THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. DYFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, SEE CERTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier illed to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollars PER ARMUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOL-LARS FOR THREE MONTHS-invariably in advance for the Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars
Fer Annum, 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. WARNS BATTING, WADDING YARNS BATTING WADDING BATTING YARNS BATTING. BATTING.

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

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Goods Sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

293 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street Calls the attention of dealers to his

IMMENSE STOCK

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

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

A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN

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. BECAUSE.

lst. It 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 them. WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

UTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER, UTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,

off buttons.

SECOND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvelized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability
to thrink, swell, split, ic., so unavoidable in wooden
machines, is prevented.

THERD. The splits springs over the rolls render this
machines elf-adjusting, so that small and large articles,
as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to s well as writtee unever in thickness, are tentain to eccive uniform pressure.

FORRYM. The patent fastening by which the machine stylehead to the tub, we believe to be superior in simulicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

FIFTM. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-slaft to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without

RETAIL PRICE: Agents wanted in every county. "WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"

A. H. FRANCISCUS, CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. ARCH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE.

JOS. BLACKWOOD, 832 ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side). FOR SPRING TRADE, A rich and extensive assortment of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS, Of the best makes, Embracing all the new styles, which are offered AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH. JUST RECEIVED,

3,000 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS,

To which we invite the attention of the trade M'OALLUM & CO.,

E M O V A L

J. T. DELACROIX, STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

From 47 South FOURTH Street, to his NEW STORE, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Where he offers to his old customers, and purchaser generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLESALE. AND RETAIL, J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut. mb8-3m

CLEN ECHO MILLS,

M'CALLUM & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS, 509 CHESTNUT STREET. (Opposite Independence Hall,)

OARPETINGS,

We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPET-She attention of cash and short-time buyers. fel5-Sm FURNITURE &c.

FURNITUR,E.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER, mh4-3m 1309 CHESTNUT STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street,

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

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

DR FINE, PRACTICAL DENbelow Third, inserts the most beautiful TEETH of the sage, mounted on fine Gold, Platina, Silver, Vulcanite, Goralite, Amber, &c., at prices, for neat and substantial work, more reasonable than any dentist in this city or State. Teeth plugged to last for life. Artificial Teeth repaired to suit. No pain in extracting. No charges until satisfied all is right. Reference, best families. 1223.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1863.

F. M. NEEDLES.

ORGANDII

Has just received NEW GOODS as follows

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMMISSION HOUSES. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., HUTCHINSON. NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET. (JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,)

Have now in stock, and are daily receiving, a handsome assortment of New Foreign FANCY DRY GOODS OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW AR-

SILKS. All purchased since the recent DECLINE IN GOLD AND EXCHANGE, and which will be sold at a SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

VOL. 6.—NO. 210.

SPRING 1863. 1863. DRY GOODS.

HOOD. BONBRIGHT, & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines Ginghams, Lawns, NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS.

MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

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

Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK, Embracing the most desirable styles of

BILKS AND DRESS GOODS. IN ANY MARKET,

MODERATE PRICES. DAVID ROGERS.

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

SPRING 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, No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. visiting this city to purchase DRY Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS, Nos. #39 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

lmong which will be found a more than usually attrac-LADIES' DRESS GOODS: MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

To which they invite the special attention of cash buyers, fels-2m SPRING, YARD, GILLMORE, & CO., Importers and Jobbers of

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

SPRING GOODS, COMPRISING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-BROIDERIES, AND LACES.

SPRING.

JOHNES, BERRY, & CO., (Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.) No. 527 MARKET, and 524 COMMERCE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Have now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK DRESS GOODS. Adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES.

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

SHAWLS, &c.,

GAS FIXTURES, &c. ARCH STREET.

C. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods.

CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

80,000 DOZEN O'SIERY AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IM-PORTATION. THOS. MELLOR & CO.,

40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. GRIGG & HARMSTEAD, No. 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 JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

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

NANTON FLANNELS, Heavy and Medium. NEGRO KERSEYS. LINSEYS, White Rock, Westerley &c., &c. BROWN DRILLS.

On hand, and for sale by SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, 112 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA "BAG"

MANUFACTORY. BURLAP BAGS, OF ALL SIZES, FOR CORM, OATS, COFFEE, BONE DUST, &c. ALSO.

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

MILLINERY GOODS. STRAW GOODS, 1863. FRENCH FLOWERS, LACES AND RIBBONS, OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,

THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S, No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH.

SPRING MILLINERY. HANDSOME STOCK OF

RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS AND LACES. Also, a splendid assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS,

Jonsisting of fine ROSES, ROSE BUDS, fine GRAPES, and FRUITS,

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS CLOSED OUT VERY CHEAP. M. BERNHEIM, No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.

mh30-tf spring 1863. BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

No. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side. RIBBONS, BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS

MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL,

which the attention of the trade is respectfully soll RIBBONS

MILLINERY GOODS. IL. DANNENBAUM & CO., No. 57 North SECOND Street, MERCHANTS and MILLINERS will find inducements in styles and prices unequalled in this market. mh17-lm\*

S P R I N G 1863 WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in store a complete stock of

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. STRAW HATS AND BONNETS. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of Mer shants and Milliners. CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examin-ing this stock before purchasing. fe28-2m MILLINERY AND
STRAW GOODS.

JOSEPH HAMBURGER,
25 South SECOND Street,
Has now open a largestock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,
&c. to which he respectfully invites the attention of
Milliners and Merchants. Goods received dally from
New York auctions.

MB24-2m\*

EIGHTH-STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 North EIGETH Street.
We would inform our customers, and the ladies generally, that we open this days full and nery supertor stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, for the pring and Summer seasons, which we are prepared to olier, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices. No. 4 CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, all colors, \$1 per piece. No. 6 CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, all colors, \$1.25 per season. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, every width, superior BEST BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, with white edges, iastes.

BONNET SILKS of every shade, plain and plaid.

BONNET CRAPES, LACES, ILLUSIONS, BLONDES,

ORNAMENTS, &c

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, a superb variety, at the usual prices.
STRAW BONNETS, the fashionable shape, in braid, plit straw, and hair; white, gray, and black. INFANTS HATS AND CAPS, every new design, all LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHAKER HOODS. THE BEST NEW YORK AND FRENCH BONNET

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. DHALBRS IN DIL PAINTINGS.

ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAIT. PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. S16 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia

F. I. G. ZINC ARMY AND TOILET MIRRORS, se world for finish and durability. B. M. S. The best brand Silk Finishe VELVET RIBBONS. Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, 155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway, 68-8m. New York.

