—may smile at the idea of foreign intervention. But remember that the skies that overcast the country when these gentlemen sat in the parlors of Lord Lyons were far different from those that bend above us now. Remember the apathy, the hopelessness, the despair, that weighed upon us all. We had been beaten in the field, we had neglected to reap the fruits of victories, and when men saw an unsuccessful general going into retirement amid the shouts of a demoralized army, they looked with terror upon the future. If England ever had an

opportunity, it was at that time. She dreaded to accept it, and it passed away forever. The lesson it taught should be ever present to us. While we scorn any attempt at intervention or mediation; while we feel secure and joyful at the general manifestation of the public virtue, we should not forget the traitors who sought to overthrow us in the hour of our calamity, and who would again make the attempt if God in his good providence should see fit to chasten us once more.

Arrest of Governor Tod. of Ohio. CINCINNATI, April 4.-The sheriff of Fairfield Fairfield county. Common Pleas of Fairfield county in June next. When it was found that the sheriff was prowling When it was found that the sheriff was prowling around to nab him, the Senate undertook to hurry through a bill making it legal for Federal officers to arrest citizens of Ohio, which would have knocked the bottom out of the sheriff's warrant; but too many Senators were absent, and this falled.

The sheriff, meantime, gained access to the Governor's office and served his warrant. The Governor protested against being carried off ungaramonic vernor's office and served his warrant. The Governor protested against being carried off unceremoniously, and asked for delay till the morning train, but the officer was inexorable. The Supreme Court came to the resone with a writ of habeas corpus, and the Governor was released by giving ball to appear in the Fairfield Court in June next. The arrest had been arranged so as to throw the Governor in jail

"Butternut Bastile," but he failed.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS! WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1863. No Authority Granted for Raising Colored Troops in Philadelphia. The attention of the War Department having been called to a circular issued in Philadelphia, purporting to be from "Headquarters 1st Pennsylvanis Colored Brigade, No. 130 Vine street," being an appeal to colored people to form regiments and brigades, which is signed "William, Frishmuth, col. commanding; Colonel James Logan, Colonel W. H. Moore, Lieut. Colonel H. Yeager, Major Wm.

Lentz, and Adjutant James W. Allen," the following despatch has been sent in reply:

"No authority has been given by this Department to any person for raising colored troops in Philadelphia. The commanding officer's attention has been directed to the subject.

"EDWIN M. STANTON." Enters upon his Duties.

Hon. EDWARD MoPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, ex-Representative to Congress, will, on Monday, enter upon his duties as Deputy Commissioner of Interna Revenue. Mr. ESTEE has been efficiently acting in that capacity since the creation of the office, at the last session, his appointment, it is understood The Postal Convention of All Nations. Amongst the passengers on Saturday from New York for Southampton, per Hamburg mail steam-ship Saxonia, were the Hon. John F. Kasson, M. D., formerly First Assistant Postmaster Genera and Mr. ADOLPHE MCHLE, of New York, who go out to represent the Post Office Department at the Postal Convention of All Nations, to be held in Paris, France, during the month of May. One of the objects of this conference is to establish a uniform rate of postage to and from the United States.

The Gunboat Penobscot. The gunboat Penobscot, Commander DE HAVEN, which came to the Washington navy yard from the Wilmington blocksding station for repairs, has received a general overhauling, and is now nearly ready for sea again. She will probably not go back to the Wilmington station, as she is too slow o deal with the fast Clyde-built steamers that the rebels are running into Wilmington and which show their heels to the Mount Vernon the fastest vessel we have on that station. The propeller of the Penobscot, as with some others of her class has proved too small for her engines. The fact that for the eleven months the Penobsco was off Wilmington her fires were out less than te times, and during that time her screw made five mil hon six hundred thousand revolutions, shows the ing wear and tear our blockaders are subject o by the nature of the service. The Rebel Attack on Point Pleasant.

ters of the army:
General Schence's Headquarters, BALTIMORE, April 4.
To Major General Halleck, General in Chief: I have now, through Brigadier General SCAMMO Captain Carter's account of the Point Pleasan Va., affair. Captain CARTER had 60 men. He re orts 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 6 taken prisonersnaking our total loss 11. The rebels lost in killed, younded, and prisoners, 72; and so their raid, with heir largely superior numbers, was handsomely re-ROBERT C. SCHENCK

The following has been received at the headquar

Point Pleasant is at the mouth of the Kanawha river, Virginia. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Major General.

Movements of the Rebels-Brilliant Affair at Woodbury-Pemberton's Forces Pre-paring to join Johnston-Sudden Death of a Son of Gov. Andrew-Johnson-Dur Troops Active and Vigilant at all Points &c. NASHVILLE April 8.—Gen. Bragg has gone to Atanta, Ga., on official business.

Dick McCann has been arrested at McMinnville for edience of orders in leaving Brentwood on the

approach of Mitchell's forces. The rebels are fortifying themselves strongly s Palmyra. Gen. Crook's brigade captured twenty-five rebels at Carthage after a sharp skirmish. The river is falling.
CINCINNATI, April 4.—Dispatches from Murfrees ro' give an account of a brilliant skirmish on the ist instant. An expedition under Brigadier Genera Hazen and Colonel Enyard started for Woodbury to attempt the capture of the rebel force at that point One hundred of the 4th Ohio Cavalry accompanied The infantry surrounded the rebel camp and t

cavalry dashed in, but so vigorously that the rebels in suffering Ireland say, when they see this Democratic party, their ideal of free action were killed and wounded, and some thirty captured. Fifty horses, a number of mules, four wagons, and the rebel camp, were also captured. We had only The rebels, six hundred strong, were commanded by Colonel Smith. The expedition would have been eager. Gordon Granger's cavalry the next day killed one

rebel captain and a private, and captured two lieutenants and eight privates. Telegrams from Generals Hurlburt, at Memphis, Asboth, at Columbus; and Dodge, at Corinth, represent a heavy force of rebel cavalry on the Tennessee river about Florence. The rebels are constructing river about Florence. The rebels are constructing bridges in that section, and building floats for crossing the Tonnessee river, indicating a movement of the rebel army from Vicksburg to join Bragg, or an intention of the latter to move that way. If true, this news is important.

NASHVILLE, Epril 1.—Surgeon Charles Johnson, of the 1st Middle Tennessee Infantry, and a son of Governor Tohnson, was thrown from his horse. fovernor Johnson, was thrown from his horse o-day, and almost instantly killed. Fifteen rebel prisoners arrived from the front to

A Union man named Harper, who tried to evade the conscription, was murdered by guerillas on Thursday night, two miles from this city. His louse and buildings were also burned. MURFREESBORO, April 4.—General Palmer had another skirmish at Woodbury, driving the rebels off. The members of the Anderson Cavaly Regiment who refused to do their duty recently were condemned to death for mutiny; but Gen Rosecrans has nce, and the men are reisapproved of the senter turned to duty, their pardon being conditional on fuure good behavior.

We learn that the water continues to pour through

It is now believed that all the expeditions, inclu-

ling the one sent down the Yazoo\_river, have re-

urned or are returning to Young's Point, where, it

The Memphis Bulletin says the Federal battery op-

posite Vicksburg has silenced a battery on the op-

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—A special despatch from Cairc

to the Democrat says advices from Young's Point to Tuesday night had been received. They state that a large force of the enemy had been withdrawn from

the front to the rear of Vicksburg, in anticipation of an attack of the United States troops via the Yazoo

Pass or Haines' Bluff.
Yazoo City and Greenwood have also been

strengthened. The heavy guns have been moved from the river front to the rear of Vicksburg and

"Quakers" substituted.

During a very high wind on Monday night the

rebel gunboat Vicksburg broke from her moorings

Farragut's vessel.
Unless something is speedily accomplished by the

Yazoo expedition it is presumed that it will be

manding the rebel works in front of the canal com-

Among the Southern/Items of news received is one reporting the formation of a peace party headed by Henry S. Foote, Alexander Masley, editor of the

Henry S. Foote, Alexander Mastey, entor of the Richmond Whig, and others. Resolutions on the subject-will probably pass the lower House of Congress before the adjournment. It is said that the course of the Richmond Enquirer is disapproved by

The Chattanoga Rebel says a blow will be struck before June which will unfetter the long-manaoled State of Kentucky.

Reports from Columbus say that a force of seven

hundred rebels was discovered yesterday marching towards Hickman, with the intention of taking that

place. General Asboth started down this morning

with six hundred men, and a larger force is ready to

leave at a moment's notice.

CINCINVATI, April 4.—Passengers who arrived at

Cairo yesterday state that the late engagement or

Haines' Bluff was a failure. The fleet and trans-

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The attack on Fort Pemberton was recommenced on the 27th ult. by the gunboats Baron de Kalb and Chillicothe. The result is

Indications point to the abandonment of the Yazo

Pass expedition. A fleet of twelve transports, just out of the Pass, were ordered to return empty. Over

unders in position so as to reach Vicksburg. The 27th ult. was fixed for the attack, but it was

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, OFF NATOHEZ, Miss., March 17.

three hundred boats are now at Young's Point.

postponed in consequence of the storm.
Important news is daily expected.
ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT NATCHEZ.

Exposure of a Rebel Cabal.

the mayor, which read as follows:

ports returned to Young's Point.

Shelling from the nearest Federal battery

menced on Wednesday night.
A PEACE PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

many of the leading members of Congress.

and floated down the stream. She was captured b

own is submerged.

ampments further up the river.

The health of the troops is good.

is too strong for the transports.

Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Frontier, and will take his departure to-day to assume the command. The gallantry, distinguished valor, and uniform success of General Herron has aiready placed his name in the front rank of the younger class of commanders, made famous by gallant 'deeds. Distinguished for coolness and courage at Pea Ridge, where he was almost single-handed and alone, borne down by a score of rebels and taken prisoner, and kept with a broken ankle for hours, exposed to a storm of shot and shell from both armies, his gallant spirit chafing to get released, he has since that terrible day won unfading laurels in the decisive battle of Prairie Grove. won unfading laurels in the decisive thattle of Prairie Grove.

It is understood that his appointment to the present command will result in the inauguration of a very important expedition, in which celerity of movement and combination of the dissevered divisions of the Frontier army will follow. It would be premature at this time to be more definite; but that a movement is on foot, calculated to hurl a heavy blow on the enemy, is certain. It may be not improper to state that two divisions of the Army of the Frontier are now in Texas county, near Houston, and the third division is in the neighborhood of Springfield. These divisions will be concentrated, and Generals Vandever and Orme have been ordered to report to General Herron, to take command respectively of two of the above designated divisions. General Herron will proceed to Flouston, Texas county, and will be accompanied by his staff, viz.: Captain W. H. Clark, adjutant general; Captain J. Bradley, chief quartermaster; Captain J. D. Brewster, aid de-camp, and Licutenants A. Russell and D. P. Wight, aids.

GENERAL PRENTISS HEARD FROM. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Town of Lake Providence Submerged-Re turn of All of Our Expeditions to Young's Point—Bombardment of Vicksburg Com-menced—Admiral Farragut Captures a Rebel Gunboat—The Southern Peace Par-CAIRO, April 4.-Later news from below has been

the cut at Lake Providence, and nearly the whole The troops have been obliged to move their en-Tug boats can pass into the lake, but the current GENERAL PRENTISS HEARD FROM. A copy of the following order has been received zere. It needs no comment. The soldiers say

here. It needs no comment. The soldiers say amen:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF EAST ARRANSAS,

HELENA, ARK., March 24, 1863.

General Orders, No. 19.—M. M. Pomeroy, a citizen of Wisconsin, having been found within the lines of the army in this district, as correspondent of the La Crosse. Pemocral, a jewspaper published at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and there being ample evidence in the possession of the general commanding that he has been communicating to, and publishing in, said paper, over his signature as such correspondent, articles containing disloyal sentiments, and filled with remarks calculated to discourage and demoralize the army, as that he believes the war for the restoration of the Union to be "a murderous crusade for cotton and niggers," and the loyal soldiers of the armics operating in the Mississippi valley to be a band of thieves and robbers, said M. M. Pomeroy is hereby ordered to leave the lines of this army immediately, and not to return under penalty of arrest as a spy.

By order of Brig. Gen. PRENTISS.

army immediately, and not to return unaer penacy carrest as a spy.

By order of Brig. Gen. PRENTISS.

[Official.] JOHN E. PHILLLIPS, A. A. Gen. REPORT OF A CHEROKEE SCOUT. The following report was received at headquaters, and translated from the Cherokee: CHEROKEE NATION, March 8, 1863.

Charles Scraper to Otter Scraper:

Was on the Arkansas river on the 5th inst., opposite Fort Smith, with more than one hundred men. The rebels were unloading a steamboat filled with corn; fired at them, but they escaped into a boat and crossed the river. Some were killed; two pilots were shot from their posts; three men tried to escape in a small boat. They were all shot. The steamer was a little too fast for the scouting party. They cut the cable and pushed off. The streets at Fort Smith were at the time crowded with men, who began to fire, but they were soon cleared and the men got into houses. Their balls did not seem to come near where the scouting party was, but they soon began firing with cannon.

Two thousand Texas troops are at Fort Smith. Standwaite is at Fort Coffee, ready to come on this side of the river at any time. Those rebels that were driven across the river by our scouting party were about establishing a post on this side of the Arkansas.

On the way up the party killed one Campbell. were about establishing a post on this side of the Arkansas.
On the way up the party killed one Campbell. There were sixteen men in the party. Powder, lead, and caps are very scarce with us. The soldiers who have come from your camps, with few exceptions, have staid at home without helping us, but all the men from Flint district and Lee's creek went with us willingly. This scouting party also had with it thirty men from the rebels. They were excellent fighters. If the rebels try to drive them away they will meet with desperate resistance.

ARMY OF THE KANAWHA.

The Recent Affair at Point Pleasant, Va.-Effects of Negro Slavery, &c. GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, April 1.—The rebel loss in the recent skirmish at Point Pleasant foots up, killed 23, prisoners. 27, and the wounded not known, but supposed to be over 25. The rebel force is estimated by men who saw them at near 600, and yet they ran without scarcely firing a gun, before the 120 men in the Court House, and some 200 which went from here, composed in part of our young men who had Great movements of troops are in progress. Gen.
Grant has succeeded in placing a battery of Parrott here, composed in part of our young men who had never burned powder before.

There is one incident attending this marauding attack, which exhibits the demoralization and barbarism of these rebels in a more fearful light.

On their way to or from the Point they met Major Waggoner, an old gentleman between eighty and ninety years of age, on borseback. They ordered him to dismount and give up his horse. He did not do it at once, and thereupon they shot him dead on his horse—an act of barbarism which can find its parallel only in the history of our Indian wars.