PUFFED MUSLINS, striped, figured, Bayadere, and other fancy SHEER MUSLINS, for walsts, bodies, and 10 pieces pure white, plaid, and BAYADERE FRENCH 40 pieces real FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 75 50 pieces PIQUES, in fancy and plain buff and white JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, MULLS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in all varieties, 12%c up 100 pieces New Styles PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS NEW EMBROIDERIES, INFANT'S ROBES, COL-LARS and SETS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, FLOUNCINGS, &c. NEW LACES, VEILS, COLLARS, SETS, &c. 100 dozen GRENADINE VEILS. NEW LACE, Embroidered and Ruffled HDKFS. The above, with many other goods, are offered at very LOW PRICES, many of them much below present cos by the bridge at Mill Creek. of importation, and at a very small advance on prices of

E. M. NEEDLES, SPUN PLAID SILKS. BLUE AND WHITE PLAIDS.
EARL AND WHITE PLAIDS.
LEATHER AND WHITE PLAIDS.
WHITE AND BLACK PLAIDS. ONE DOLLAR. PLAIN SILKS, CHOICE COLORS. PLAIN REP SILKS, SMALL FIGURES.

FANCY SILKS.

PLAIN BLACK SILKS, A LARGE STOCK. FIGURED BLACK SILKS, AT THE OLD PRICE SMALL CHECK SILKS. PLAIN ALL WOOL DELAINES, s, Drabs, Tans, Leather, Solferino, and Violet. COLORED ALPACAS, In Choice Colors.

LIGHT FIGURED ALL WOOL DELAINES. SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, 25 to 50c. Light Spring Delaines, at tic.
FRENCH LAWNS, AT OLD PRICES. Fine French Organdies 4t 50, 62, 75c. Fine French Jaconets at 37½, 50, 62c. Good Styles of Lawns at 25, 28, 31c.

a year ago. An inspection of my stock is respectfully

A large assortment of Spring and Summer Dress Goods DARK DELAINES at 25c.

MERRIMAC CHINTZES at 25c.

MERRIMAC CHINTZES at 25c.

ENGLISH CHINTZES at 25c.

GOOD CHINTZES at 25c.

YARD WIDE ENGLISH CHINTZES at 37½c.

FINE FRENCH CHINTZES at 30c. ASSORTMENT OF ASSOCIATION OF ASSOCI SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

At our usual low prices.

40 - spring Skeleton Skirts at \$1.25.

Ames' Patent clasp Gove Trail Skirts.

500 Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, broad hems, at 50c.

COATN' SPOOL COTTON at \$1.05 per doz.

CLARK'S ENAMELLED COTTON, colored, at \$1. H. STEEL & SON. Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine the NEW "COVENTRY RUFFLING, The most desirable Trimming yet introduced for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR. E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT Street. RARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, FROM

UCTION—To be opened this morning— lot of Figured Grenadine Bareges, 12½ cts. lot of Shepherd's Plaids, Mohairs, 25 cts. lot of very fine quality do. 31 cts. One lot of Shepherd's Plants, monarrs, 22 cts.
One lot of very fine quality do. 31 cts.
One lot of Chene Mohairs, 31 cts.
ED WIN HALL & CO.
No. 26 S. SECOND St.
No. 26 S. SECOND St.
per cent. lower than they have been selling.
Spring styles of De Laines reduced to 25 cts. ap3-tf NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!-WE are daily receiving from factory new patterns of WALL PAPERS, to which we invite the attention of dealers in Paper Hangings.

In our retail department we have paid special attention to tasteful designs suiting Philadelphia taste. Rooms papered by selected men, and warranted to give satisfaction.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH.

ap4-1m\*

No. 12 North THIRD Street.

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

RETAIL DEPARTMENT;

Black and Farcy Silks,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Poplins Fantasis,
Taffeta d'Annessey,
French Lawns and Organdies,
French Chintzes and Percales,
Brilliants and Piques,
Brilliants and Piques,
Brilliants and Piques,
Brilliants and Piques,
Brilliants and Merino
Black Thibet and Merino
Shawls, new colorlags, Counterpanes and Furniture Dimities
MHITE GOODS,
Jaconets, and Cambrics and Nainsooks,
Tarletons and Swiss Mulls,
Fancy Muslims and Dimities,
L. G. Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Hosiery.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS in desirable
styles and qualities.

mb5-2m

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE

WHITE GOODS, all descriptions EMBROIDERIES, do LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do And respectfully invites an inspection of stock.

THECK SILKS REDUCED TO \$1.25.— Shepherd's Plaid Silks, \$1.25.

Brown and White Plaids, \$1.25.

Lilac and White Plaids, \$1.25.

Spun Silk Plaids, at \$1.

Foulard Silks, at \$1 and \$1.22.

No. 26 S. SECOND St.

N. B.—55 dozen Grenadine Veils, at \$1 a piece, beautiful styles.

SPRING CLOAKS. NEW CLOAKS,
NEW CLOAKS,
NEW CLOTHS,
SPRING SHAWLS,
HOOP SKILTS
Cloaks ready made or made to order.
Large stock of Cloths to select from.
Ladles' Cloakings at the right prices,
NEW CASSIMERES,
Boys' Cassimeres,

6-4 Coatings.

Boys' Clothing ready made or made to order.

Large stock Cassimeres to selfect from.

Fine Black Cloths and Cassimeres.

WILLIAMSVILLES.

WAMSUTTAS, WASSUITAS,
Wide Sheetings, Flannels, Linens, Towels,
Muslins and Woolens at WHOLESALE,
COOPER & CON ARD,
ap4 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets

MALZE AND LEATHER-COLOR
DRESS GOODS.
Mode and Tan Wool De Laines;
Deuble-width De Laines and Mohairs;
Plaid Valencias, all colors;
A great variety of Dress Goods for suits,
Small black and white, and brown and white, Plaid
Silks; Silks; Brown Silks, dark shades; Plaid Olive Forlard Silk, for Friends; One piece of Olive Summer Silk, wide and good, for Friends; Triends;
Together with Williamsville, Wamsutta, and all the best makes of Muslins, at
JOHN H, STOKES,
mh23 T02 ARCH Street.

BLACK SILKS. Oros du Rhines.
Lustrings, Marcelines.
Mourning Po de Soles.
Gros Grains.
Gros Grains.
Bonnet Taffetas.
Moire Antiques.
Double-Taced Brocades,
Rich, neat Figures.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Poil de Chevres, Ristoris. Poil de Chevres, Ristoris.

Adriennes, Worsted Crepes.