Najor Waggoner was a Virginian, and a soldler of the war of 1812. He commanded at Coney Island when the British attacked it during the war of 1812, and he was a true and loyal man up to the day he was murdered in cold blood by this chivairy of the South, in order to steal his horse. Can any divilized people live alongside of such barbarism in peace? I The Natchez (Miss.) Courter says, when Commodore Farragut arrived there the Hartford and Albatross sent a boat on shore with a communication to OPF NATOHEZ, Miss., March 17.

"To his Honor the Mayor of Natchez:

"SIR: I trust it is unnecessary to remind you of my desire to avoid the necessity of punishing the innocent for the guilty, and express to you the hope that the scene of firing upon United States boats will not be repeated by either the lawless people of Natchez, or guerills forces. Otherwise I shall be compelled to do an act most repugnant to my feelings by firing on your town in defence of my people, and for the honor of my flag. I shall be most happy to see his honor, the mayor, on board.

"Very respectfully,"

"Rear Admiral Commanding W. G. Hockading Squadron." was murdered in cold blood by this chivalry of the South, in order to steal his horse. Oan any civilized people live alongside of such barbarism in peace? I say no. Civilization, which is the reign of law and rights, cannot live in peace along side of barbarism, which is the reign of mere human will uncontrolled by law and rights. Between such civilizations, conflicts and war are the only possibilities, until one or the other obtains the supremacy, and civilization holds barbarism in check by the power of physical force, since barbarism has no respect for any other. In this war, one or the other party must friumph and become supreme. If our free Northern civilization-cannot crush out this slave barbarism, then we must submit to its dominion—a dominion of brute force over law and right.

The facts demonstrating the barbarizing effect of Southern slavery, are every day becoming more and more manifest. In 1860, a French geniteman, who travelled over the South, Mr. Elist Neclus, said that the religion of the South was a mere scheme for adding the terrors of hell to those of the whip to keep the negroes in subjection. The history of the last two years have proved his words to be true. CINCINNATI, April 4.—Solomon Henshaw, a citizen of Newton, Fountain county, Indiana, finding the Knights of the Golden Cliric, which he had joined, to be a treasonable organization, exposed the whole concern. He was threatened so much that he disposed of all his property and started to quitche country, but, overcome by fear, put an end to his life near Attica.

From Aspinwall-Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light. NEW YORK, April 4.—The steamer Northern Light arrived at this port to day, with \$237,000 in treasure from California, and \$12,000 from Aspuntressure from California, and \$13,000 from Appla-wall.

The purser's report says the Government has seized all the property belonging to the Transit Company, including the steamers on the river and lake. The Government declares that the company have violated their contract, and, in accordance with its terms, their property is forfeited.

Nothing had been heard at Aspinwall of the steam-ers America or Moses Taylor, when the Northern Light left Aspinwall on the 26th ult. It was doubt-ful whether their passengers would be allowed to gross Nicaragua. oss Nicaragua. [This news is somewhat doubtful.]

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 4.—The Legislature has extended its session to the 20th inst.

Sugars 13½. There is a slightly increased demand for groceries. Three brigs have cleared for the mouth of the Amoor river, carrying liquors, sugars, dry goods, and groceries.

The English underwriters charge 1½ premium war risk on California grain laden ships. Railroad Accident.

From San Francisco.

Railroad Accident.

Baltimore, April 6.—The engine of the 3-o'clock train from Washington for this city ran off the track in consequence of the sleet of snow. The 5-o'clock train, not perceiving the signals, ran into the last two or three cars of the first train, smashing them, killing one passenger instantly, mortally wounding another, and injuring a dozen others. No further particulars have as yet been received.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—The express train from Washington for New York came in collision with a train that had broken down last night, near the Walkerton viaduct, as few miles from Baltimore. One man was killed, and six wounded—all employees of the road. The passengers were not injured. The train was detained three hours. Owing to the storm, the conductor did not see the signal in time to prevent the collision.

No letter from Fortress Monroe was received today. The boat has not arrived, and probably did not pass Old Point owing to the storm. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Mayoralty Election in Louisville. . Mayorally Election in Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, April 4.—William Kay was elected mayor of this city to-day, by about 800 majority.
The prining train hence to Nashville, comprising four cars with soldiers and two with civilian passengers, was thrown off the track near Bacon creek by the accidental displacement of a rail. No lives were lost, but a few persons were seriously, and several slightly, wounded.

Capsizing of a Towboat.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 4.—The towboat Watts
was capsized yesterdey opposite Mount Vernon, and
is men were drowned. NEW YORK CITY. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] New York, April 4, 1863.

GEN. BUTLER'S RECEPTION. at the Academy of Music last evening, resulted in the most pronounced ovation that has yet been tendered to any military, or political, notability of the day by the citizens of New York. Not only was the vast Academy crowded to overflowing in every part, but the assemblage had all the high social characteristics of an audience at a favorite opera, and nume rous ladies in full dress lent their presence to the oc casion. Even the private boxes were occupied, and in one of them could be recognized Mrs. Gen. But-ler and Miss Lilly Fremont. As Gen. Wool, Gen. Cochrane, William Cullen Bryant, and other distin-Cochrane, which could be representatives of the army, society, politics and letters made their appearance on the stage, they were greeted with thunders of applause, which overtook their own echoes in hearty repetition when s ST. Louis, Mo., April 3, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. Harrison, commanding at Fayetteville, telegraphs that Captain J. I. Worthington, with two companies of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry, returned to day from a scout in Carroll's country. glee club sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill." At the conclusion of the singing, the military band in attendance struck up "Hail to the Chief," and Gen. Butler stepped forward to speak. At his appearance, the whole vast audience—gentlemen and ladies—sprang to their feet, and then ensued such a tempest of cheers, huzzas, waving of handkerchie and enthusiastic shouts as the Academy never before trembled with. The speech of the hero of New Oreans was just what might have been expected from him—a vigorous, warlike, and straight-up-and-down statement of national facts and national necessities It was emphatically the speech of a determined soldier and the argument of a clear headed statesman, dealing with no partisan side issues, but bearing exvely upon the war, the whole war, and nothing

but the war THE GOLD MARKET, s you will perceive from your own reports of today's Boards, is in the pangs of fluctuation again, alternately falling and advancing five per cent., as though to triffs with the feelings of the virtuous speculating fraternity. There is, however, a decided "method" in the seeming madness; and so systematically have a certain set of brokers arranged the neanwhile) run gold up to 172 within thirty days rom this date, and run it down to 127 within thirty lays thereafter. Nothing but the capture of Vicks ourg can prevent this operation.

has come before the authorities for solution within the past three days, and its development thus far suggests either a very singular phase of crime or a very curlous freak of circumstantial evidence. The dier General J. M. Schofield is assigned to the command.

IV. The District of Rolla, Brigadier General Davies commanding, never having been designated in orders, is described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the fifth principal meridian and the northern line of Washington county, Missouri, thence west to the Gasconade river, thence up that stream to the western line of Pulaski county, thence south to the State boundary line between Arkansas and Missouri, thence east to the fifth principal meridian, thence north to the place of beginning. Other districts concerned are modified accordingly.

V. Major W. M. Dunn, Judge Moyogate, having reported for orders, is assigned for dukies at these headquarters, on the staff of the Major General commanding.

By command of Major General Ourtis:

Assistant Adjutant General.

THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER AND ITS District Attorney of Jersey City received an anonymong letter stating that Wrs. Sugan Thomas, wife of a wealthy New York silk merchant, having his residence at a very aristocratic country seat in Weehawken, had died and been buried under circumstances eloquent of foul play. Acting upon this information, the District Attorney assigned deectives to ferret out the matter, when it was learned that, Mrs. Thomas had returned on Friday from a visit to New York, in apparently perfect health; that on Friday night the gardener's wife and the gardener, who occupied the porter's lodge at the garden gate, were called by Mr. Thomas to attend his wife, who was suddenly ill, and to call a physician. They found Mrs. Thomas in violent convulsions, from which she rallied only long enough to premark rather curiously, that the "thad not remark, rather curiously, that she "had not

to remark, rather curiously, that she "had not taken poison," and would like to live for the sake of her children. She died on Saturday morning, and on Sunday, after a post-mortem examination had been made by a physician, at the instance of the husband, the body was hurried to the grave. Upon learning these suspicious circumstances, the authorities ordered the corpse to be exhumed for xamination, when it was discovered that the brains and stomach of the unfortunate woman were missing. In response to the coroner's demand for these parts, a brother-in-law of Mr. Thomas stated that, after the physician making the post-mortem examination had taken out the stomach and brains fo inspection, he (the brother in-law) had thrown them down an outhouse! He was ordered to produce them; but when questioned yesterday in court, he said that he had been unable to find them again, and feared that the rats had eaten them up. Officers were sent to make the search again, but could find no traces of the missing parts. Mr. Thomas was ar-rested at the Hoboken ferry, on his way home, on Monday afternoon, and a number of witnesses have been examined to-day with a view of shedding some light upon the sickening horrors I have described. From the evidence thus far elicited, it does not appear that husband and wife were seriously at variance at any time, and the gardener and his wife de-scribe Mr. Thomas as becoming frantic at the death of the unfortunate lady. But there are the plain facts of the sudden decease in convulsions, the hasty burial without a friend in attendance, and the condition of the body when exhumed. A strange mys-tery still enwraps the whole affair, and it remains to

e seen whether suicide, or murder most foul, is at the bottom of it. THE GREAT SUMPTER MEETING of the loyal National League will be held in Union Square, pursuant to the call of the council and exe-cutive committee, on Saturday afternoon, April cutive committee, on Sauduay attention, April 11th; that day being the anniversary of the memorable fall of Fort Sumpter. Great preparations are being made for it, and it will unquestionably be the most exciting and tremendous public demonstration ever known in this country. Hundreds are signing the rolls of the League every day, and if they all wear the badges being prepared for me effect will be very striking. STUYVESANT.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Speaker CESSNA called the House to order at half Senate Amendments to the annual appropriation bill were read and non-con-Bills Considered. Bills Considered.

Mr. GRABER moved the consideration of an act to incorporate the Keystone Gold and Silver Mining Company. Passed finally.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester, called up the act to authorize the commissioned officers in the Pennsylvania regiments to take affidavits, acknowledgments to deeds, and other legal documents, in the absence of a justice of the peace, or other civil officer qualified to take affidavits.

) Passed finally.

Passed finally.

Reports from Committees.

Mr. BROWN, of Northumberland (Local Judiciary), reported, as committed, an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the courts of Philadelphia.

Mr. COCHRAN (same), as committed, an act for the election of an additional alderman in the Twentieth ward, Philadelphia.

Also, as committed, an act relative to the Commissioners of Highways and supervisors of Philadelphia. ors of Highways and Supervisors of Philadelphia.

Tourniquets for the Soldiers.

Mr. JACKSON (chairman of the Committee on the Militia System) made a statement to the effect that the surgeon general, in an interview with the committee, had urged the necessity of providing for the soldiers an article which was nuch needed in the army for stopping the sudden effection of blood in time of obttle; and the committee, had therefore agreed upon reporting an act authorizing the purel ass of a new and improved tourniquet for each soldier in the Pennsylvania regiments. He moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow the passage of the bill.

Agreed to, and the bill passed finally.

Bennyal of the Harrishburg Arganal

Agreed to, and the bill passed finally.

Removal of the Harrisburg Arsenal.

Mr. CHAMPNEYS read in place an act for the removal of the State Arsenal at Harrisburg; and moved that the House consider the same. Agreed to.

[This bill authorises and requires the Governor to purchase five acres of land, without the limits of the city of Harrisburg, on which he shall cause to be erected a new arsenal for the storage of the powder, ac., now in the old arsenal in Capitol Park, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) dollars.] Passed finally.

Vacancies in Councils of Philadelphia. Vacancies in Councils of Philadelphia. W. BARGER moved to consider an act relative to va-cancies in the City Councils of Philadelphia. [This is a new bill, read in place by Mr. BARGER, which differs from the original bill, in that it provides that all vecancies in Councils shall be filled by the qua-lified electors of the district in which the vacaory may occur, instead of by the Mayor, as in the printed bill.] occur, instead of by the Mayor, as in the printed bill. I at the suggestion of Mr. KERNS, Mr. BARGER consented to amend his bill to far as to provide that thirty days after such vacancy the mayor shall issue his proclamation ordering a new election to fill. the vacancy for the unexpired term; such election to occur at the next ensuing city election, when Mr. BARCER moved to postpone the bill until Monday: Agreed to assessment in the discussion of the next. day. Agreed to.

A whole hour was spent in the discussion of the propriety of holding additional sessions next week and of adjourning over until Monday afternoon, when the house adjourned until Monday morning, at 9% o'clock. PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH GOODS, &c.-The attention of dealers is requested to the valuable assortment of French, Swiss, German, British, and American dry goods, embracing about 400 packages and lots of desirable articles in silks, worsted, ootton, and woolen, to be peremptorily sold by eatalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auc tioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, Balmorals, &c., to be sold, by catalogue, this morn-ing, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets, commercing at 10 o'clock precisely. SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning the body of a girl named Kate Marsh, formerly residing in Drinkers' alley, near Front and Arch streets, was found in the dock near Vine street. She had been missing from her home about four weeks. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by "suicide when deranged."

The Crew of the "Mississipple" CAIRO, April 3.—Midshipman H. B. Francis, of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, a paroled prisoner, came in to-day, via Memphis. He reports that he received good treatment from the rebels. Captain Philip Fontency, of the marines, and Third Assist-ant Engineer Jefferson Brown, were the only officer remaining in rebel hands at Jackson, Miss., and toutwait mess. Prinip remeably of the marines, that this Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, were the only officers remaining in rebel hands at Jacksom, Miss., and forty-six mes.

Mr. Francis makes the following corrections in the lists of the killed: George Henry, colored; John Asheroft, John C. Conner, are all prisoner at Jackson. Those reported missing are: Charles Wittiams, Q. Mr.; — Sullivan, carpenter's mate; H. C. Day. master gunner; the ship's corporal; Timothy Looney, ship's cooper; seamen—W. H. Thompson, Richard Rowley, Mr. Robinson, Thos. T. Nugent, and Ordinary Seamen Albert Randolph, Jas. Hodly, John White, Geo. N. Rowe, Andrew Mitchel, Patrick O'Neil, John J. Burk, Thos. Cunningham, George Henry, S. Phillips, John Molload, Luther H. Topping, William Nelson, John Mollvay, John McCandless, Thomas Hughes, Andrew H. Landholzer, and eight marines, names not known, Mr. Francis says, are at Jackson, as prisoners. W. Hawkins is also there with his leg amputated.