Adriennes, Worsted Crepes.

Fil de Chevres, Mohairs.

Chinizes, Lawns, Organdies.

Plain Silks, New Fonlards.

Plain All-wool Cashmeres.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS.

fe23 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO., - PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS;

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. BOWEN & CO.'S LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Southwest Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts.,

NO. 515 MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
Every description of LITHOGRAPHY, PLATE PRINTING, and COLORING EXECUTED IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER. COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!-The best and cheapest prepared Coffee in the city. A sil will convince the most skeptical. No charge made satisfaction is not rendered.

Tepared and for sale at the gardesteam Spice and Coffee Works,

\$444 and \$45 North FRONT Street.

HOWARD WORRELL.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1863. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31, 1863, THE CUMBERLAND RIVER RISING. bout 7 o'clock last evening until early this rning the rain descended in torrents, causing the mberland river to rise twenty-six feet, and causing a general destruction of bridges, culverts, &c. The bridge at Pilot Knob, twenty-one miles distant, gave way last night, and a heavy freight train from Lou-isville plunged into the creek, smashing the locomoive, cars, merchandise, &c., and killing one man and wounding three, besides delaying the regular mail train, which, up to the present time, has failed to arrive. The bridge at Manscho's creek, twelv miles from the city, also made its exit during the night. This is the fourth time this season that heavy rains have destroyed the bridge at this place Upon the Murfreesboro pike, one bridge floated offi-and upon the railroad a little injury was sustained

ALL QUIET IN FRONT. Xeaterday was a very quiet day in front. I visited Murfreesboro the day before and came back last evening. For one day there was no skirmishing whatever in our immediate front, and I learn none near Franklin. For the past three weeks, except ing the unfortunate affair of Monday, wherein we loss about three hundred men prisoners, several warons, and a small amount of ammunition, no passage at-arms has occurred unsuccessful to us. The severe whipping which "Horsethief Morgan" eceived last week has had a tendency to place that forious rascal upon the shelf; and he now stands No.4 in the catalogue of renegade horsemen, the scoundrels who rank him being, first, Wheeler; se-cond, Forrest; third, Wharton; and fourth, comes the defunct Kentucky thief. Of late, between the whole party, there has existed a misunderstanding General Wheeler, the Alabama rascal, contends the he has burned more boats, destroyed more merchandise, and done more damage generally, than his part ners in mischief. Forrest, the nigger-thief, says he has done more for the Confederate cause in the way of legitimate business than either Wheeler, Wharton, r Morgan. Wharton, the Texas miscreant, insists that he burned more wagons, paroled more sick and wounded men, and did more "good" while haras sing us in the rear during the progress of the battle of Stone river, than all the others; while poor Morgan occasionally whispers that he is the biggest thief in the party. But while I am about it, let me give you some idea of what has been done by GENS. WHEELER, FORREST, WHARTON, AND MORGAN. Wheeler is the Tycoon of the party, and ranks as major general, and holds the position of chief of

cavalry, having between sixty and seventy regiments or battalions in his command. Wheeler, hesides being an able officer, had the command of the forces who operated in the rear of Gen. Rosecrans during his last great battle, and personally superin-tended the destruction of five boats upon the Cumberland, and the piling upon the shore of sick and wounded Federal officers and soldiers. General Wharton is quite a young man, being less than thirty years of age. He is a native of Alabama, and left the service of the United States to recruit for the rebel army, which he entered as colonel, with a full regiment of cavalry, in the fall of 1861. He was with Bragg in Florida, and has ever since been

"nigger-trader," "nigger-thief," and "nigger-persecutor." Politically, he is a "nigger-enslaver," and personally and commercially, he is notoriously the that species of humanity possessing heart, brains, and soul. He is a native of this State, and for the last few years resided in Memphis. His general character is denoted by a likeness which may be found in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," known as Legree. At the commencement of the rebellion this illiterate rights," and after foolish Tennessee seceded, raised tered service at Bowling Green. He ingratiated himself into the favor of a whisky-drinking Memphis traitor, a commission of colonel. Forrest is a dark complexioned man, tall and robust, and about forty-five years of age. Last July he captured stores. For this act he was made brigadier general had command of the cavalry in front of this city, and harassed the movements of General Negley's, foraging parties to some extent. He made himself skirts of the city, at that time, by conscripting boys

of the ages of fifteen and younger. Breckinridge, who had command of Murfreesboro during Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, issued a pass to a lady to come to this city. When within a few miles of Nashville, she was taken before Forrest, who inthrough his lines." Since that time Forrest has been badly used up, having been thoroughly whipped in West Tennessee, and at Fort Donelson. He Brigadier General Wharton is, I believe, a native of Louisiana, but hails from Texas. He is related by marriage to "ex-traitor" Twiggs, and was upon Twiggs' staff in Texas. He is a middle-aged man and entered the rebel service as colonel of a cavalry regiment. He participated in the attack upon our two hundred wagons, and captured over three hundred men. Wharton, however, has been in several fights, and is, probably, the most gentlemanly person.

John Morgan. He is the blackguard of the party, and entered the rebel service as captain, and first did duty at Bowling Green. Soon many renegade Kentuckians joined his command, which swelled to a regiment, and John was appointed colonel. He is a native of Lexington, Ky., and before the war was what is known as a fast young man. He was a constant patron of the multiplicity of vices unknown Morgan's friends call him the gentlemanly gambler and roue. And yet this infamous scoundrel is the pet of the women. The first act which made John the "Marion" of the rebel cause, so the ladies say was the burning of the tank and baggage cars at Gallatin after the occupation of Nashville by Gene spicuous, and has done the rebel cause great service. amount to several millions of dollars. Morgan is a with great impulses and little courage. He has, like Forrest, been pretty considerably used up of late, and is fast "playing out." Wheeler is a graduate of West Point; Wharton was a lieutenant in the regular army. But Forrest and Morgan never were, and never will be, soldiers SWORD PRESENTATION TO COLONEL SIRWELL.

been made the recipient of a splendid sword, with belt and sash, by the non-commissioned officers and privates of his regiment. It was presented to him ing is the address of Private Thom, together with the Colonel's reply:

Ocionel Sirwell: I am about to present you with a sword on behalf of the enlisted men of the '75th Regiment; and I am proud to say that I can youch for their sincerity in presenting it to you as a token of their personal esterm and general confidence in you as their leader. On the field of Stone river you carried a sabre without scabbard; and we hope whilst that arch traitor Jefferson Davis and his myrmidons continue to trample your proud emblem of our national freedom in the dust, that this will still be your motto—"Sword without sheath." And when this war is over, and the bright beams of peace illumine our homes and firesides, return it to its scabbard, and treasure it up in fond remembrance of the boys of the '78th; transmit it to your heirs as an heirloom to remind them of, the noble deeds of their heroic sire, and of the deeds of those who are proud to say: "I belong to the '78th Pennsylvania; I serve under Colonel Sirwell, and share with him the honors and dangers of the battle-field." Take it, sir; use it nobly against those we came to punish; and may that glittering steel prove as true as the heart of him who nee-forward will use it.

forward will use it.