Francis was paroled and permitted to return North for his bravery in saving four Confederate prisoners, who, but for him, would have been drowned during the late process of exchange. He was captured on reaching the shore by partisan rangers and well treated in general, furnished with a horse and escort at Verons, Mississippi, and thence to Corinth, whence General Dodge sent him to Memphys, and Gen. Hurlbut to Cairo. He lost everything as did his companions. His parole prevents his revealing anything regarding the condition of the country through which he passed, but he makes the assertion that the Confederacy is about on its last legs.—Cincinnati Gazetie.

Honors to General Cowdin. BOSTON, April 4.—Brigadier General Cowdin a rived here last night. He was met at the depot b Mayor Lincoln and members of the City Government, together with an immense concourse of citzens, who testified in the most enthusiastic manne their high appreciation of the brave and gallan coldier. goldier.

The City Council have appointed a committee to wait upon General Cowdin and tender him the hospitalities of the city.

Public Entertainments.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ITALIAN OPERA

Mr. Grau opens his season, this evening, with Donizetti's excellent and favorite opera of "Linda di Chamounix," in which Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the distinguished American prima donna, will sustain the rôle of Linda. Miss Kellogg has chosen this opera as the one in which she will make her de but in London, during the coming season, before her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and the royal family. Miss Kellogg will be ably supported by Miss Mo-rensi, and Signors Brignoli, Amodio, and Susini. On Tuesday evening Verdi's grand opera of "Ernani" will be produced. Wednesday will be the third night of the season. During the week the four prime donne of the company, Miss Kellogs, Mademoiselle Cordier, Madame Lorint, and Mademoiselle Morensi, will appear, supported at different times by Signors Brignoli, Maccaferri, and Ernani, tenori; and Signors Amodio, Susini, and Barilli, Dubreuil, baritone and bassi. The season will be occupied in the production of the finest operas, and we doubt not that the citizens of Philadelohia will sustain Mr. Grau in his efforts to give them classical and choice music of the ablest com-posers. Among other good things the opera of "Diorah" is to be reproduced here, with a new and eautiful scene representing the "inundation"

the third act, prepared expressly for the piece by the Signor Muzio will wield the "baton musicale" i he orchestra with well-known taste and professi EDWIN FORREST .- Mr. Forrest is about to glos one of the most successful engagements ever played in an American theatre. It is nearly three mor since he made his first appearance; and although many circumstances conspired against him—the weather—a panic in relation to the safety of the ew house—the unusual number of other attrac-ons—the Lenten season—and above all, the fact that he had played a long engagement at the Academy of Music last season—all conspired against im. Then we must remember that the public aste courts novelty, and that instead of novelty we have in a tragedian whose life has been one of effort and study the finished results of a ripe culture The longer an actor remains upon the stage the more exclusive his audience becomes. Men no longer go to him as they went in earlier days. We be-come critical. We wish to dispute or to be informed, to recall a beautiful reading or a striking situation-to see what new truits the riper culture of a rich experience has obtained. These remarks apply particularly to Mr. Forrest, and we

make them for the purpose of expressing the extraordinary success he has gained. He may leave Philadelphia proud of the fact that, in the fulness of his years and his fame, he is still cherished hidden key-board of their business, that I venture to in the city of his birth, his trials and his trihas exhibited fresh vigor. His Lear was performed nore sublimely than on the evening of its first reresentation-his Hamlet was exquisitely fine-his ichard was made a dramatic event by a change in he stage management which Mr. Forr ius suggested, anfi which threw light upon one of Shakspeare's most unnatural and unintelligible scenes. In Othello we had the fiery and fatal valor of he Moor, while Macbeth never perilled his peace with nore trepidation, nor died with more superstitious renzy. In his own particular parts, "The Broker of Bogota," "Jack Cade," and "The Gladiator," the of course played with unequalled power. His Spariacus was never played better. We should have een happy to have seen Mr. Forrest as Timon and Coriolanus, but regret to learn that it is impossible for the management to produce them in the con-cluding days of the engagement. We congratulate Mr. Forrest upon the success he has obtained—a success so befitting his fame—and we trust that he

may long preserve the noble qualities of mind and body which have gained him the highest place in the American drama. MR. BANDMANN, THE GERMAN-AMERICAN
AOTOR.—Upon few actors, seen only in two characters, could a critic fairly pronounce a judgment.
Mr. Bandmann, however, is one of the exceptions.
His personation of Shylock, though he followed the conventional habit of representing him as an aged man, showed great nower as an actor, much inte lectual capacity as a student. In the other piece "Narcisse, the Last of the Pompadour," he struck out into a new line and exhibited the ability to cre-ate. The play, from the German of Brachvogel, has achieved considerable popularity in Germany, and also, through the medium of translation, on the stage of France, Italy, and England. The present transla-tion, which has been made expressly for Mr. Bandmann, no English version having previously been produced in this country, is very close to the original -which, however well for a literary performance, is a drawback on an acting play. The great fault of the German drama is its terrible diffuseness. It has a great deal of language and very little action. We could see this defect in "Nar-nisse." There is too much dialogue, there are too many long speeches. It would read in the closet better than it acts on the stage. It is rather a literary than a dramatic piece. Every sentence in a play should have some bearing on the incidents to be evolved, the passion or the principle to be illustrated. All beyond that is verbiage. "Narcisse"

bears the same relation to our rapid plays of action as an artromance does to the bustling novel of the day. We did not think Mr. Bandmann tiresome as Narcisse, for he constantly enchained our attention but we felt that the play would have been better suited to the audience, accustomed to action rather than words, had a fifth of it been cut away. The art of condensation has to be studied by the translator. It has, notwithstanding, a good adeal of excellent dialogue. The first act opens extremely well. There are other scenes full of interest—such as that in which Narcisse discloses his sad story to the amiable actress; the diamond out-diamond interview between conversation between Madame de Pompadour and the Duke; the reheasal of Narcisse and the actress before the *Duke*; and the very striking last scene, in which Mr. Bandmann rose to a height of dramatic power such as cannot adequately be described. His power such as cannot adequately be described. His abandon when, on the discovery of his lost wife—not knowing her to be the tainted and beautiful Pompadour—he passionately falls at her feet, and the repulsive horror with which, when he learns who and what she is, he spurns her, is a thing to be seen ra-ther than read of,—when seen not to be forgotten. ther than read of,—when seen not to be forgotten.

The play, which was splendidly put upon the stage
and superbly costumed, owed a great portion of
its success to the admirable manner in which
Mr. Bandmann was supported, especially by
Madamé Ponisi, Mr. McCullough, and Mrs. J.
H. Allen. The last-named lady, in particular, deserves high praise. Such of the public
as have fancied her to be merely a very pretty woman with a fine figure, and considerable taste in dress, should have seen her whole performance as dress, should have seen her whole performance as Mad'lle Doris Quinaul, the actress. In some scenes she fairly divided the applause and shared the honors with Mr. Bandmann. Of his acting we would only say that it indicates, in its absence of intentional exaggeration, the quiet self-consciousness of genius. He plays, like our own great actor, Mr. Edwin Forrest, and the best actors of the French stage, as if he were unconscious of there being an audience before him. When he makes a point, it is not done in a demonstrative manner. When he solilounizes. in a demonstrative manner. When he soliloquizes, he speaks to himself—holds mental commune with he speaks of minutes and somethal commune with himself—and does not launch his secret thought right into the face of the parquet, the dress circle, or the gallery. He speaks and moves, on the stage, for the audience rather than to it. Sometimes, in Narcisce, he was a little over-earnest—too intent on giving force to the threather. giving force to the thought or action. This was in scenes where ordinary actors would have given