COLONEL SIRVELL'S REPLY.

MY COMRADES IN ARMS: I now lay aside my commission of colonel and take you by the hand as I have done at home in times gone by, when there was no distinction between us. In offering this present, you have taken me by surprise, and the only reason I can give for this is, the absence of Gen. Negley, who you know never permits his officers to be surprised. In receiving this fine present through the hands of private Thom, on behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, I have been indeed surprised; and in return I will endeavor to surprise you by making a few remarks. Would that I could utter the feelings of my heart, and express the thoughts that now are in me, but, unfortunately for me, my nature will not allow me to do so.

My friends: I can assure you that this is one of the happiest moments of my life—that I can think, and say when I have gone to my long home, my children, and their children, can say with pride, "This was a present from the brave men of the 78th, with whom our father has fought side by side in many a battle, in which they have done hoar to themselves and credit to the people they represent; they have kept ward and watch together, through rain and mud, through sleet and cold, endured all the hardships incident to camp life, in order to battle against the tyrants and traitors of our beloved country, who have tried to destroy the peace and happiness of our homes."

In receiving this sword at your hands, I pledge myself that as long as I have power to wield it, this sword shall not return to its scabbard there to remain until every traitor is driven from the face of our country.

GENERAL ROBERT B. MITCHELL. GENERAL ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell, comman ant of this post, is one of the most able patriots i the service. He has made himself, since his apointment as chargé d'affaires at Nashville, particu larly odious among the rebels. He, out of all the generals in command of different cities, had the nerve to retaliate upon guerillas. Dick McCann threw a railroad train off the track, and the general sent a squad of men to McCann's house, and they burned it to the ground. He quartered sick Confederate soldiers upon rebel families, and put rebel citizens of Nashville to many inconveniences upor everal occasions. A few days ago Col. Martin wrote an order suppressing the circulation of cop-perhead newspapers in this city, and sent it to General Mitchell, who signed his name to the document, and transmitted it to Gen. Rosecrans, who declined to approve of it, stating as his reasons, that he had no legal right to meddle with journals that

were permitted to be published by the President and

General Mitchell was born in Ohio, and emigrated o Kansas, in the spring of 1856. He served throughout the Mexican war, in the regiment commande by Colonel, now Major General, Morgan, of Cum-berland Gap notoriety—entering the regiment as a private, and rising to captain. He was twice wounded during that war. He was a prominent member of the Free State party of Kansas; during the troubles of 1856-'57. On the outbreak of the var, when the 2d Kansas Regiment of Volume was organized, he raised a company, of which he was captain; and was afterwards elected colonel o the regiment. He commanded the regiment at the battle of Springfield, Mo., and in that memsattle received three wounds, one of which-in his oin—came near terminating his life. He was left n hospital at Springfield, on the retreat of the army rom there, and for over a month was a prisone 1862, to rank from the date of the battle of Spring field; and in May, 1862, left Kansas with a division for Corinth, Mississippi. From the army of the Mississippi, General Mitchell's division passed to Tennessee, to reinforce General Buell, joining the forces of the latter at Murfreesboy a division at Perryville, and was the first to enter

about 200 killed, and 500 wounded, at that battle. B. C. T.

the town, capturing an ammunition train of 75 wagons, and about 300 prisoners. His division lost

AN EDITORIAL LETTER. IFrom the Washington Chronicle.]

NEW YORK, April 2, 1862.

Four more days in New York! Four days in a metropolis in which all kinds of people and every sort of opinion are mixed with, and ground against, each other in the most exciting epoch since the beginning of the world. This attrition—social, religious, financial, and political—is something marvellous. It is said that in the French Revolution insanities and suicides were so common as to create no surprise; and it is undoubtedly due to our solid common sense, and not to the absence of abundant temptations to either and both, that we have not improved upon the Gothic precedent. Wonderful, most wonderful, are the levity and happiness of the American people. Nor is it the levity of the sailor who gets drunk in the sight of certain shipwreck, or the happiness that springs from indifference to the discomfort of our neighbor. Rather let me lay it at the door of confidence in the cause of their country and pride in their own exhaustless resources. A type of the times was presented to me as I came here in the "Owl Line" the other "night and morning." Two young collegians got into the cars at Trenton, with much less down on their upper lips than whisky under their waistcoats. In my courageous and fretful struggles to go to sleep I was forced to listen to their endless gossip. They had evidently left Princeton on a twilight trip, and were just returning, in a very sad plight, to escape a morning disgrace. Utterly ignoring the proprieties of the place, and therefore the persons, male and female, whom they disturbed and edified, they shouted, sang, and made bad jokes, precisely as if they owned not simply the passengers and the road, but as if these had been created for their amusement. They were handsome rascals, too; and when one of them turned to me, and called

and the road, but as if these had been created for their amusement. They were handsome rascals, too; and when one of them turned to me, and called me "old iellow," with a wink of his eye and a siap on my shoulder, I could not muster bitterness enough to ask him if his mother knew he was out. Poor lady! In her far-off home she was dreaming of her absent boy even then, no doubt, and predicting for him the renown of a Whitfield or a Webster. They were loyal blades, these twain. They loved their country, and abused, in very excellent and classic English, with extracts and adjectives borrowed from their books, those poisonous reptiles known as Copperheads, and insisted that a near and very venerable neighbor of mine, who slept all over me, should agree with them; which, after a noisy awakening, he did, with a snore and a sneer. I forgave them their audacity for the manner in which they sung the new song, "When this cruel war is over," with their young and fruity voices, on the platform, as they got out at Princeton. out at Princeton.

Yesterday I had Horace Greeley in my room up stairs at the Astor House, and previously I had chatted with Thurlow Weed down stairs. Taking

stairs at the Astor House, and previously I had chatted with Thurlow Weed down stairs. Taking no part in their personal differences, it is no original idea to say that they are remarkable men, equally attached to a common cause, though serving it each after his own fashion. Greeley was full of enthusiasm, and seemed specially delighted with our Philadelphia J. T. Brady, Daniel Dougherty, his dear young friend, who was on his way to Norwalk, Connecticut, to make a Union speech, which I have an doubt was punctuated with stars of eloquence for the Government, and strong with stripes for the rebels. Weed was active, nervous, confident, and resolved. Say of him what others may, I cannot but admire his indomitable energy. He is an ubiquitous personage. I saw him wherever I walked—in Wall street, at the collector's office, at the Chamber of Commerce, in Broadway—and he was always the same earnest and reatless man. When I went into his room this morning he was Freeding a novel. Think of Thurlow Weed reading a novel in these stirring times! But Silas Wright used to say that he rested his intellect with this sort of literary relaxation, and that he never spoke better than after he had had a mental bath in the glorious inspiration of Walter Scott.

Who do you think I met last night? Franklin Pierce, neither more nor less. And looking like a bridegroom—fat, friendly, and (pardon me, General) fitty-four. I had not seen him for three years. Remembering his kindness to me in days gone by, and his genial nature and generous heart. I felt glad once more to take him by the hand. We spoke no politics, for we differ much, I am sorry to feel, on these troubles; but I soon saw that we did not differ politics, for we differ much, I am sorry to feel, on these troubles; but I soon saw that we did not differ on one point, viz: that there was to be no separation of

And I also met the ex-Governor and now Sena

tor Sprague, of Rhode Island, on Thursday, He gave me a short outline of what happened on Wednesday—the glorious victory of the Government, won over its enemies, in his little State with a wennesday—the giorious victory of the Government, won over its enemies, in his little State with a mighty heart. Returning from the field of fight in Connecticut, we have bourly arriving champions, all of whom promise triumph, and not the less so because Rhode Island has given the Caliban of treason such a mauling as his deformed figure and frightful blasphemy so well deserved. [By-the-by, what better type of the rebellion could be desired than this same Caliban, one of the most remarkable and significant characters of the great dramatist?] The campaign in Connecticut has been marked by extraordinary vigor on both sides. The opponents of the war threw off all disguise. They repeated and re-enacted publicly what the Hartford Convention did secretly. It would have been unnatural if the gorge of the people of the State had not risen. Hence I am not surprised that the current which seemed, some days ago, to set against the Union, is now running rapidly and strongly the other way. What is most interesting about the politics and prospects of Connecticnt, considered in this connection, is the fact that so many eminent Democrats from other States have gone into that State, to show by their presence and teachings that they are for the most vigorous and vehement prosethey are for the most vigorous and vehement pr they are for the most vigorous and vehement prose-cution of the war.

In the literary world there is a busy time, but I had no leisure to see and sound the depths of that, to me, always interesting ocean. Kinglake's "Louis Napoleon," from the Harper mine, is the new wonder, and will, undoubtedly, create a stir. The passage in the April Harper, which I have just-read, displays singular tact and thought. Indeed, I hesitate which most to admire, his style or his philosophy. lliustrative of New York life, let me relate what

lilustrative of New York life, let me relate what has just occurred in my room. A knock at the door —enter an old friend, who wanted a letter of introduction to another friend of mine. After giving which, I asked about his health and prospects; and when he said he was doing far better financially than physically, I admonished him to pause, and restrain his eager career. "Bah!" he said, "look to yourself before advising me. I would rather wear out than rust out. But I have taken care of myself. I have insured my life for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and I pay for this insurance four thousand dollars, and I pay for this insurance four thousand dollars a year!" [I put all these figures in words, lest the printer might suppose I was mistaken.] My friend is entered in minteen offices in this city. After he related this story to me (which I have since had confirmed), I could not help saying, in a quiet way, "Why, by Jove, Smith, this, with all your attachment to yourself, is a sort of invitation to suicide." "Possibly," was his cool answer, as he whisked his long legs and whiskers out of the room; "but there are institutions in New York that will insure your life and pay your family if you cut as ne whisked his long legs and whiskers out of the room; "but there are institutions in New York that will insure your life and pay your family if you cut your threat."

Of the drama, this week, I can say nothing, I didnot go to the play, not even to Barnum's, who has many more interesting shows than ever. But I could not help thinking even about that. Forrest is a sort of evergreen. He walks the stage as if he were not—old. He acts Claude Methodle with an audacious determination to convince everybody that he is in truth the original "gardener's son." Wheatley, with whom I can take some liberties, ought to be seventy, for I recollect the name ever since I could read (but that must have been his father or his mother). Wheatley is as young, or at least as young-looking, as ever. But I will not run on in this comment upon old friends. I come to the point. Why is it that the list of our lady histrions seems to be giving out? I do not allude to those who are on the stage, but the female additions to the corps dramatique are painfully infrequent. I have an honest, old fashioned contempt of the practice that denounces this age as inferior to other times, and therefore I feel that I have a right to speak of the indifference of American ladies in view of the honorable profits offered by a theatrical career. That career, it is true, demands hard work and high ambition; but no woman has every yet attempted it, with ordinary sense and reasonable personal attractions, and failed. I lett like quarreling with Miss Davenport when she threw away herchances for new laurels, and went to Port Royal to look after the sick and wounded soldiers; but I saw that she was bowed down more by the cypress than the laurel. Miss Jane Coombs, of this city, is a thriving and ambitious actress, and is doing her best to show the right road to others of her sex, and I know what a trial she has had. Her experience is enough to frighten others.

Do not complain if in these sometimes black and bitter days I turn off from the railroad of politics and room; " but there are institutions in New York that will insure your life and pay your family if you cut your throat."

From the Evening Bulletin.] The "Copperhead." What is to fear from the Copperhead, That starts and shrinks from a patriot's tread; That equirms and wriggles in corners mean, To vent the gall of his timid spleen? What is to fear from the Copperhead, That hears his own hiss with secret dread; That would, but dare not; that hates, but fears; And ends his fury in feeble sneers?

What is to fear from the Copperhead, Bursting with vemon he dare not shed, And scorned by his brother Rattleanake That boldly strikes from the Southern brake? What shall we do with the Copperhead? Seed of the woman, the word is said: Bruise his head, or your naked heel Shall ache for the silly trust ye feel. What shall we do with the Copperhead? Stamp out the reptile's loathsome bed! Trample to powder his poisoned fang! And then, as a sign, let his carcass hang! Strike, strike at the traitor Copperhead! Reat up the land till the thing is dead! Women with distalfs and boys with stone Are stout enough for the heart he owns! Who then shall pity the Copperhead, When life from his lying lips has fled, If not the father of lies in hell, For he served that household passing well? No one shall grieve for the Copperhead! His Southern lord, when he finds him sped, Shall spit in his white and vised blood. And swear he died as a coward should!