In scenes where ordinary actors would have given a little repose to the audience and to themselves. But, where he had to infuse passion into the scene, he blended the natural with the dignified, and even his glances spoke. Sometimes his voice sounded shrill; sometimes it abruptly becames harshly deep, but it was neither shrill nor harsh where he had to make great use of it. His pronunciation rarely indicates that our language is new to him. You detect, perhaps, two or three times during the evening, that he sometimes lets out long words with a syllabic intonation; but out long words with a syllable intenation; but actors "to the manor born" do this more frequently. Above all, he has no provincialism in his pronunciak that this gentleman, German tion. When we think that this gentleman, German by birth and with his whole previous experience on the German stage, sat down to learn how to speak English, within the last six months, and is now admitted, so far as he has shown his power, to be already a shining light upon the American stage, it must be conceded that nothing but the sove reignty of genius, served by noble ambition, surpassing industry, and high intellect could have achieved so much. He has been compared with M. achieved so much. He has been compared with M. Fechter, also a foreigner, who has mastered the English tongue, and played on the English stage. But M. Fechter (who was born in London, by the way) had been nearly twenty years on the French atage, as a leading actor, before he appeared in London as Hamlet and Othello, and could speak English from his sarly would. from his early youth. Mr. Bandmann, who is only twenty-six years old, has had previous experience on the German stage only, and literally broke new ground when he possessed himself with our language, and devoted himself to our stage. We have glanced at his full-comings and his short-comings The attention of buyers is called to the large and and may conclude with saying that surely no new sctor ever had so little to unlearn.
We see that Miss Kate Bateman is underlined to ear, after Mr. Forrest concludes, in the play of "Leah." This play has been very successful in New York. ork.
Since our last notice of the Chestnut-street

ecupants. The complaints, consequently, which have been made heretofore against the cou he most beautiful theatre in our city are now obviated. We are happy to state this, as there can be no doubt that the seats had been originally arranged with far more advantage to the pocket of the essee than the ease of their tenants, who will now ind the space allotted them far more pleasant and agreeable to their sitting comfort.

THE WALBUT-STREET THEATHE.—Mr. Setthell has concluded a week's engagement, which was not as successful as we should like to have seen, and days before opening in New York. Mr. Clarke appears in "The Rivals" as Bob Acres, in "Smash-ington's Cat," and as Mauwormin the "Hy-pocrite." This is an attractive bill, but we are sorry to see an actor like Mr. Clarke demeaning himself to play a piece like "The Hypocrite." It is gross, vulgar, unmeaning—a brutal satire upon everything that is good, and should be bandshed from very decent th<del>eat</del>re. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-This evening the co-

medy of "Masks and Faces" will be given with an excellent cast of characters. Miss Mary Provost will sustain the role of Peg Woffington. This is one of the most popular light comedies that now hold our stage with any claim to legitimacy, and we feel onfident that it will be put upon the stage in a very acceptable manner at the Arch this evening. To-morrow evening Miss Lizzie Price takes her regular benefit, at the Arch-street Theatre, when an excellent bill will be presented, including, we understand, "Our American Cousin," in which Mr. Barton Hill appeared to advantage recently as Lord Dundreary, a character which Mr. Sothern has just epresented in London for the one-hundred-and-fifeth time, consecutively. Other pieces will be preented on the occasion, in which Miss Mary Pro and all of the favorite members of the company will

THE STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION, advertised in another column, to take place this evening, at Spring Garden Hall, will be a very delightful entertain-ment. Those who attend will, besides contributing their own pleasure, relieve from embarrassm struggling church, whose infant steps have been, and are still, fettered with a burden of debt, incurred in the hope of ministering to the wants of a sparse, et growing community; and we trust that the efrts of the congregation to disengage themselves from the incubus on their prosperity will be seconded by the public in that spirit, which ever evinces itself

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

behalf of a good cause.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1863.
Business was dull on Third street to-day, the principal feature being a steadiness in gold at 155%@ 55%. The bill introduced in the New York-Legislature restricting money transaction: on gold looks as if it would be lost, money transaction: on gold looks as if it would be lost, as the Senate are reported to be opposed to it on the ground that it will force business from New York to this city and Boston. This may be the cause of the present condition of gold. However, if New York merchants and produce-dealers compel a withdrawal of the bill by ndirect bribes, they are responsible for a positive crime afficted on the community. Prices, of course, may be sustained at high figures for their benefit; but there is a point beyond which the pressing wants and the patience of a people will not go, and if a heated, hungry multiude should assail the gorgeous palaces of the princ epredators, let them not be surprised. Intelligence

tepredators, let them not be supressed. Another seek of the universal doctrine in this country, and the neck of the down-trodden recognizes the heel upon it.

Money still is easy, and the prospects are that it may Money still is easy, and the prospects are that it may ontinue so for a little while. Five and six per cent. are the ruling figures. Old one-year certificates continue in strong demand; Governments generally well up to last quotations.

Notwithstanding the absence of favorable news from Notwithstanding the absence of involute news from the war departments and the slurs and machinations of men too sickly in their courage to fight for their senti-ments, and too imprudent to keep a civil tongue in their heads, the subscriptions to the five twenty sixes still show a glowing page of figures to our countrymen. still show a growing page of figures to our country seat. The amount converted was nearly a million at half past three to day. We hope some effort will be made to ex-tend the time for converting the legal-tenders. The notes bear upon them the positive promise of converti-bility, and the Secretary ought not to dwarf the value of is money by removing the very sinew which secured

the money by removing the very snew which seeded to popularity with the public.

The stock market experienced something of a reaction from the late depression, and prices generally are stronger. Government sixes 1881 at 105, and seven-thirties at 108, are firm; five-twenties sold at 103%; Reading sixes advanced; Pennsylvania Railroad mort-gages improved a fraction; Philadelphia and Eric sixes rose ½; Camden and Amboy sixes 1864 rose 1; Hunting don and Bread Top 1st mortgages sold at par, interest off North Pennsylvania sixes at 29%; Schuylkill Navi-gation sixes 1892 at 71; 109 was bid for Elmira sevens Gity sixes advanced. Reading shares rose %; Catawissa %; Philadelphia and Eric, 1; Beaver Meadow, 1; North Pennsylvania, %; Minehill, %. Pennsylvania was steady at .85; Camden and Amboy at 168. Himra pre-ferred rose 1/2. 37 was bid for Long Island; 45½ for Little Schuylkill. Arch-street rose 1/2. Girard College was steady at 28½; Green and Coates at 43; Race and Vine at 10½. 45 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh, an ad-vance of 1½. Thirteenth and Fifteenth rose 1/2; 64 was bid for Morris, the preferred sold at 135½. Schuylkill sold at 7, the preferred at 16½. 66½ was paid for Schuyl-ll Newisting 1/2 for the arch 2007. Explaines Raph kill Navigation, 41 for the scrip. Corn Exchange Bank sold at 30%; Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 26; Me-chanics' at 27; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 57. The mar-

ket closed steady, \$37,000 in bonds and 2,300 share changing hands.

Drexel & Co. quote: United States Bonds, 1851.
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
United States 7-3-10 Notes.
Quartermasters' Youchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. ending Thursday, April 2, 1963

Total Anthracite coal for the week..... 42,219 From Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal for w'k 3,514 Total of all kinds for the week... -823,854 00 .533.436 O To same time last year.....