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) 9.00

Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as these afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for To the getter-up of the Ciub of ten or twenty, and tracopy of the Paper will be given.

Article to the New York Sunday Mercury:

LONDON, March 17, 1863.

Editor T. T.: There be persons who live and persons who exist. Under the former head come publishers, who live, and authors who are let live; the latter head cimbroses my brethren of Bohemia. The Tondos publishers are a tribe of princes, whose exclange is held, in Prierugater Row. Paternoster Roy is a little, allet, where two wagons meet at their peril. It is no extablished the composite of the proceeds of their form the price of the control of t LONDON, March 17, 1863.

chair wheels noiselessly to a deak, provided with all the appurtenances for facilitating your labors. You apply for the law books by filling up a blank ticket, and they are brought to your place and removed when you have done. Cyclopadias of all possible descriptions are found conveniently, and publications, of which there are no duplicates in the world, are found on these shelves, with MSS. of incalculable value, as heir-looms of the great and gifted of ages long gone. The other day I read some of Thomas Chatterton's original poems, and letters in his own handwriting, and when I turned to the name of Washington Irving in the catalogue, I found about a hundred editions of his different works, in different languages. To deal with a publisher here, you must be responsibly instruduced, and, if you are young, you may be snubbed unmercifully. Some of the publishers are kindly and charitable; but one who relies upon his own merits, and fails to rely upon letters, may never have a hearing at all. Some of the magazines do not read contributions, though I think that there is generally fair play in this department. And, where you are disappointed, the salve is handed you with the bruise. They do not say at any place that your article is rejected; but Mr. Charles Dickens regrets his inability to make use of the paper; or, the editor is regretfully compelled to return the interesting paper, entitled, etc. I have run this letter beyond its limits, and must finish it another time. The book trade, I must say, is active now, particularly in the fictitious departments. This is emphatically an age of romances.

The female novelists now in repute are Mrs. eminent opinions as to the transaction being free

ol diamonds.

The Princess Christian of Denmark wore a dress
of dark blue velvet trimmed with white blonde. Her
Royal Highness' head-dress was composed of a diadem of diamonds and white feathers. The necklace A RIOT IN LANCASHIRE.

On Friday, March 20, a serious riot occurred among the unemployed factory operatives in Stalybridge, near Manchester. A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, describing the scene, says that the outbreak was caused by the action of the relief committees. The writer adds:

"The relief stores were forcibly entered, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. It appears that there has been a three-fold complaint urged by the persons attending schools against the relief committee—first, the stoppage of 4d. per week from the weekly payment of the scholars; secondly, a proposition to retain a day's wages in hand from one week to another; and, thirdly, paying them by ticket instead of money, as heretofore. Two of these new regulations coming into force to-day, some schools turned out, formed in procession, and persmbulated the streets shouting and hooting. They then visited the different relief stores, which they ransacked, throwing the clothing, &c., through the windows, while others ran away with various articles. They then commenced to smash the windows, and at the stores in Caroline street the things were A RIOT IN LANCASHIRE. the police.

"By this time a troop of the Fourteenth Hussars, stationed at Ashton barracks, had arrived. The riot act was read, and the military then dispersed the mob. Previous to the arrival of the military several houses occupied by members of the relief com-

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: Permit me to correct an article, entitled "Another disgraceful surprise of our garrison at Walliamsburg," in The Press of 1st inst., calculated to injure our regiment. The fact of the case is simply this: While Lieut. John P. Wenzel, of Company O, in charge of the advance-picket reserve, composed of twenty-eight men, were endeavoring to hold the enemy's advance guard of caralry in front, their infantry drove in our pickets on the right flank, and thus gained possession of the town. The Lieutenant, seeing his precarious position—his only recourse was to force his way through by a bold dash or ignominiously surrender—as a true soldier, he chope the force and with

Yery truly, your obedient servant, M. E. HARMSTEAD,
Chaplain 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
CAMP NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, April 3, 1863. Fire at Booneville, Missouri.

EUROPE. Progress of the Polish Rebellion-Successer of the Russians-Langiewicz a Prisoner at Cracow-The Rebel Cotton Loan, &c. NEW YORK, April 6.- The steamer City of Cork. on the morning of the 23d, arrived at this port at The following latest despatch was received from iverpool, via Roche's Point, Monday morning: The steamship Africa arrived here at 10 o'clock The cotton market opens to-day steady, with a

Langiewicz has been conveyed to the Fortress of The latest despatches from Polynd indicate con-nued Russian successes. tinued Russian successes.

An American ship was passed on the 3d of February, on fire, the flames raging fore and aft.

LONDON, March 23.—The Daily News states that the Greek Minister has been recalled, and the legation at London been abolished.

The Times' City Article says the demand for money at the bank and in open market on Saturday was very active to the large Confederate loan, which was very active to the large Confederate foan, which closed at 43,004% per cent. premium: About fifteen millions of the loan have been taken at Liverpool, Paris, Frankfort, and Amsterdam.

THREE CENTS.

30 o'clock, this moraing.

The political news is unimportant

The London Times considers the Polish struggle virtually ended, but thinks the allied Powers are justified in requiring that Poland shall have what is guarantied by the treaty of Vienna:

The Morning Post understands that the Vienna Cabinet have resolved to place Langlewicz on particle in some Austrian town. Cabinet have resolved to place Langlewicz en parole in some Austrian town.

A large body of Russian troops, who have crossed into Austria, are under surveillance, but are supplied with rations by Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says it is rumored that the Czar of Russia has granted an amnesty to the Poles, a copy of which has been telegraphed to the Emperor Napoleon. He will give Poland her autonomy, and a liberal Constitution THE REBEL LOAN.

articulars of the Confederate loan, referred to by 21st, says:

"The loan has continued to be almost the soletopic of attention. The premium of yesterday has
been fully maintained, the transactions throughout
the day ranging from 4½ to 5½, and the final quotation being 4½ to 4½. The purchases have been large
and numerous, and at Liverpool the price has been
equally strong. As the applications in London have
now amounted to about £9,000,000, the sum paid in
for deposits is nearly half a million.

"The affair has been taken up in Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, and Liverpool, by houses of position, while, as regards the agents in London, there
is no firm that could claim a character for greater
respectability than that of Messrs. J. H. Schreder &
Co.; but there can be little doubt that as a loan of a
purely political character they would have hesitated
to undertake it."

[From the London Times, 20th.]

The most interesting feature of the news is the

to undertake it."

[From the London Times, 20th.]

The announcement of the Confederate loan has aroused an unusual amount of attention, and transactions have been already actively carried on throughout the day at prices ranging from 2 to 3 premium, the last quotation being 2% to 3. The excitement connected with it is principally one to the fact that the affair is to be regarded almost exclusively as a cotton speculation. The degree of favor accorded to it in Liverpool, Manchester, Havre, and other centres of the cotton trade, must constitute the test by which London operators will be likely to be influenced. Should cotton remain at is. 3d. per pound, a large number of persons will probably be disposed to run the risk of getting out, and, if rates of insurance such as would leave a profit at that price should become current, the proportion of the bonds to be cancelled in this way before peace can be attained may be extensive. The general question, however, will be as to the price likely to prevail for cotton after the conclusion of peace, and that is a matter for the judgment of Langerbine. Six tained may be extensive. The general question, however, will be as to the price-likely to prevail for cotton after the conclusion of peace, and that is a matter for the judgment of Lancashire. Six months are allowed as the period during which each holder of the bonds will have the option, after the ratification of peace, of changing them fer cotton, and those who now subscribe will do so in the belief that the average rate throughout that interval will be at least 6d per pound. Every other mode of regarding the affair would be irrelevant. The Federalists in America, and the Washington politicians in particular, will doubtless insist upon looking at it as an outrageous blow deliberately aimed against them by the European aristocracies, although they will be conscious that if they could safely do so they would publicly enter into a similar transaction themselves, and that they have already so far set the example that 20,000 bales of cotton are alleged by their own journals to have lately found their way to the New England mills through purchases effected by Federal officers, who have contrived to receive them across the "rebel" border. The loan will receive no official sanction—not even that of the Committee of the Stock Exchange—and if the Federal Government like to apply for a similar amount on the hypothecation of wheat, Indian corn, or Ohio pork, they will doubtless find that our capitalists in their business dealings are totally free from political prejudices, and are guided solely by the nature of the terms and security offered, and the consequent prospect of profit. The matter originated in France, and is shared by Holland and Germany; and the parties on this side, with the characteristic desire of Englishmen to avoid even a constructive evasion of the law, have fortified themselves by most of Englishmen to avoid even a constructive eva-tion of the law, have fortified themselves by most

If the rebels succeed in establishing their independence, the Confederate Government will be in a position to hand over the promised cotton, or to subsequently redeem the bond, if it chooses; for it may not unlikely repudiate, seeing that President Davis has had some experience in that line already. Here, then, is one not inconsiderable risk to the lenders; but even that assumes the success of the Confederates in this war. Now, is that success, we shall not say so certain, but so probable as to induce persons here to risk the money on it? The South has carried on the war for two years, it is true, and its leaders express determination not to yield; but here is a clear confession of exhaustion in this proposed loan, in the very fact that they come to Europe asking for material assistance, while the Federal Government, which has carried on the war on even a larger scale than the South, still possesses boundless material resources within itself, and has met expressions of determination from the South with expressions equally resolute. rom all legal objection. A ROYAL PARTY. From the London Court Journal, 21st.]

By command of the Queen, an evening party was given at St. James Palace last evening in honor of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of

Wales.
The company comprised the royal family, the Danish royal family and foreign princes now staying in this country, together with the whole of the foreign ministers, the Ministers of the Crown, and the great officers of State, with their wives and daughters, a number of the ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, and a large party of the nobility and gentry. nousenoid, and a large party of the nobility and gentry.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of white silver moire, covered with a dress of Brussels lace.

Her Royal Highness wore a diadem of diamonds. The Duchess of Cambridge wore a dark violet satin dress, with bouillones of satin and black lace, covered with a tunic of Brussels lace. Her Royal Highness' head-dress was formed of a tiara of diamonds and pearls and white feathers. The necklace, stomacher, and ear-rings were diamonds and pearls. The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white satin petticoat, trimmed with tulle and bands of violet velvet with silver cord, covered with a tunic of Honiton lace. The Princess wore a fiars of diaof Honiton lace. The Princess wore a tiara of dia-monds. The necklace, stomacher and ear-rings were

mob. Previous to the arrival of the military several houses occupied by members of the relief committee—that of Mr. Ralph Bates, J. P., amongst the number—were visited, and the windows broken. The police office also came in for a share of the rage of the crowd. On the mob being dispersed the police visited various houses, and found a large quantity of clothing which had been stolen from the stores. On its being known that a search was being made, many bundles of clothing were thrown into the canal and other places. Upwards of sixty persons have been taken into custody."

course was to force his way through by a bold dash or ignominiously surrender—as a true soldier, hachose the former, and, with his gallant little band, cut his way through a far superior force, receiving a very severe wound in the shoulder himself, as well as two killed, Edward Steine and Jacob. Wavel, of Company C; four wounded, Hiram V. Twiss, Adam McCrork, Joseph Wilson, and Edward Taylor, of Company G; and ten prisoners, Joseph Allen, Frederick Lander, Wm. Allison, andrew Arnold, George N. Browne, Owen Kilcard, James Kulgrew, of Company C, Wm. Scott, Frederick Currie, and Patrick Sullivan, of Company G, Provost Marshal Guard. There was not the least sign of wavering, nor were they supprised or the infantry stole past their pickets, as your correspondent intimates. The regiment was called out, and our batteries opened from the fort on the town, causing an immediate retreat of the enemy. In fifteen minutes our picket line was re-established. We buried our dead with due solemnity the next day. The wounded are all doing well, and likely to recover.

Our regiment, engaged now for many months in the arduous duties of picketing the whole Peninsula above Yorktown, eight posts on the James and York rivers, besides one squadron cantinually on forty-eight hours' duty, picketing some fifteen works on the Klichmont road, the different creeks. and York rivers, besides one squadron continually on forty-eight hours' duty, picketing some fifteen posts on the Richmond road, the different orceks, and other avenues leading into Williamsburg, feel keenly the slight thus put upon them. I know there is not the prestige and glory of a great battle in this sort of service, but any one acquainted with its duties will know that it is far more laborious.