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Navigation's line for the week ending rsday. April 2, 1863: Total for week..... Previously this year..... 20, 225 1 16, 235 1

36,461 00 To same time last year..... .... 56,953 ( resentation to the treasurer, or at the office of the join ompanies in Philadelphia.

presentation to the treasurer, or at the office of the joint companies in Philadelphia.

The following notice has been issued from the Treasury Department:

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem at maturity the outstanding two years' treasury notes, issued in 1861.

Interest will therefore cease after maturity thereof.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The New York Eventag Post of to-day says:

The demand for the five-twenty-year six per cent. bonds, from all parts of the country, has been so great that it has been determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to facilitate their negotiation by placing them with thevarious Assistant Treasurers, from whom they can be obtained either for investment or re-sale.

The feeling relative to the payment of the interest of the New York State debt in currency, instead of gold, gathers strength.

The loan market is somewhat more active, and six per cent. is the prevailing rate. The large amount of capital absorbed daily by the National Treasury tends to keep the money market steady. We learn, however, that a choice lot of first-class acceptances at 60 days were passed readily at five per cent. to-day, and another lot could have been easily placed.

Contrary to the usual custom at the end of the week, the market opened strong on Governments, which are in good demand. Railroad shares are steady. The strongest on the list are Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, The speculative list is irregular. The absurd rage for Harlems continues, and prices are still advancing partly in consequence of the "shorts being cornered," and partly from rumors anticipative of a radical charge in the administration of the road.

The following table exhibits the chief movements of the market, as compared with the latest prices of year terms.

rie preferred..... Iudson River..... Harlem
Harlem preferred
Mich Central
Mich Southern
Mich So guar
Illinois Central scp.
Clev. and Pittsburg.

Exchange is dull at 168@169. A fair business was done late yesterday for this morning's steamer.
Gold to-day opened at 154%@151%, and though impelled upward by the causes whose incipient action was noticed yesterday, was kept down by the new movement of the State Legislature. For several weeks the market has not been so quiet, or the price so invariable, carrely any important transactions have taken place deviating more than 1/2 per cent from the opening quotations.

107 Race & Vine. 102/ 159 Schy Nay pref. 8
125 Phila & Eric R. 372/
125 Phila & Eric R. 372/
4 Mor Cul pref. 1355/ 1000 N Penna 6s. 1000 City 6s. 1014/
25 Phila & Eric . 372/
25 Phila & Eric . 372/
26 Arch. st R. 1014/
26 Phila & Eric . 372/
26 Arch. st R. 1014/
27 Phila & Eric . 372/
28 40 . 1014/
298 40 . 1014/
20 Phila & Eric . 372/
217.50 N Penna Scrip. an, German the first state of the sove-standing for the soverstanding for the sove-standing for the sove-stand

Theatre, an alteration has been made in the seats in the parquette, which, by spacing them out, renders them infinitely more comfortable to their

There is very little demand for Pic nentfor home use; sales comprise about 1, Pennsylvania extra at \$7; Ohio extra fam 75. The sales to the retailers and baka ont any material change; we quote Middings at 7.00 B. Cash.

GROCERIES. The market continues firm, but hear of ne sales of either Sugar or Codes worthy of the continues. There is a moderate huminess defice.

PROVISIONS.—There is a moderate huminess defice.

With small sales of Mess Pork at \$150016 Wibb!; Provided the sales of Mess Pork at \$150016 Wibb!; Provided the sales of Mess Pork at \$150016 Wibb!; Provided the sales of Mess Pork at \$150016 Wibb!; Provided the sales are making at \$5.206.70 Wibbs. 1,000 Codes and Lard at 113,00116 Codes and 113,001 Codes are provided to 13,000 Wibbs. There is a sales are making at \$5.206.70 Wibbs. 1,000 Codes and 123,000 Wibbs. The following are the receipts of flour and \$600 Wibbs. The following are the receipts of flour and grad and port to-day:

Flour.—

New York Markets of Saturday. ABBES.—Pots are quiet at \$80.8.25; and pears.
BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and
BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State
The sales are 1,000 bbls at \$8.400.65 for
State; \$80.607.16 for surfas State; \$8.400.50
Michigau, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$8.600.50
Michigau, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$8.600.50
Michigau, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$8.600 57. 5597.70 for superine Baltimore, and 57. 7561. Tra do.
Canadian flour is unchanged and in moderators also 500 bbls at \$6. 5597.10 for common, and 5. 50 for good to choice extra.

Bye flour is quiet, with small sales at \$445.20 for good in eand superfine.
Corn meal is unchanged; we quote Jersey at \$2.00 Brandy wine \$4. 7569.80; puncheons \$22.50 Wheat is very firm, but the market is quiet at 1.63 for Chicago Spring; \$1. 6460. 67 for Milwang \$1.0560.00 for amber lowa; \$1. 7061.75 for will western, and \$1.7460.76 for amber Michigan \$1.600 bushels red and amber winter at \$1. 7761.

Bye is quiet and steady at \$1. 0560.10; sales at \$1.10.

at £1.10.

Barley is firm at £1.45@1 63, as to quality.
Oats are unchanged, with a moderate demand of the for Jersey, and \$2@57 for Canada, Western, and the Corn was firm at the opening, but closed quiet.
20 000 bushels at 90@92½c for sound Western mix.
\$4@90c for unsound do.
1 ALLOW — We notice sales of 40 hhds prime Eatle, and 50 hhds Western at 11½.

12, and 50 hhdz Western at 11½.

BOSTON MARKETS, April 4—The receipts single today have been 6.83 bbls Flour; 375 bushels, 17,264 bushels Oats. The market for Flour is quicklers are pretty firm. We quote Western supering 50,75; common extra at \$7.29 and in some instaining the price; medium do. at \$7.500%, and goodhoice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at \$10.50 % bbl. Southern Flour is quiet and prices at 11 Gorn there have been sales of Western mixed as 93c for poor to good, and Western and Southern is quiet at \$500 % bbl. Southern Flour is quiet at \$500 % bbl. Southern Flour is quiet at \$500 % bbl. Southern is quiet, with limited \$500 % bbl. For prime; \$1600 % bbl. Southern is quiet, with limited \$500 % bbl. Southern is died \$100 % bbl. Southern is dull with sales at \$400 cood and extra, and 1800 22c for common. Cheese rang from \$1200 % bbl. Soath. Butter is dull with sales at \$400 cood and extra, and 1800 22c for common. Cheese rang from \$1200 % bbl. Soath. Butter is dull with sales at \$400 cood and extra, and 1800 25c for common. Cheese rang from \$1200 % bbl. Soath. Butter is dull with sales at \$400 cood and extra, and 1800 25c for common. Cheese rang from \$1200 % bbl. Southern is dull with sales at \$400 cood and extra, and 1800 25c for common. Cheese frang from \$1200 cood and extra, and 1800 cood and extra, and 1800 cood and extra.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE EDMUND A SOUDER, COMMITTEE OF THE MONIE. LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA
ship Robert Gushman. Otis Liverpool, sa
ship Catharine, Freeman. Liverpool, sa
sark Thos Dailett, Duncan. Laguarra, mirSark Cora Liun, (Br) Killam. Liverpool, sa
Sark Guiding Star, Bearse. Liverpool, sa
Sark Florence Chipman, Jones Liverpool, sa
Sark Florence Chipman, Jones Liverpool, sa
Sark Warren Hallett. Pernambuco and Balia, so, Brig South Boston, Lane... Schr J W Webster, Biake .. MARINE INTELLIGENCE, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1861 

ARRIVED.

Brig Tiberias, (Br) Tanner, 16 days from Cientage, with sugar and honey to Stewart, Carson & Go. Town up by tag Delaware.

Schr Kansas, Outten, 4 days from Seaford, Dei, wa lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr Hope, Morris, 2 days from Indian River, wa lumber to J W Bacon,
Schr R Vaux, Powell, from Fordress Monroe, in bill last to cardain. ist to captain.
Schr R G Whilden, Neal, from Aquia Greek, in balls:
O Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Frank C Simmons, Atkins, 7 days from Boston Sign ice to captain.
Schr Excelsior, Riley, from Washington, in ballas: Schr John Beatty, Henderson, from Washington.

Schr John Beatty, Henderson, from Washington. Schr Thos Potter, Rackett, from Greenport.
Schr T Lake, Doughty, from Newbern.
Schr H A Weeks, Ketchum, from Newbern.
Schr Gilbert Green, Weaver, from Newbern.
Schr Gother Green, Weaver, from Newbern.
Schr Gother Green, Weaver, from Newbern.
Schr ST Garrison, Grace, from New York.
Schr ST Garrison, Grace, from New York.
Schr J F Doughty, Ingersoll, from Egg Harbor.
Steamer Tacony, Pieros, 22 hours from New York.
With Indee to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer S G Walker, Rogers, 24 hours from N York.
With Indee to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer A H Manchester, Nickerson, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 22 hours from New York.
With Indee to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H Winsor & C.
Bark M E Trout Maddock, Cardenas, J E Bazley & C.
Brig Temrest, Mitchell, Rey West, Curtis & Knigh.
Brig Triad, Mitchell, Bridgeport, Twells & Co.
Brig Admiral, Horton, Port Royal, Workman & C.
Schr J Crandail, Gage, Providence, L Andenried & C.
Schr B Forester, Thompson, New Orleans, G W Beddon & Bro. schin B. Forest, Thompson, New Yrkeas, own be Schr-Eleanor T. Faccinire, New Haven, Briakley & C. Schr T. Otter, Rackett, East Boston, J C. Henry, Schr T. Lake, Doughty, Boston, Repplier & Bro. Schr Rorthern Light, Ireland, Bosten, C. M. Tyler & C. Schr S. T. Garrison, Grace. Boston, Blakiston, Gni Co. Sehr D G Floyd, Rackett, Greenport, do Schr H A Weeks, Ketchum. Boston, D Pearson & Co. Schr H F. Doughty, Ingersoll, Providence, do Schr J F. Doughty, Ingersoll, Providence, J R White & Co. Schr G Green, Weaver, Lynn, Sinnickson & Glorer. Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W P Clyde. Scht Witch Queen, Kelley, Boston, Captain. Schr W H Mitchell, Small, Boston, Tyler, Stone & Co. Scur R Val.x, Powell, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co.

(Correspondence of the Philisdelphia Exchange.)

A steamer, a brig, and some thirty schooners came to the Breakwater last night, apparently outward bond, where they remain up to this writing, but are preparing to go to sea. Wind NW.

April 4.—The wind is blowing a gale from northeast this morning. which has brought a large fleet of vessels to the Breakwater; among the number is the ship Trapuebar, from New Orleans for Boston, and 4 bries, 3 steamers, and about 40 schooners. The sea is runniar high, which prevents their being boarded to get their names. names.
P. S.—The steamer Patroon, from New York for Washington, with pork and shell, son the beach. She his on board 129 deserters, returning to Washington.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Regulator, Holbrook, fran San Francisco, at Brion 3d inst.
Brik Alfarstta, Bibber, hence, arrived at Portland E Brik-Alfarata, Bibber, hence, arrived at Portland is instant.
Schra JB Austin, Davis, and Cohasset, Tobey, hence arrived at Boston 3d inst.
Schr A Hammond, Paine, cleared at Boston 3d inst. is Philadelphia.
Schr Constitution, Strout, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.
Schr J B Johnson, Huntley, sailed from East Green wich 2d inst. for Philadelphia
Schr Melson Harvey, Bearre, cleared at Portland inst. for Philadelphia, Towell, cleared at Fall River inst. for Philadelphia, Schr Revergreen. Potter, sailed from New Bedford inst. Schr Evergreen. Potter, sailed from New Bedford in Schr Evergreen. inst, for Philadelphia.

Schr Evergreen. Potter, sailed from New Bedford 31
inst. for Philadelphia.

CITY ITEMS. THE SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S under the Continental Hotel, are greatly admired by gentlemen of taste. A FRESH LOT OF PURE ITALIAN MACAnoni has just been received by the proprietors the old grocery stand of C. H. Matter Tenth streets; also a superior lot of Vermicelli, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers. Swords, Sashes, and fine Military Trappings of every description, suitable for Army and Navy officers, will be found at moderate prices at akford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel. 1

WINDOW SHADES.— Brown gilt-bordered Shades for Parlors. Green gilt-bordered Shades for Libraries. Rich painted Gothic Shades for Halls.
Fresco bordered Shades for Sleeping-rooms Buff Holland Shades for Dini Transparent Landscape Shades for Drawing-room Plain Holland Window Shades, in colors. Store Shades made and lettered to order. Plain blue Holland Skylight Sh Gold-bordered Shades made to order, any style or

LACE CURTAINS.—White muslin Jacquard and Lace Curtains. Just opened, a very fine assort-Masonic Hall, 719 Chestnut street, CRIMSON, Maroon, and Green French Figured Moquette Tapestry.

Brocatelle, Satin Damask, Magenta Green and brown Pekin Cloths. Drab, blue, and crimson Worsted Terry. Plain and striped Union Reps. Crimson Worsted Church Damasks. Union Damasks, in great variety. Masonic Hall, 719 Chestnut street,

GILT CORNICES AND BANDS. Picture Tassels and Cords. Tassels and Loops. Cords, Gimps, and Fringes. 719 Chestaut street.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE WAR. - Major General B. F. Butler has been making a speech in New York, on the origin and conduct of the wat. The General told his hearers something concerning affairs at New Orleans, and he mentioned incidentally that the best uniforms worn in the army, and the most effective iron-clad vests that had been introduced into the service, ware those that were made at duced into the service, were those that were made at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wil-son, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, A GREAT GATHERING OF THE POLES-

At the corner of Second and Lombard streets, list night, we noticed quite a large but quiet gathering of the Poles. They came in wagons, and were diposed in order up Lombard street, reaching nearly to Third street. We asked the cause, and learned they were intended for use on "South and Lombard they are streets Passenger Railway." The majority of them were dressed only on one side. Of course, we don't refer to the patriotic natives of Poland, in speaking of these poles, neither do we allude to such dress at is sold at Charles Stokes & Oo.'s, under the "Continental," but we mean the timber was dressed with

WANTED-A charming bride, who is willing to begin housekeeping in the same style in which her parents began. Twenty fashionable young ladies who dare to be seen wielding a dusting brush, or darning their brothers' stockings. Wanted to find the first man who says that Grantille Stokes, the fashioner and dothing Wa say Chastnut street, the fashioner and clothier, No. 609 Chestnut street, does not furnish the finest and cheapest garmentell SIGNOR BLITZ, ASSEMBLY BUILDING

the city. TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.—To enumerate the various wonders accomplished by this versatile gentleman would be a labor arduous anough for Hercules to undertake. The Ventriloquism is a ways amusing, and the Learned Canary Birds entired the little ones to attend. The Signor will close