ST. LOUIS, April 6 —One-half of a block of buildings; situated in the business part of Booneville, was burned on the morning of the 3d instant. The loss was between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

LIER IN LONDON Mr. George Alfred Townsend, formerly of The Press, but now in London, contributes the following article to be New York Sunday Mercury:

nded, into the editors'-boxes, and if the same neerted, they present a bill at the cashier's on Monday mornings. All newspapers here nation and keeps steadily on with the book putilishers. But two-thirds of the whole number of aspirants never get beyond penny-a-lining; the half of the remainder stop when reporters; a secre or so become permanent fixtures of magazines, and one or two struggle up to authorship. A large number of the periodical writers are starved curates in heathenish parishes of England. Being generally educated and irreligious men, they take to literature as the most congenial employment. Some of the best story-writers in the London market are of this class. But the literary field of London differs from story-writers in the London market are of this class. But the literary field of London differs from that of New York, in that here education generally develops one particular set of faculties, and in America all the faculties develop in equal degree. A literary man in America is everything by turns: a novelist, a poet, a critic; a compiler, a writer upon science and polemics: But here, reviewers are trained for their particular branch of literature, and they graduate essayists, biographers, and historians. The London field is so yast, and the labors so numerous, that the work is districted, each aspirant selecting some line of study and composition. You would be astonished, as I have been, to mark the perseverance of some of these literary people. Take the Mayhews, for example, of whom there are three brothers. They have written four immense volumes upon "London Labor and the London Poor," and the book is so thorough and exhausive that little is left for anybody else to say upon the subject. But the great fostering mother of the London litterateurs is the British Museum, a mighty library of reference, with immense collections appended of statues, bronzes, medals, plants, animals, minerals, &c., &c. The vast reading-room of this palace was designed for authors alone, and its uses are limited to those of study, reference, and research. To enjoy its privileges you must obtain responsible endorsement that you are a professional litterateur. When this is obtained, the reading-room is free to you. It is an enormous rotundo, lighted from a stained dome, and the floors are covered with gutta percha, to deaden sound. Your chair wheels noiselessly to a desk, provided with all the appurtenances for facilitating your labors. You apply for the law books by filling up a blank ticket, and they are brought to your place and renoved when you have done. Cyclopedias of all possible

fictitious departments. This is emphatically an age of romances.

The female novelists now in repute are Mrs. Henry Wood and Miss Braddon. The former's "East Lynne" has reached a seventh edition, and the latter's sensation stories of "Aurors Floyd" and "Lady Audley's Secret" have been dramatized, and produced at rival theatres. Miss Braddon was poor and wretched three years ago, hawking her tales about London in vain. A very good novel of a better type, called "David Elginhod," is having a fine sale. It is by George Macdonald, one of the better order of poets. Wilkie Collins "No Name" is running into the third edition. Sampson & Lowe own it. They started with American publications, and are growing rich. Collins has no rival in constructing of plots, and dogged perseverance in developing them.

The newspapers have all been taken up of late with reporting Court matters, now and then giving Poland a column. Poland a column.

The fine account of the Princess wedding, published in the Times of Wednesday, March 14th, was written by Russell, of Bull Run memory. He has written by Russell, of Bull Run memory. He has announced a book, entitled, "History of the Wedding at Windsor." The Times paid, one hundred guineas for the report, and the book is published by subscription for his benefit. It will realize, perhaps, a thousand guineas for him. Russell, is the most fortunate correspondent that literature has known. He lives in style in. St. John's Wood, and edits the Army and Navy Gazette. I should say that his income has been ten thousand dollars a year, at least, since the Crimean war. The Times puffs whatever he does into popularity; but he is really clever, and is understood to be writing a grand history of the Allied war at present. Hackay, his successor at New York, is generally voted a donkey on this side, and will shortly be recalled.

The New York Evening Post publishes the following letter:

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Feb. 18, 1863.

I have seen and learned enough since I have been here to make my soul bleed over the unhappy condition of my friends yet in Texas. They are murdered one by one. A small force could lift the yoke of tyranny from their necks and give them relief.

I am fully satisfied that, with two thousand well-armed and well-mounted men, I could clear, up Western Texas; I could-recruit twice that number in a few weeks, if I had a foothold on Texas soil and a centre around which to rally. The rebels are carrying on quitea business through, Matamoros, They have their regular agents here, supplying them with various necessary articles, and passing out cotton in payment. Large mails from Richmond and elsewhere, in the land of treason pass through this place for Europe. Much cotton is now hauled to Brownsville, and a cavalry dash might gather up quite a quantity of it. The traitors are throwing all the force they can on the Rio Grande, but that will not amount be much. They have at present about seven or eight hundred men at Brownsville, about two hundred or two hundred and fifty at most at Ringgold barracks, which place is about one hundred and twenty miles above Brownsville. They may get three hundred or four hundred more on the Rio Grande in the spring. Their men are conscripts mostly, and cannot be relied on by them. They are absenting daily. Refugees from Texas have been coming to Matamoros every day since I arrived. I have assumed the responsibility of borrowing money to feed them, and shall appeal to the Government, through some legitimate channel, to refund it. The most af their troops on the Rio Grande are infantry. The greater number, a little back from the Rio Grande, are in quite a destitute condition. They are not very well arried, and have very indifferent powder.

The people in the interior are in a most destitate condition. About fifteen hundred men in powder.

The people in the interior are in a most destitate condition. About fifteen hundred men in Fayette, Colorado, Austin, and Washington counties, were in readiness, Christmas week to make their way to Calveston, learning that our troops were to be there about that time. But when the place fell into the hands of the traitors they had to leave the State, many of them to save their necks. leave the State, many of them to save their necks. I have met some of them in Matamagos.

We wart arms and equipments for from three to five regiments of cavalry, with a bold, driveshead man to lead them, to clean up Texas. Give us some infantry first, well sprinkled with artillery to start with. The Mexicans are pretty much all with as in their sympathies. The truth is, many of them would be glad to fight under the Stars and Stripes. We are waiting and hoping for the day of, our salvation. Vallandigham and his crew are doing more to aid the rebels than any other influence now at work. Such men, in my opinion, should be hung higher than Haman. No affiliation, with traitors. No peace measures except such as leap from the mouth of the cannon.

Mr. Duer, of Philadelphia, has been in Washington during the past week superintending a series of experiments with his new incendiary should before a number of our most distinguished statesmen, naval and army officers, and scientific gentlemen. Shells are now filled with the celebrated "Solidified Greek Fire," invented by Mr. Levi Short, and manufac-tured at Chester, Pennsylvania, by Messrs. Short & tured at Chester, Pennsylvania, by Messrs. Short & Duer.: The success attending the use of shells filled with this substance has been most gratifying. At the hombardment of the batteries at the mouth of the Elizabeth river, just one year ago, the barracks of the enemy were burned down by these shells, and he was compelled to evacuate his position. Their rure at Malvern Hill caused the greatest consternation and destruction smoog the rebels. It is believed that the rebel steamer "Nashville" was destroyed by one of these terrible missiles. Nearly all our blockading squadrons and fleets have been partially supplied with these shells, and it is understoad that they will be extensively used in the coming attack upon Charleston.